

Friday, April 14, 1978
Chaitra 24, 1900 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Series)

Vol. XIII

[April 5 to 19, 1978/Chaitra 15 to 29, 1900 (Saka)]



Fourth Session, 1978/1899—1900 (Saka)

(Vol. XIII contains Nos. 37—40)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

CONTENTS

No. 37, Friday, April 14, 1978/Chaitra 24, 1900 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions:

Starred Questions Nos. 721 to 724 and 728 1—28

Written Answers to Questions:

Starred Questions Nos. 720, 725 to 727, 729 and 731 to 739 28—42

Unstarred Questions Nos. 6731 to 6856 and 6858 to 6930 43—25

Statement *re* Government's decision to pay the sixth instalment of Dearness Allowance to Government Employees in cash—

Shri H. M. Patel 251—52

Papers laid on the Table 253—54

Statement *re* Agreement between India and Pakistan regarding design of Salal Hydro-electric Plant on river Chenab Main—

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee 254—260

Committee on Papers laid on the Table—

Minutes 261—262

Assent to Bills 262

Public Accounts Committee—

Seventieth Report 262

Committee on Papers laid on the Table—

Third Report 362

Committee on Public Undertakings—

Third Report 263

Matters under rule 377—

(i) Reported continued closure of some Jute Mills in West Bengal—

Shri Saugata Roy 263

*The sign+marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii) Reported violation of Shillong Agreement by Indian Security Forces—

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu 263—64

(iii) Reported inadequate representation of the people belonging to socially and educationally backward classes in services—

Shri B. P. Mandal 264

(iv) Declaration of 14th of April, the birthday of late Dr. Ambedkar, a national holiday—

Shri Ramji Lal Suman 264—66

(v) *Re.* Placing of Interim Report of Shah Commission of Inquiry before Parliament—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath 266

Demands for Grants, 1978-79—

Ministry of Labour 267—315, 320

Shri Ramdas Singh 267—74

Shrimati Mrinal Gore 274—83

Shri K. A. Rajan 283—88

Shri Purnanarayan Sinha 288—92

Shri Chitta Basu 292—95

Shri Larang Sai 296—302

Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy 303—304

Shri Janardhana Poojary 304—307

Shri Jagdish Prasad Mathur 337—11

Shri Ugrasen 311—15

Shri K. Lakkappa 320—

Statement *re* taking over of management of entire Group of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Ltd., Kanpur

Shri George Farnandes 315—20

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

Sixteenth Report 321

Resolution <i>re</i> Continuance of English as Additional Link Language— <i>Negated.</i>—	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	321-55
Shri Yuvraj	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	321-24
Shri Pius Tirkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	324-25
Shri B. P. Mandal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	325-26
Shri K. Lakkappa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	326-29
Shri Samar Guha	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	329-34
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta			.	.	.			.		334-38
Shri A. Sunna Sahib	.		.		.					338-39
Shri Ram Vilas Paswan		.	.	.	.	.				339-42
Shri Charan Singh			.	.	.	.	.			342-50
Shri S. D. Somasundaram	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		350-54
Resolution <i>re</i> Setting up of Netaji National Academy—	.	.	.							355-76
Shri Samar Guha					.	.		.		355-69
Shri Shyamaprasanna Bhattacharyya	.	.			.					371
Shri Ugrasen			.	.	.	.				371-76

LOK SABHA

Friday, April 14, 1978/Chaitra 24, 1900(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : अध्यक्ष जी, आज हम लोगों को आने पर में बड़ी असुविधा हुई, बड़ा शोर मचा रहे हैं, ऐसा क्यों है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पार्लियामेंट हाउस में यह पहली घटना है। अन्दर कैसे आये ? (व्यवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER : I am on my legs. Don't record it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: There are some things which have to be tactfully handled. There are about 30 or 40 people. They will disperse. Let us not give more importance than they should have.

Scheme for production, Procurement and distribution of Essential Commodities

*721 SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTER-
JEE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme for the production, procurement and distribution of essential commodities like cereals, sugar, kerosene, cloth, vegetable oils and vanaspati that is reported to have been finalised by the Government; and

(b) how and when this scheme will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL):

(a) and (b) The main features of the scheme for increased production and distribution of essential commodities, circulated to the State Governments for their views and recommendations are given in the statement attached. Further action to finalise the scheme for implementation will be taken on receipt of the views and recommendations from all the State Governments.

Statement

1. Scheme aims at increasing the production of essential mass consumption goods and to make available the increased production equitably and efficiently especially to the weaker sections and working population. The basic objective of the new approach is to create a permanent system in place of short-term palliatives and *ad-hoc* approaches of the past. The proposed system seeks to create an effective instrument for removing imbalances of the past and for extending the distribution system to the rural areas as well. It is also intended to expand the commodity coverage of the distribution system to include critical wage-goods and also take effective action for extensive expansion of the network of fair price shops to cover far-flung areas throughout the country.

2. The tasks envisaged and the action plans suggested emphasise the need for stepping up production on a priority basis of commodities in short supply, for which both short and long term measures have to be taken. In the formulation of the scheme, financial constraints have been taken into account and the approach is to make the optimum use of the existing infra-structural facilities and plan outlays. The more important features of the new policy for strengthening of the public distribution system cover the following:—

Effective distribution of essential commodities already covered and addition of new commodities to the distribution system. The scheme envisages initial coverage of cereals, sugar, kerosene, cloth, vegetable oils and vanaspati.

**Not Recorded.

and selected manufactured items of mass consumption.

In respect of selected manufactured items of mass consumption, such as toilet and washing soaps, salt, matches, tea, exercise-books, common drugs and medicines the concerned administrative Ministries of the Government in consultation with the State Governments have to take up the responsibility of monitoring production, availability and retail prices. The Ministries concerned should be responsible for making assessment of overall requirements and, in particular, the needs of the vulnerable segments of population for taking measures to meet them;

buffer stocking of cereals, pulses, edible oils or oilseeds, cotton, etc. and imports of required essential articles;

bringing about rationality in the areas of storage, transport and distribution costs;

removal of imbalance in the allocation of commodities between urban and rural areas and their prices;

optimum use will be made of the existing infrastructural facilities in the private and public sectors. The emphasis would be on devising effective systems of distribution, and expansion of the co-operative network both in the urban and rural areas for distribution. If necessary, the Gram Panchayats may also be encouraged to take up this responsibility;

increase in the number of retail outlets to cover far-flung areas in such a way that there is at least one outlet for a population of 2,000.

improving the viability of fair price shops through a judicious sales-mix and minimum sales turnover;

establishment of Vigilance Committees with the involvement of consumers endowed with statutory powers for exercising supervision and vigilance over the public distribution system and safeguarding consumers' interest. High Powered Committees to be set up at the Centre and State levels for coordination and supervision of the totality of the distribution as a whole, and to oversee the activities and recommend suitable measures to Government from time to time.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Sir, Government have evolved a new scheme for production and distribution of essential commodities to the weaker sections and the working class. But, Sir, it is not possible

to achieve the goal unless the middlemen are eliminated from this system, particularly in-between the production, procurement and distribution systems. In the meantime is the Government prepared to come forward with a policy to nationalise the basic industries which produce the essential commodities?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : इस स्कीम में बहुत स्पष्ट किया गया है कि वर्तमान पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम में जिन ऐसेंशियल कमोडिटीज को कवर किया हुआ है, उस के अलावा अन्य और आवश्यक वस्तुएं भी इस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम में इन्क्लूड की जाने वाली हैं और उन के लिये बफर स्टॉक का क्रिएशन किया जाता है। आवश्यक वस्तुओं में सिर्फ एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस ही नहीं, बल्कि मैनुफैक्चर्ड गुड्स भी हैं। इस सारी स्कीम के लिये व्यवस्था की गई है, लेकिन बीच के व्यक्ति को, मिडिल मैन को, इलीमिनेट करने अथवा इन्हें नेशनलाइज करने का सरकार का कोई विचार नहीं है।

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Sir, in the statement laid on the Table the Minister has stated that at least one fair price shop will be opened for four-thousand population. The Tamil Nadu Government has started a Civil Supplies Corporation to supply the essential commodities to the weaker sections as well as the working class whereby the Government have completely undertaken all distribution system under their control as well as procurement. It is functioning very smoothly. I would like to know whether the Central Government will consider that pattern of distribution and procurement in the overall policy of this country?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : उत्तर में स्पष्ट कहा गया है कि इस योजना को समस्त राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को भेजा गया है और उस सम्बन्ध में उन के सजेशन और कमेंट्स मांगे गये हैं। कई राज्यों के कमेंट्स और सजेशन आये भी हैं और कुछ राज्यों के से अभी आने बाकी हैं। 15 अप्रैल तक यह आ जाने चाहिये ऐसा तय किया गया था, परन्तु कुछ राज्यों में अभी चुनाव हुए हैं जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा वह सब सरकार के अन्डर कंसीडरेशन है, उस पर विचार

करके तभी एक नोट कैबनेट में अग्रुवल के लिये जायेगा और उसके बाद इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jyotirmoy BOSU—He has been authorised by Mr. Somnath Chatterjee to ask a supplementary on his behalf.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. May I know from the hon. Minister whether in the public distribution system which was being gradually dismantled in a systematic and planned manner by the erstwhile Prime Minister. Mrs. Gandhi, they have been able to restore the position that was already there and on top of it whether they have been able to add anything more than what was already there? If so to what extent and what are the items that have been covered in this system?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल: जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं, आज पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सर्विस सिस्टम के माध्यम से सोरियलज, शूगर, कैरोसीन आयल, कोल और क्लाय को, डिस्ट्रीब्यूट किया जा रहा है, इस के अलावा जिस समय सरसों के तेल की कीमतें काफी बढ़ी और देश में तेल की कमी नजर आई, तो राज्यों की मांग के अनुसार रिफाइनड रूप में आयातित (imported) रेपसीड आयल को फेयर प्राइस शाप्स के जरिये डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करवाया गया।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The public distribution system was being gradually dismantled by the erstwhile Prime Minister. I want to know whether they have restored the whole position and whether they have added to the system that was already there. If so to what extent....?

MR. SPEAKER: He has told that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has talked about the second part of the question. He has named three or four items. That is all.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल: यह सत्य है कि इस के बीच अवधि में जिन फेयर प्राइस शाप्स द्वारा सोरियलज का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन होता था, वे डिस्कान्टोन्पू हुई थीं लेकिन आवश्यकताओं को देख कर उन को स्ट्रोंगदन किया गया

है: सोरियलज की क्वान्टिटी को बढ़ाया गया है। गांवों और शहरों में शूगर की डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन में जो डिस्पैरिटी थी, उस को खत्म किया गया है। ये सब वस्तुएं स्ट्रेंगवन की गई हैं और धीरे धीरे कोअपरेटिव सैंक्टर को एनकरेज किया जा रहा है।

श्री एस० एस० सीमानी: मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा है कि वह मिडलमैन को समाप्त करने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं, और समाप्त करना नहीं चाहते हैं। किन्तु आज गांवों में यह स्थिति है कि लांगों का शकर और कंट्रोल का कपड़ा नहीं मिलता है, जबकि ब्लैक मार्केट में बांरे के बोरे शकर और थान के थान कपड़े बेचे जाते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस को अलग से चैक करने की व्यवस्था करेंगे?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल: माननीय सदस्य ने डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की कुछ बुराइयों और ब्लैक मार्केटिंग के बारे में कहा है। माननीय सदस्य इस बात को मानेंगे कि इसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन राज्य सरकार की एफीशियेंसी और उन के कार्य पर निर्भर करता है। जब कभी भी इस प्रकार की कोई सूचना आती है, राज्य सरकारों को पुरजोर शब्दों में आगाह किया जाता है। राज्य सरकारों को यह भी हिदायतें दी गई हैं कि बिजिलेंस कमेटियों को दोबारा जिन्दा किया जाये और उन्हें स्टैंचुटरी पावर्ज दी जाये। डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को और स्ट्रोंगदन करने की व्यवस्था की गई है।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी: मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि शहरों और गांवों में बराबर शूगर दी जा रही है। मैंने आन्ध्र प्रदेश के कई गांवों में पूछ-ताछ की है और मुझे पता चला है कि वहां गांवों में शूगर उस क्वान्टिटी में नहीं दी जा रही है, जितनी शहरों में दी जाती है। इस में सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की गलती है या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की गलती है। यदि इस में

सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की गलती नहीं है, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तवज्जुह दिलायेंगे कि सब जगह शूगर को बराबर क्वान्टिटी में तकसीम किया जाये।

(b) if so, what are the details of the weekly price index, wholesale as well as retail, since January this year; and

(c) whether recent rising trend of price index has been attributed to the new tax proposals in the budget?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि शकर के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने यह नीति घोषित की है कि शहरों और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हर एक व्यक्ति को 425 ग्राम शकर हर महीने कार्ड के अनुसार दी जायेगी। 1978 की पापुलेशन को आधार बनाकर हर एक स्टेट का जो कोटा बनता है, वह सेन्टर द्वारा स्टेट्स को दिया गया है और उन्हें कहा गया है कि वे गांवों और शहरों में डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन में किसी प्रकार का अन्तर न रखें। माननीय सदस्य ने आन्ध्र प्रदेश की बात कही है। मैं अपने स्तर पर इस बारे में आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार से कहूंगा कि गांवों में भी शकर समान रूप से बांटी जाये।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The All-Commodities Index of Wholesale Prices (1970-71-100) moved up from 180.3 for the week ended February 25, 1978 to 182.4 for March 18, and then declined to 181.7 for the week ended March 25, 1978. While in this period the prices of coal, electricity and some industrial products have gone up, those of some important items such as foodgrains, edible oils and raw cotton have fallen.

I may mention that for the week ending April 1, prices have gone down further to 180.9.

(b) A Statement showing weekly indices of Wholesale Prices, by principal groups since the last week of December 1977 is laid on the Table of the House. The All-India Industrial Workers' Consumer Price Index (1960-100), which is compiled on a monthly basis, shows a fall from 330 for December 1977 to 325 for January 1978 and further to 320 for February 1978 (the latest available.)

(c) The Budget proposals have undoubtedly had some effect on the wholesale price index but it would not be correct to say that a rising trend had set in as consequence thereof.

Rise in Prices of Commodities.

*722. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of almost all commodities have started showing an upward trend since March this year;

Statement
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices—Principal Groups.
(Base: 1970-71-100)

INDEX

Weight (per cent)	31-12-77	7-1-78	14-1-78	21-1-78	28-1-78	4-2-78	11-2-78	18-2-78	25-2-78	4-3-78	11-3-78	18-3-78	25-3-78
	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)	(P)
ALL COMMODITIES	100.00	185.2	184.9	184.9	184.4	183.3	180.8	180.4	180.3	181.4	181.9	182.4	181.7
I. Primary Articles	41.67	183.8	183.4	184.0	183.7	181.6	177.6	177.3	177.0	177.2	177.9	178.2	177.5
A. Food Articles.	29.80	175.3	174.6	175.9	175.3	173.1	169.8	169.1	168.6	169.2	169.9	170.3	170.3
B. Non-food Articles.	10.62	172.7	173.1	171.8	172.4	170.4	165.0	165.5	166.6	166.7	165.6	165.4	162.9
C. Minerals.	1.25	480.7	480.7	480.7	480.7	480.7	473.4	473.4	473.4	473.4	473.6	473.6	473.6
II. Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	8.46	234.1	234.1	234.1	234.1	234.1	234.1	234.4	234.4	240.4	240.2	240.4	240.4
III. Manufactured Products	49.87	178.0	177.8	177.3	176.6	176.2	174.8	174.2	173.7	173.6	175.0	176.0	175.3
A. Food Products.	13.32	175.7	174.2	171.9	169.1	167.2	163.7	161.7	159.8	161.4	163.1	163.9	161.9
B. Beverages, Tobacco & Tobacco Products.	2.71	174.9	174.9	174.9	174.9	174.9	170.5	170.5	170.5	175.7	176.2	176.8	176.8
C. Textiles.	11.03	176.0	176.3	176.9	176.6	176.2	176.8	176.7	176.2	175.6	175.8	176.6	175.9
D. Paper & Paper Products	0.85	185.4	185.6	185.6	184.9	184.9	184.7	184.7	184.7	186.7	186.7	190.7	190.7
E. Leather & Leather Products.	0.38	229.8	230.8	234.0	236.3	235.7	235.3	235.3	234.5	233.6	233.7	235.2	234.8
F. Rubber & Rubber Products.	1.21	156.7	155.8	155.8	156.8	155.8	156.7	156.7	156.7	156.7	156.7	158.3	159.0
G. Chemicals & Chemical products.	5.55	172.4	172.3	172.2	172.8	173.0	172.4	172.1	172.1	172.5	172.6	173.0	173.0
H. Non-metallic Mineral products.	1.41	195.5	199.0	199.0	199.0	198.9	198.3	198.4	198.9	200.2	201.0	199.9	199.9
I. Basic Metals, Alloys & Metal Products.	5.97	194.1	194.5	194.6	194.6	194.6	195.0	195.4	195.1	196.4	196.0	196.8	196.8
J. Machinery & Transport Equipment	6.72	173.3	173.3	173.3	173.1	174.4	172.7	172.6	173.6	173.0	174.8	374.9	176.22
K. Miscellaneous Products	0.72	181.5	181.2	181.5	181.5	181.5	176.7	176.7	177.3	182.9	184.1	182.3	183.6

(P)-Provisional.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN : On the last point mentioned by the hon. Minister regarding the effect of the budget on rising prices, facts are contrary to what he had stated. There is apprehension that prices may again go up. The hon. Minister says that there need be no anxiety that prices will further rise. I should like to know from the hon. Minister : what is the guarantee that further rise in prices will not be there ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : There can be no guarantee in such matters but probabilities are that there will not be a rising trend. I may say that one of the reasons, for this, which you can see is that the increase since the Budget, between 25th February and 1st April is 0.3 per cent.

श्री उपप्रेशन : मंत्री ने महोदय को वक्तव्य दिया है, उस से सदन को भान हुआ है कि बहुत सी चीजों के दाम गिरे हैं। मैं उन से स्पष्ट रूप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्हें जानकारी है कि कागज मिल के मालिकों ने पन्द्रह दिन से अपने कागज का भाव 15 प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिया है, और कागज की बहुत कमी भी हो गई है। आगे आने वाले दिनों में, जब बच्चों के स्कूल-कालेज खुलेंगे, तब इस बारे में बहुत कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I have no idea about the paper prices but I shall certainly go into it and see why it is that there is any shortage.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Since this government's coming into power, all prices especially of essential commodities have been skyrocketing and there is scarcity amidst plenty. The hon. Minister has been telling us that the budget has some salutary effect in bringing down prices. The price of sugar has gone up whereas the price of sugar cane is where it was. So is the case with cereals. We have been having a bumper stock of foodgrains and there is scarcity of foodgrains : the distribution system has completely failed. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he will take effective steps to see that prices are brought down and also whether he has got any scheme of announcing support price to various agricultural commodities to do justice to the consumer as well as the producer.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Of course I do not accept the hon. Member's premises that ever since this government came into power prices have skyrocketed ; they are today lower than what they were when we came to power. Now so far as the other points are concerned, I can only say that certainly the essential commodities today are in adequate supply and we shall see to it that the prices are not allowed to rise, excepting for commodities like pulses, where there is still shortage. Nevertheless even there, through suitable arrangements, the prices are kept under reasonable control. The question of support price does not arise. In many cases the support price is there. It has already been the policy of the Government and is being done with regard to wheat, oil-seeds, gram etc. for which support prices have been declared.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि मूल्य घटे हैं। यह बात सही है कि कुछ मूल्य घटे हैं लेकिन कुछ चीजों के मूल्य बढ़े भी हैं। उदाहरण के लिए कागज के मूल्य 30 से 35 परसेंट बढ़े हैं। पेपर मिल वाले अपने ऐजेंटों से पांच पांच सौ रुपये ले कर तब उन को कागज देते हैं। इस की वजह से कागज मार्केट में बहुत मंहगा मिल रहा है। स्टील के बर्तनों के मूल्य 20 से 23 परसेंट बढ़े हैं। सीमेंट का मूल्य 15 से 18 परसेंट बढ़ा है। ये जो मूल्य बढ़े हैं और जो ये आंकड़े सामने आये हैं, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतायेंगे कि इन को ठीक प्रकार से कंट्रोल करने के लिये और इन को चैक करने के लिये वे कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : You have made some concrete suggestions.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : It is quite correct that the price of cement, which is in short supply, has gone up. Arrangements have been made to see that by import or otherwise, the availability of cement is made more satisfactory. We think that it will be possible to keep the price of cement under control. About the price of paper, I will look into it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : स्टील के बर्तनों के दाम बढ़ हैं, कागज के बारे में भी मैंने

बताया कि 500 रुपए प्रति टन एजेंटों से लिया जाता है तब उन को कागज दिया जाता है, उस से मार्केट में काफी दाम बढ़ रहे हैं ।

..... (व्यवधान)

SHRI H. M. PATEL : About the price of paper, I did say that I shall go into the question (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't record. (Interruptions)**

SHRI H. M. PATEL : About stainless steel, I do not know. But the prices have not increased to any very great extent.

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि इस वार के बजट के बाद मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है । जहाँ 180.6 था वहाँ अभी 181.2 है कारखनिया माल जो कारखाने में तैयार होता है उसे स्वयं वित्त मंत्री ने स्वीकार किया है कि उस में वृद्धि हुई है । तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों का जो उत्पादन होता है उस में और कारखनिया माल में कितना अंतर है ? उस में वृद्धि हुई है जो किसान खरीदते हैं । इस के लिए वित्त मंत्री क्या कर रहे हैं कि कारखनिया माल का भी दाम बढ़े नहीं और किसानों के उत्पादन का भी घटे नहीं ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : We are taking steps to see that the prices of inputs for agriculture are kept under reasonable control.

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 723.

SHRI SHYAM NANDAN MISHRA : The answer has not been given to his question. It is an extremely important one.

MR. SPEAKER : I have gone to the next question.

SHRI SHYAM NANDAN MISHRA : We have not got the answer to the question of Shri Ramanand Tiwary. The question was how do the prices of manufactures compare with those of the agricultural products and whether it is a fact that the prices of manufactures have increased and it is the price of

agricultural products which has been going down. The hon. Minister has not answered the question. This is the most important question to be answered.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I did say that the cost of some manufactured goods is going up. But I said that in so far as the inputs for agriculture are concerned, and in case of manufactured goods like cement, fertiliser and so on, we are taking care to see that their prices are kept under control.

SHRI SHYAM NANDAN MISHRA : But how do they compare with those of agricultural products ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : What is the comparison ? The manufactures as a group (Interruptions) I am sorry, Sir, the hon. Member wants to interpret my answer in whichever way he likes. I had said that the....

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Do not record. You are interfering in everybody's question.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : You please answer only Mr. Ramanand Tiwary.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Sir, I am trying to give the reply. The hon. Member, as I understood, said that the costs of manufactured goods are going up.

SHRI SHYAM NANDAN MISHRA : Not the costs, but the prices.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H. M. PATEL : All right, prices. That is how the prices go up. (Interruptions) The prices of manufactured goods are going up. (Interruptions) And he said also that the prices of agricultural products are going down, which is not correct. The prices of agricultural products are also going up.

SHRI SHYAM NANDAN MISHRA : With regard to sugar cane prices ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI H. M. PATEL : There cannot be parity between the two. It depends on how you define parity. Undoubtedly, the prices of manufactured goods are going up. The prices of agricultural products are also not going down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Sir, the point is, when I say that the prices of manufactured goods have gone up, so also of agricultural products, then the hon. Member said, sugarcane prices have gone down. There will be in some....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : question No. 723—
Mr. Durga Chand.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, you are proceeding without getting the answer. Then what is the use of asking the question? Whosoever asks, at least the answer must come.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I am on my legs. I have gone to question No. 723. If you want, you can raise a half-an-hour debate. Now question No. 723.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not record.

(Interruptions)**

Debates of States

*723. SHRI DURGA CHAND : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) What is the amount of debts at present of each State due to the Central Government ;

(b) the manner in which debt is repaid by the respective State Governments; and

(c) what is Government's present policy for giving loans to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) A statement giving the latest available information is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Central loans outstanding against State Governments as on 31st March 1974 are repaid in accordance with the terms recommended by the Sixth Finance Commission. For subsequent loans, repayment terms vary with reference to the nature of each loan and extend upto 25 years.

(c) Loans are given to State Governments keeping in view the resources of the Central and State Government and their financial requirements for developmental and non-developmental purposes.

Statement

		(Rs. in crores)
		Amount of loan outstanding on 31-3-76.
S. No.	States	
1	Andhra Pradesh	770
2	Assam	443
3	Bihar	836
4	Gujarat	393
5	Haryana	242
6	Himachal Pradesh	168
7	Jammu and Kashmir	411
8	Karnataka	486
9	Kerala	409
10	Madhya Pradesh	483
11	Maharashtra	743
12	Manipur	58
13	Meghalaya	20
14	Nagaland	29
15	Orissa	560
16	Punjab	253
17	Rajasthan	820
18	Tamil Nadu	485
19	Tripura	48
20	Uttar Pradesh	1,073
21	West Bengal	946
22	Sikkim	1
		₹ 9,877

NOTE : Accounts for 1976-77 and 1977-78 have not yet been finalised.

श्री दुर्गा चन्द : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है उस में कहा है कि स्टेट्स को डवलपमेंटल और नान-डवलपमेंटल परपोजेज के लिए लोनज दिये गये हैं, इन में से नान-डवलपमेंटल परपोजेज के लिये जिन स्टेट्स ने ओवर-ड्राफ्ट किया है, उन में से कितना प्रॉन्ज में कन्वर्ट किया गया है, इस की फिगर्स नहीं दी गई हैं। इस वक्त तमाम स्टेट्स के ज़िम्मे 9,677 करोड़ रुपये के लोन हैं, जिस में सब से ज्यादा उत्तर प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान और वेस्ट-बंगाल के ज़िम्मे है, जो 743 करोड़ से लेकर 1073 करोड़ पये तक है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में नान-डवलपमेंटल परपोजेज का मतलब क्या है, इस से क्या मुराद है और यह कर्जा कैसे दिया जाता है? नान-डवलपमेंटल परपोजेज के लिये जिन स्टेट्स के ओवर-ड्राफ्ट का लोनज में कन्वर्ट किया है, वह कैसे किया है?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : So far as the loans for developmental purposes as also the non-developmental purposes are concerned, these are already set apart, when the total accounts are made. It is merely the overall figure which figures in the total debt which is outstanding against the State Government.

श्री दुर्गा चन्द : मैंने नान-डवलपमेंटल परपोजेज के लिये जो पैसा कर्ज की शकल में कन्वर्ट किया गया है, उस की फिगर्स पूछी थीं, वह कैसे कन्वर्ट हुआ है—आप ने इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं बतलाया।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो बैंक-वर्ड स्टेट्स हैं, जिन के ज़िम्मे अभी काफी कर्जा है और वह इसलिये हो जाता है कि जब पे-स्कैज बढ़ जाते हैं या भारत सरकार डीअर-नेस एलाउन्स बढ़ा देती है, तो स्टेट्स को भी उसे देना पड़ता है। वह रुपया कर्ज की शकल में स्टेट्स को दिया जाता है। क्या ऐसी बैंकवर्ड स्टेट्स की तरफ से आप से कहा गया है कि आप इन कर्जों को राइटऑफ़ कर दें? क्या भारत सरकार इस पर विचार

करेगी कि बैंकवर्ड स्टेट्स को जो कर्ज नान-डवलपमेंटल परपोजेज के लिये दिये गये हैं—उन्हें राइटऑफ़ किया जाये?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I don't think that any question of writing off of the debts will be considered; but when the Financial Commission meets, it takes into account the financial conditions of each such state, its backward situation and what are its difficulties; and the Commission recommends additional allocation of funds to be given.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I think that the Minister will agree with me that the debt of the States to the Centre has reached an alarming proportion viz. of Rs. 9677/-crores.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is a paper exercise. Nobody should take it seriously.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : May I know whether the Government is prepared to consider the question of re-scheduling the debts? I am not raising the question of writing them off. Is it not the proposal of the various State Governments to get the debts re-scheduled? May I also further know whether Government does not agree that this very debt position also makes the evolution of a new devolution of divisible pool justified? In this respect, will the Government have a fresh review of the entire question, of the entire gamut of Centre-State financial relations?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : In reply to the first question I may say that there has been no request for re-scheduling of debts, there would not be any need for that because these debts arise as a result of the various development plans that are sanctioned for each state, and in connection with whatever money the Central Government has to advance to the different States, the debts arise. With each year some debts are repaid and others are added, and these are also taken into account by each Finance Commission when it meets and then it arranges for additional allotment of funds so that no state remains in a difficult financial situation.

Asking whether there is need for a new system of devolution or not is another way of asking whether the financial relationship should be revised. All concrete suggestions which may come up would be certainly looked into but we are functioning today as per the arrangements made in the Constitution, and the Constitution has made the arrangement in such a way that the Finance Commissions which are

appointed every five years take into account the various developments, so that at the end of five years the necessary adjustments are made, so that the funds of the Centre are shared with the State Government.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : Have there been any instances in the past where the debts of the States were written off by the Finance Commission or the Central Government itself, and if so, whether the Government would think of writing off the loans of those States which are in a bad financial position, where the *per capita* income is below the average ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The State has to present its position before the Finance Commission, and the Finance Commission takes full account of all that and makes appropriate recommendations. At the same time, when there are special difficulties, the Central Government itself takes them into consideration and makes additional allocations or even reduces the debt.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : I wanted to know whether in the past in certain cases loans had been written off either by the Finance Commission or by the Central Government itself.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a matter available in the records.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The Finance Commission would not have written off. They would have recommended the necessary adjustment. I have no information as to whether the Central Government itself has written off anything in the past.

Wage structure

*724 [†] **SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :**

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of having regional wage structure instead of a National one; and

(b) if so, the broad conclusion reached by Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have appointed,

in October, 1977, a Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices, which *inter alia* would consider the following issues:

- (i) What should be the minimum wage and what should be the norms with reference to which the minimum wage should be determined.
- (ii) Whether the minimum wage should be uniform or could be different as between different States/Regions.
- (iii) What should be the relevant criteria for determining the differentials between minimum wage and maximum wage and whether the ratio between minimum-maximum wages should be uniform, or could be different in the different States/Regions.

The Government would like to await the receipt of the Report of the Study Group before formulating its views on the matter. The Report of the Study Group is expected shortly.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Here the question is whether the Government has any idea about fixing norms for the different regions, but he says that Government will only wait for the report. By what time does Government expect to get the report.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I have already said that the report is expected very shortly. If it gives the report according to the time originally given to it, it should be with us by the end of this month, if they ask for extra time, it may be a few weeks or more. But they have yet asked for any more time.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Whether the Minister is making any representation to this Committee or the Committee takes representations from the employers, employees, etc. Whether Government has got any views to convey to this Committee.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : This is a study group which has been appointed. This study group did invite the trade unions to come forward and put forward their propositions. I understand that the trade unions have not responded to this. To study these things, they were free to consult anybody else. But I do not know how they have proceeded.

Government has appointed this committee. This is a study group. When its report comes to us, then the question

whether the Government should consult trade unions or other interests, will arise.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The scientific studies both official and non-official have conclusively proved that the share of the workers in terms of wages as well as other emoluments in the total cost of production has been declining whereas the industrial production has been increasing. You also know that the earning of the workers has been further corroded in relation to the cost of living. The hon. Minister has referred to the study group. You know that all the central trade unions have boycotted this study group by saying that it is composed of past and present bureaucrats and the approach of this study group is bureaucratic and solution would also be bureaucratic. In view of the fact that these trade unions have come to a definite conclusion that the setting up of this study group and also the composition of the study group is an attempt to initiate a wage freeze in the public sector undertakings, whether the Government is thinking of winding up of this Boothallin-gam Study Group.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member will be glad to know that the Government has no such intention and is awaiting its report.

डा० रामजी सिंह: अद्यक्ष महोदय, क्या वित्तमंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि उन्होंने जो यह स्टडी ग्रुप नियुक्त किया है, जिसकी टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस में यह बात दी गयी है—सेम पे फार दि सेम वर्क—यह स्टडी ग्रुप राज्य सरकार के और स्थानीय निकायों के कर्मचारियों के काम और वेतन के बारे में भी विचार करेगा? क्या उनको यह मालूम है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों एवं स्थानीय निकायों में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को एक ही काम के लिए अलग अलग वेतन मिलता है जो कि इर्रेशनल है? क्या वे इस ग्रुप की टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस में यह बात शामिल करने की भी संतुष्टि करेंगे?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Certainly, the study group will go into that aspect also.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Whether the Minister will kindly reply that all the trade unions have boycotted

this study group and they have not submitted any memorandum to this study group because the intention of the Government to set up the study group is to freeze the wage in all spheres, both the public and the private sectors.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is quite correct, as I said already, that the trade unions have not thought it fit to submit, any memorandum or meet the study group. It is unfortunate that they should have made up their mind that the intention of the study group is to bring about a wage freeze.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What was the background for setting up of this committee? Will the committee look into the principle of need-based minimum wage? Do you agree to principle with the problem of need based minimum wage.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The very first term of reference is what should be the minimum wage. As to the circumstances which led to the appointment of the Study Group, the fact was that a number of distortions had entered into the entire wage system. For instance, there were some public sector enterprises where the wage level was extremely high, higher than the rate of salaries as well as dearness allowance of the Central Government employees.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is, whether the idea of evolving a need-based wage was behind the setting up of the Study Group.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The minimum wage is the very first term of reference.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The Minister should know that the minimum wage and the need-based wage are two different things. The Minister should understand that there is a difference between the two.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The Study Group will consider all the aspects as to what should be the nature of the minimum wage and on what basis it should be done.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My question was different.

MR. SPEAKER: I am putting your question. The question was, whether the idea in appointing the Study Group was to evolve a need-based wage.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: As I said, the very first term of reference is what should be the minimum wage and what should be the norms with reference to which the

minimum wage is to be determined. We expect the Study Group to tell us on what basis it will be done, whether it will be on the basis of need-based or any other basis.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question. (Interruptions) Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The question put by the hon. Member, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, is covered in the terms of reference. Whether it will be need-based or not is also a point which the Study Group has to consider.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question. (Interruptions) Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

खाद्य तेलों की कमी

*728. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खाद्य तेलों की आगामी कुछ वर्षों में भी कमी बनी रहने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) क्या आगामी पांच वर्षों में खाद्य तेलों का उत्पादन 20.12 लाख टन होने की संभावना है जब कि इसकी खपत 31.50 लाख टन होने का अनुमान है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कमी को दूर करने तथा इस सम्बन्ध में आने वाली कठिनाइयों पर काबू पाने के लिये तैयार की गई योजना का पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) देश में खाद्य तिलहनों और तेलों के उत्पादन के उस समय तक मांग में कम बने रहने की सम्भावना है, जब तक

तिलहनों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए किये गये उपाय फल देना आरम्भ न कर दें।

(ख) आशा है कि किये गये उपायों के फलस्वरूप 34 लाख मीटरी टन की वर्तमान वार्षिक अनुमानित खपत की तुलना में खाद्य तेलों का वार्षिक उत्पादन 23 से 26 लाख मीटरी टन के वर्तमान उत्पादन स्तर से अधिक होगा।

(ग) वर्तमान कमी को पूरा करने के लिये खाद्य तेलों का आयात उदारतापूर्वक किया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, किसानों को प्रोत्साहन देकर खाद्य तिलहनों और तेलों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये दीर्घकालीन और अल्पकालीन उपाय तैयार किये गये हैं, जिनमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ ये शामिल हैं—

- (1) सिंचित तथा असिंचित क्षेत्रों में सुधरी टैक्नालाजी का तेजी से विस्तार करके प्रति हैक्टेयर उत्पादकता बढ़ाना।
- (2) नयी सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत पड़ने वाले क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध संभाव्यता का उपयोग करके सिंचित फसलों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र बढ़ाना।
- (3) शुद्ध बीजों की आपूर्ति बढ़ाकर बीज उत्पादन कार्यक्रम को मजबूत करना।
- (4) पौध संरक्षण उपायों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र को बढ़ाना। इसके लिये विशेष रूप से, जहां सम्भव हो बहुत बड़े इलाके में हवाई छिड़काव करना।
- (5) समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित करना तथा उन मूल्यों पर उपज खरीदने के लिये प्रबंध करना।
- (6) कृषि विभाग के गहन तिलहन विकास कार्यक्रमों और अन्य केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत प्रभाषीकृत बीजों

की लागत तथा पीछे संरक्षण के विभिन्न कार्यों के लिये आर्थिक सहायता देना।

(7) सूर्यमुखी तथा सोयाबीन जैसी गैर-परम्परागत तिलहों की फसलों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र का बढ़ाना।

(8) आधुनिक निष्कर्षण तरीकों द्वारा तेलों का उत्पादन बढ़ाना।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष जी, जहाँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि लगभग 10 लाख मीट्रिक टन खाद्य तेलों की कमी रहने की सम्भावना है और उस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कुछ उपाय भी बताये हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि, जैसा उन्होंने अपने उत्तर के (ख) में कहा है “आशा है कि किये गये उपायों के फलस्वरूप 34 लाख मीटरी टन की वर्तमान वार्षिक अनुमानित खपत की तुलना में खाद्य तेलों का वार्षिक उत्पादन 23 से 26 लाख मीटरी टन के वर्तमान उत्पादन स्तर से अधिक होगा।” तो इस आधार पर कमी या गैप तो रहेगा जो आपने स्वीकार किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन-किन तेलों का आयात किया जा रहा है अथवा इस वर्ष कितना किया जायगा और इस वर्ष कितनी कमी रहने की सम्भावना है?

आपने जैसा कि प्रश्न के उत्तर के (ग) भाग के (5) में कहा है कि “समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित करना तथा उन मूल्यों पर उपज खरीदने के लिये प्रबन्ध करना” तो आपने किन-किन वस्तुओं के बारे में अथवा प्रमुख सोयाबीन, सूर्यमुखी, ग्राउन्ड नट या मूँगफली इनका समर्थन मूल्य किस प्रकार निर्धारित किया है? तथा निश्चरित मूल्यों पर उपज खरीदने के लिये कहाँ-कहाँ क्या प्रबन्ध किया है।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : मैं माननीय सदस्य को सूचना देना चाहता हूँ कि पार साल जो आयल ईयर था 1976-77 उसमें डिमान्ड थी 32 लाख टन उसके अग्रेस्ट प्रोडक्शन था

24 लाख टन। इस प्रकार 8 लाख टन की कमी थी जिसको कि एस० टी० सी० के द्वारा और प्राइवेट ट्रेड के द्वारा पूरा किया गया। इस साल अर्धवर्ष महोदय 1977-78 आयल ईयर के अन्दर जो प्रोडक्शन एस्टीमेटेड है वह 24.50 लाख टन है और उसके अग्रेस्ट डिमान्ड 34 लाख टन है। इस प्रकार जो गैप है वह लगभग साढ़े 9 लाख टन का है। इस गैप को भारत सरकार इम्पोर्ट के द्वारा पूरा कर रही है जिसमें 7 लाख टन इम्पोर्टेड आयल एस० टी० सी० के माध्यम से इम्पोर्ट किया जाता है और लगभग इसमें से 5 लाख लाख टन हमारी वनस्पती इंडस्ट्री को दिया जायगा और 2 लाख टन जो आयल है वह डायरेक्ट कन्जम्पशन के लिये वितरित किया जायगा। और अभी तक जो प्राइवेट पार्टिज हैं इसी आयल ईयर के अन्दर 2 लाख 33 हजार 335 टन तेल आयात कर चुके हैं। जहाँ तक मेरे मित्त का सम्बन्ध है, उन्होंने सपोर्ट प्राइस के बारे में कहा, तो मैं आपके माध्यम से उनको और सदन का विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि... देश के अन्दर किसी भी प्रकार से तेल की कमी नहीं आने दी जायेगी और हम देखेंगे कि दाम विशेषकर नहीं बढ़ेंगे।

माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि सपोर्ट प्राइस हमने किस किस चीज की तय की है। मैं उनकी जानकारी के लिये बताना चाहता हूँ कि ग्राउन्ड-नट 160 रुपये, सोयाबीन 145 रुपये, सन पलावर 165 रुपये और उरसों के बीज के लिये 225 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल सपोर्ट प्राइस घोषित की गई है और इस सपोर्ट प्राइस पर पर्चेज करने के लिए नाफेड को अथोराइज किया गया है।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या यह सही है कि नाफेड द्वारा केवल पंजाब, हरियाणा और गुजरात में जाकर खरीद का कार्य किया जा रहा है, अन्य राज्यों में किसी प्रकार की खरीद का कार्य समर्थित मूल्य पर नहीं किया जा रहा है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ पर

मंगरू तो और सोयाबीन की बहुतायत होती है, क्या वहाँ भी नाफेड जाकर समर्थित मूल्य पर इन्हें खरीद करेगी? सरसों के बारे में जो समर्थित मूल्य तय किया गया है, उसके बावजूद भी तेल की कमी निरन्तर बढ़ रही है, सरकार इनके बारे में क्या कर रही है?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : माननीय सदस्य ने जो सूचना दी है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह गलत आधार पर है। सरकार ने अभी तक जो सपोर्ट-प्राइस आयाल सीड्स के लिए घोषित की है, चाहे मंगरू हो, सोयाबीन हो या सरसों हो उसके बारे में किसी भी स्थान से ऐसी सूचना नहीं आई है कि इनका मूल्य सपोर्ट प्राइस से नीचे गया हो। कोई भी राज्य या स्थान ऐसा नहीं रहेगा जहाँ कि सपोर्ट प्राइस से मूल्य नीचे जायें। इसके पवज के लिए नाफेड प्रबन्ध करेगा।

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: When the rise in the price of oil has broken all records, I would like to know, whether Government would arrange for the distribution of oil at cheaper rates through fair price shops.

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : जैसा कि मेरे वरिष्ठ मंत्री श्री धारिया जी ने घोषणा की थी कि मस्टर्ड आयाल का सस्टोच्यूट रेपसीड आयाल है, इस रेप-सीड आयाल को पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के थ्रू डिस्ट्रीब्यूट किया गया है। पहले आरम्भ में इसका प्राइस साढ़े 8 रुपए किलो था, बाद में इसे साढ़े 7 रुपए किया गया। अब श्री धारिया जी ने सरकार की ओर से घोषणा की है कि यह 1 मई 1978 से सारे हिन्दुस्तान में हर काने पर 7 रुपए किलो के भाव पर उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा।

श्री मुल्तान सिंह चौधरी : जब गेहूँ और बाजरे की पैदावार बढ़ गई तो तेल की चीजों की पैदावार क्यों कम हुई? उसका कारण यह है कि तेल की चीजों का दाम आधा भी नहीं मिला है इसलिए किसानों ने फसल बोना छोड़ दिया। आपने सरसों की सपोर्ट प्राइस 2.25 रुपए रखी है, जब तक 4.00 रुपए नहीं रखेंगे, तब तक तेल नहीं मिलेगा। जैसे गेहूँ

और बाजरे के पैसे अच्छे मिलते हैं तो उसको लोग ज्यादा बोते हैं। सरकार की नीति जो चल रही है, उसके मुताबिक 70 अरब रुपए का गेहूँ बाहर से मंगाया गया, अगर यह रुपया यहाँ दिया जाता तो यहाँ फसल और अच्छी हो जाती क्या मंत्री जी विचार करेंगे कि तेल की चीजों के पैसे कम-से-कम दुगने करें?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : मैं सदस्य को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट की कास्ट पर कभी भी देश में इम्पोर्ट को प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जाएगा। जो सपोर्ट प्राइस तय की है, वह सरकार ने स्वयं तय नहीं की है, बल्कि एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसिज कमिशन के माध्यम से सब बातों पर विचार करने के बाद जितने आयाल सीड्स की प्राइसिज तय की गई है, वे विल्कुल ठीक हैं। आज के आयाल सीड्स के भाव, खास नीर से मस्टर्ड सीड्स के भाव, जिस की सपोर्ट प्राइस सरकार ने 2.25 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल दी है, विल्कुल बाजिव है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Allegations regarding Affairs in the United Commercial Bank

*729. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during late February, 1978 he has received several letters from Members of Parliament containing allegations regarding affairs in the United Commercial Bank Limited against the management of the Bank;

(b) if so, what are the allegations; and

(c) what action do the Government propose to take to investigate into the allegations?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Broadly speaking, the allegations include excess expenditure and irregularities in the sanction of loans and in the promotions/appointments in the bank.

(c) Reserve Bank has already made a preliminary scrutiny which does not reveal any serious irregularities on the part of the Chairman of the bank. Reserve Bank is looking into the allegations in detail.

राज्य व्यापार निगम के कार्यालय

*725. श्री लाल जो भाई : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्व में उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ राज्य व्यापार निगम के कार्यालय खोले गये हैं ;

(ख) ऐसे प्रत्येक कार्यालय में कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं और उनके रख-रखाव पर प्रति वर्ष कितना खर्च होता है ; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में इन कार्यालयों द्वारा विदेशों के साथ (देशवार) कितना व्यापार किया गया और ये कहाँ-कहाँ पर हैं और तत्संबंधी पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी 2096/78]

तीर्थ स्थान देवघर में स्नान जलाशय को नियंत्रण में लेना

*726. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देवघर बिहार का एक बड़ा तीर्थ स्थान है जहाँ प्रति वर्ष लाखों लोग तीर्थ के लिए जाते हैं और आवास का उचित प्रबंधन न होने के कारण तथा पर्याप्त जल मज्जाई न होने के कारण लोगों को बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(ख) क्या स्नान हेतु जलाशय का जल इतना गन्दा और दुर्गन्धपूर्ण है कि लोग उसमें स्नान नहीं कर सकते और क्या सरकार का विचार उसे अपने नियंत्रण में लेने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). उन सभी तीर्थ स्थानों पर जहाँ भारी संख्या में तीर्थ यात्री जाते हैं, जिनमें देवघर भी एक है, पर्याप्त आवास तथा अन्य सुविधाओं का अभाव है। सरकार का देवघर में नहाने के तालाब या तीर्थ यात्रियों के लिए मुहैया कराया गया किसी भी अन्य सुविधा को अपने हाथ में लेने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, क्योंकि कोई भी अकेली एजेंसी देवघर की यात्रा करने वाले इतने अधिक तीर्थ यात्रियों की जरूरतों को पूरी तरह से पूरा नहीं कर सकती। इसलिए देवघर में अपेक्षित सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने या उनमें सुधार या बढ़ोतरी करने के लिए और वहाँ स्वास्थ्यकर परिस्थितियों का इन्तजाम करने के लिए संबंधित सभी वर्गों द्वारा मिल कर प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए।

Tourist centre at Birth Place of Saint-Poet Surdas near Delhi

*727. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a representation from the Surdas Smarak Samiti at Sihi (Haryana) for establishing a tourist centre at the birth place of the Saint-Poet Surdas about 25 Kms. south of Delhi on the Delhi-Mathura road;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether consultations have taken place between the Ministries of Culture and Tourism in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the same?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Department of Tourism is represented on the Sur Panchshati Co-ordination Committee set up by the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture. The Committee has recommended that the Department of Tourism may extend cooperation to the Government of Haryana in the development of Sihi, birth place of Surdas in a befitting manner. However, no detailed proposals have been received from the State Government.

ग्रामीण बैंकों के कर्मचारियों के लिए परिवीक्षा अवधि

*729. श्री राम कवार बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ग्रामीण बैंकों के कर्मचारियों के लिए परिवीक्षा अवधि एक वर्ष है जबकि अन्य बैंकों में कर्मचारियों के लिए यह अवधि 6 मास है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों में नये भर्ती किये गये कर्मचारियों के लिए, परिवीक्षा अवधि समेत एक समान सेवा नियम नहीं बनाए गए हैं। फिर भी, क्षेत्रीय बैंकों को सलाह दी गई है कि जिन राज्यों में वे स्थित हैं, उन राज्यों के समान स्तर के सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर लागू होने वाले नियमों को अन्तरिम रूप में अपना लें।

वाणिज्यिक बैंकों में लिपिक तथा अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों के मामले में, परिवीक्षा अवधि 6 माह है, लेकिन अधिकारियों के मामले में यह अवधि आग अलग बैंकों में अलग अलग है जो कि अधिक से अधिक 2 वर्ष की अवधि तक चलती है :

Export of Tobacco

*731. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of tobacco has exceeded the target in 1977-78;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government intend to promote cultivation of VFC tobacco for export exclusively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The export target of Rs. 110 crores for 1977-78 is likely to be achieved, or it may be exceeded slightly.

(b) The tobacco exports during the period April 1977—February 1978 are estimated to have been 71,185 metric tonnes valued at Rs. 105.37 crores U.K., U.S.S.R. and Japan continued to be our main buyers.

(c) The emphasis is on cultivation of such varieties of VFC tobacco as have a better export potential. However, cultivation is not exclusively for exports, as VFC tobacco is used within the country also in the manufacture of tobacco products.

Loans given by Allahabad Bank

*732. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that—

(i) E/MC-EMC Steelal and allied concerns, (ii) Orissa Textile Mills Co. Ltd., (iii) Macintosh Burn Limited, (iv) Howrah Floor Mills Co. Ltd., and (v) Belur Iron Foundry and Engineering Works, were given huge loans by the Allahabad Bank against the rules;

(b) if so, the Persons responsible for giving these loans to the said firms and the amounts involved; and

(c) how Government proposes to recover the said loans?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The five concerns mentioned by the Hon'ble Member were sanctioned loans by the Allahabad Bank in accordance with normal practice and procedures and with the approval of its Board. All these accounts have been looked into by the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) and (c). In accordance with the usages and practices customary among bankers and in accordance with the statutes for the public sector banks, the affairs of individual constituents of the nationalised banks are not to be divulged.

Export of Jewellery

*733. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to

import gold and export the gold jewellery made from this imported gold; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The simplified scheme for the encouragement of the export of the gold jewellery by supply of gold for this purpose at international price either from imports or Government gold stocks is being finalised and will be announced soon.

भारत-ब्रिटेन आर्थिक समिति

734. श्री अघन सिंह ठाकुर : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत ब्रिटेन आर्थिक समिति की बैठक में दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिए किए गए निर्णयों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उन निर्णयों को किस प्रकार क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा तथा क्रियान्विति का काय कब आरम्भ होगा ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक देश द्वारा परस्पर किन्-वस्तुओं को खरोश जाएगा जिससे व्यापार संतुलन बना रहे ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) और (ख). इस वर्ष 10-16 मार्च को नई दिल्ली में भारत-ब्रिटेन आर्थिक समिति की जो बैठक हुई थी, उसमें वाणिज्यिक तथा औद्योगिक सहयोग सहित द्विपक्षीय आर्थिक संबंधों के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विचार-विमर्श हुआ। कार्यान्वयन की प्रक्रिया के परीक्षण के लिए संयुक्त मशीनरी स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया गया। औद्योगिक सहयोग और तृतीय देश संयुक्त उद्यम बढ़ाने की जानकारी के आदान-प्रदान के लिए

और संभावनाओं के संबंध में कार्यवाही करने के लिए केन्द्र बिन्दुओं का पता लगाया गया। ऐसे क्षेत्रों में वाणिज्यिक और औद्योगिक सहयोग बढ़ाने के लिए ठीक-ठीक क्षेत्रों और व्यवस्थाओं का पता लगाने के लिए विशेषज्ञ स्तर के अध्ययन करने की आवश्यकता को भी माना गया। भारत यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय संबंध, सांझा निधि, एम. टी. एन. आदि से संबंधित अन्य विषयों पर विचारों/चर्चाओं का भी आदान-प्रदान हुआ। यद्यपि कोई लक्ष्य-समय सीमा अभी तक निर्धारित नहीं की गई है, किन्तु यह निर्णय किया गया है कि भारत सरकार का वाणिज्य मंत्रालय और ब्रिटेन सरकार का व्यापार विभाग इस बैठक के निष्कर्षों और निर्णयों पर अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही करने के लिए उत्तरदायी होंगे और बराबर एक दूसरे से संपर्क बनाये रखेंगे।

(ग) भारत ने मुख्य रूप से आटोमोटिव क्षेत्र, आधुनिक मशीनी औजार, मिट्टी हटाने के उपस्कर, क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और परीक्षण उपस्कर, विजली उपस्कर, औद्योगिक कच्चे माल, अतिरिक्त पुर्जों तथा संघटक आदि के संबंध में ब्रिटेन से प्रौद्योगिकी और संतुलनकारी आयात प्राप्त करने में अपनी रुचि का संकेत दिया है। ब्रिटिश पक्ष ने इस बात का आश्वासन दिया कि वे ब्रिटेन में भारत के निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए अपने आयात अवसर कार्यालय तथा साथ ही सुस्थापित निर्यात/आयात सदनों के साथ संपर्क स्थापित करने में भारत की अधिक से अधिक मदद करेंगे। इंजीनियरी मर्चों की एक ऐसी दृष्टांत सूची का पता लगाया गया, जिनके संबंध में ब्रिटेन को निर्यात करने की अच्छी गुंजाइश है। इनमें मशीनी औजार और सह-साधन, औद्योगिक फास्टर, मोटर गाड़ियों के हिस्से, इलैक्ट्रानिक्स उपस्कर तथा संघटक, डीजल इंजन और हिस्से, दस्ती औजार काटिंग टूल्स और पम्प तथा वाल्व, फॉर्जिंग तथा कास्टिंग्स, बिल्डर्स हार्डवेयर आदि जैसी मर्चें शामिल हैं :

Registration of gold Ornament Exporters

*735. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) by how much has the price of gold fallen since February 28, 1978 and whether Government have made arrangement for free sale of gold;

(b) what steps have been taken to promote the export of gold ornaments and how goldsmiths will be able to assess the needs of foreign importers and buyers of gold ornaments; and

(c) is there any scheme of registration of gold ornament exporters and will the Government provide any financial assistance for export promotion of gold ornaments ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The price of gold, which according to the press reports was Rs. 695 per 10 grammes on 28-2-78, declined by Rs. 40 within an hour of the announcement of the Budget proposals and gradually came down to Rs. 635 on 5-3-78. The price has now gone up to Rs. 683 on 11-4-78. The scheme for sale of gold is being finalised and will be announced soon.

(b) and (c): The simplified scheme for encouragement of export of gold ornaments by allowing importation of gold or sale of gold from Government stocks is being finalised. The needs of foreign importers and buyers of gold ornaments are assessed by the Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council. The Council also provides necessary guidance to the exporters. Such exporters have to get themselves registered with the Council.

Recommendations of Morarka Committee on L.I.C.

*736. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many recommendations of Morarka Committee on L.I.C. have been accepted and implemented by the Government or by L.I.C. management; and

(b) which recommendations were rejected and which were accepted and if rejected, why ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b): A statement setting out the conclusions and recommendations of the Morarka

Committee which had been processed by 30-6-1974, and Government's decisions thereon, was laid before the House on 4-9-1974 in implementation of the assurance given in the answers to questions No. 9279 and 81 for 12-5-1969 and 21-7-1969 respectively. A statement setting out the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee which were processed subsequently, and Government's decisions thereon, is laid on the table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT 2097/78).

The decisions bear on improvement in the working of the LIC in several spheres and at various levels, and the LIC is engaged in the necessary continuing exercise for effecting improvement.

आयकर मामलों में समझौते हेतु आवेदन पत्र

*737. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्य वार कितनी पार्टियों ने गत 20 वर्ष अथवा अधिक अवधि से विचाराधीन आयकर मामलों में बकाया राशियों को कम करने के लिये सरकार को समझौते हेतु आवेदन पत्र दिये हुए हैं ;

(ख) उपरोक्त भाग (क) में निर्देशित अवधि से विचाराधीन मामलों के बारे में आय-कर आयुक्तों तथा कुछ पार्टियों के सुझावों को मानने के बारे में सरकार को क्या दिक्कतें आ रही हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार व्यापार सहित उनकी सारी सम्पत्ति की कुर्की द्वारा बकाया आय-कर की वसूली करके ही मामलों को निपटाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन मामलों पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकारउल्ल) (क) पूरी सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है, लेकिन तीन निर्धारितियों (पार्टियों) की तरफ 20 वर्ष अथवा उससे अधिक समय से बकाया पड़ी आयकर की को कम करने के प्रस्ताव अभी केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष

कर बोर्ड में विचाराधीन हैं : तीनों ही पार्टियों पश्चिम बंगाल को हैं।

(ख) और (ग) आयकर अधिनियम के अधीन प्रत्येक कर-निर्धारिता को, कर की उसकी तरफ निकल रही पूरी मांग अदा करनी होती है, और जिन मामलों में जरूरी हो, कर की वकाया की वसूली के लिए, आवश्यक कार्यवाही भी की जाती है, जिसमें सम्पत्ति का अधिग्रहण और उसकी बिक्री भी शामिल है। जिन विशेष मामलों में किसी करदाता से कर की पूरी वकाया की वसूली के आसार नजर नहीं आते हैं, उनमें कर की वकाया को कम करने के प्रस्तावों पर वस्तु-स्थिति के अनुसार विचार किया जाता है, इस कार्रवाई में, आयकर आयुक्तों के सुझावों को बराबर ध्यान में रखा जाता है :

Increase in export of various Commodities

*738. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4274 on the 16th December, 1977 regarding export of essential commodities used as food and lay a statement showing:

(a) the reasons for increased exports of:

(i) Barley unmilled, (ii) Maize (corn) unmilled, (iii) Cereals unmilled, other than wheat, rice barley and maize, (iv) Pulses and flour thereof, (v) fixed veg. oil soft (including groundnut rape colza and mustard oil), (vi) hydrogenated oil and a fat of groundnut, (vii) Milk and cream, (viii) eggs, (ix) fish and fish preparations, (x) groundnuts;

(b) whether re-appraisal of such export will be made; and

(c) if so, the facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Details of quantity and value of exports of the items during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 & 1976-77 are given in the attached statement. The

reasons for increase in exports of the item in 1976-77 were ad-seriatim as follows:—

(i) *Barely unmilled*

During 1976-77 as a result of a bumper crop the domestic prices had shown a falling tendency and exports were allowed as a price support measure. In this year 34461 tonnes of barley were allowed to be exported.

(ii) *Maize (Corn) unmilled*

(iii) *Cereals unmilled*

The quantity of exports has been negligible as follows:

		(Tonnes)	
		Maize unmilled	Cereals unmilled Others
1974-75	. .	89	1
1975-76.	.	538	62
1976-77.		119	1

There was fall in exports during 1976-77. The exports of maize and other cereals are controlled. During 1975-76 we exported 500 tonnes of maize and 50 tonnes of other cereals unmilled to Vietnam Republic which explain the increase in 1975-76.

(iv) *Pulses and flour thereof*

The export of pulses is on the basis of a quota given by the Government. The exports are also canalised through the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation. The export of pulses, however, were banned from 21-10-1976.

(v) *Fixed vegetable oils*

During 1976-77 a quota of export of 5,000 tonnes of groundnut oil was given to the STC in view of the sharp fall in groundnut oil prices at the beginning of the oil season. However, groundnut oil actually exported was 3399 tonnes as exports were discontinued when prices of groundnut oil moved up in the domestic market. This explains the rise in value of exports during 1976-77.

(vi) *Hydrogenated oils*

The exports during 1976-77 were 1784 tonnes as compared to 1026 tonnes in the previous year. A small amount of export of vanaspati is allowed in view of the excess capacity which we have for production of vanaspati in the country.

(vii) *Milk and Cream*

This group includes exports of evaporated, dried and condensed milk, whole or skimmed. The exports are largely to Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Gulf countries. The total exports were of small quantities—271.8 tonnes in 1976-77 and 42.6 tonnes and 34 tonnes in previous years.

(viii) *Eggs*

The rise in export of eggs during 1976-77 was due to the rapid and dramatic increase in egg production within the country and the seasonality in the market of eggs in India. The exports were also entitled to 10% REP licences under which breeding stock required for domestic poultry development could be imported. Quantitywise exports are not even half per cent of production.

(ix) *Fish and Fish preparations*

No attempt was made to restrict these exports which are largely of high value shrimps.

(x) *Groundnuts*

The export of HPS Groundnuts are on the basis of export quota announced by Government. The rise in value of exports is due to the increase in unit value realisation of our HPS groundnuts.

(b) & (c). The export policy of essential commodities has been reviewed in 1977-78. Exports of essential commodities and items of mass consumption are now allowed only to the extent that there is a clear surplus. We, however, allow export of commodities which have no supply constraints. Following this, the exports of barley, maize and HPS groundnuts have not been allowed in 1977-78. Similarly exports of pulses, edible oils, milk, powder milk (skimmed or full cream), baby milk powder and sterilised liquid milk have been banned. The exports of hydrogenated oil and some cheaper fish and fish products relevant to domestic consumption have been put on a quota. Export of cereals are regulated and generally made to neighbouring and friendly countries only.

Statement

EXPORTS

Item	Unit		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1. Coarse Cereals								
(i) Barley unmilled	Tonne	Rs. lakhs	62	0.4	150	1.2	34461	371.6
(ii) Maize (Corn) unmilled	,,	,,	89	3.7	538	21.3	119	2.5
(iii) Other cereals unmilled	,,	,,		Neg.	62	5.3	1	Neg.
2. Pulses and flour thereof.	,,	,,	5395	157.0	6947	219.5	8093	238.1
3. (i) Fixed vegetable oil soft (including groundnut rape colza and mustard oil)								
(a) Groundnut oil crude	MT	,,	..	..	..	..	494	28.20
(b) Groundnut oil purified and refined	,,	,,	102	9.00	49	3.74	2905	168.31
(c) Groundnut oil deoderised	,,	,,	Neg.	Neg.	6	0.55	..	..
(d) Sunflower seed oil	,,	,,	..	..	..	..	33	2.39
(e) Mustard oil including rape and colza	,,	,,	239	22.40	202	14.04	84	4.46
(ii) Hydrogenated oil	000' Kgs.	,,	547.6	46.6	1026.0	104.2	1783.8	153.3

EXPORTS

Item	Unit		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
4. (i) Milk & Cream	.. 000 Kgs.	Rs. lakhs	34.0	3.3	42.6	4.4*	271.8	25.6
(ii) Eggs	.. Hund Nos.	..	..	4.1	..	5.9**	..	86.5
(a) Eggs in shell	..	..	5533	3.3	25303	5.9	2100096	86.5
(b) Eggs not in shell	.. 000 Kgs.	..	10.5	0.8	..	..	..	..
(iii) Fish & Fish preparation	000' Ton	..	38.9	661.7	52.4	12718	58.8	18025
5. Groundnuts	.. '000 MTS	..	55.72	225.7	143.3	6291	136.54	6524

* Revised value of Milk Cream is Rs. 5.0 lakhs for which revised quantity are not available.

** Revised value of Eggs is Rs. 8.1 lakhs for which revised quantity figures are not available.

Source: D.G.C.I. & S. Publication.

Air India leaves 130 Indians in lurch at Tehran

*739. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) have the Government seen a news item in Indian Express dated the 14th March, 1978 with head lines as 'Air India leaves 130 Indians in lurch at Tehran and

(b) what steps Government has taken to redress the affected persons?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). A statement containing the facts of the case is laid on the Table of the Sabha. However, the matter is being further investigated.

Statement

A request for quotation to transport members of the Indian Association from Tehran to Bombay was initially received by Air India on 14th December, 1977. Air India sent a reply on 30th December, 1977 giving a charter quotation of Rs. 3.55 lakhs. Subsequently, a request was made to Air India to operate a charter on 16th March, 1978 which was confirmed by Air India on 22nd February, 1978 by proposing to block off their scheduled Muscat/Bombay flight AI-816

of 16th March, 1978 for the charter from Tehran. This offer was subject to (a) Air India being granted landing/traffic rights by the local Director General of Civil Aviation, and (b) if scheduled flight AI-816 was still open for blocking off as Charter, on date of acceptance of their offer. Thus Air India's offer was conditional, and no firm commitment was made.

2. The acceptance of flight on 16th March, 1978 by Indian Association was received on 5th March, 1978. Clearance from Tehran authorities was received only on 9th March, 1978. By this time, flight AI-816 of 16th March, 1978 was already oversold in economy class and all efforts to transfer passengers to other flights, were of no avail. All charters operated by Air India on ad-hoc basis normally require blocking off at least thirty days prior to operation. As acceptance was received only 10 days prior to planned operating date from Indian Association, viz. 16th March, 1978 Air India could not operate the charter as desired.

3. No firm commitment was made to the Indian Association, and although the cost of the charter was Rs. 3.55 lakhs to be paid in local currency in Tehran, no advance was collected from the Association by Air India. Air India, Tehran, tried to make alternate arrangements to carry the passengers on an extra section flight on Sunday, the 19th March, 1978 but the Indian Association rejected their offer.

Policy of Government to honour employees right to form unions and associations

6731. DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI MAJHAV PRASAD TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of the Janata Government to honour the employees' right to form Unions and Associations to safeguard their rights and promote their interest within the limits of law;

(b) if so, is the Finance Minister aware that the United Commercial Bank management controlled by the Chairman is putting obstructions in the formation of new nationalist organisation (National Organisation of Bank Officers)?

(c) whether the enquiry against the Organising Secretary of National Organisation of Bank Officers, Bihar already concluded with his exoneration has been ordered to be started *de-novo* on the same charges; and

(d) that one General Secretary of United Commercial Bank Organisation has been declined loan on false pretext of calling for a certificate from Lucknow development authority whereas the loan to the other members of staff has been released without any such certificate?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) United Commercial Bank has denied that the management is putting any obstructions in the formation of National Organisation of Bank Officers.

(c) Presumably the reference is to Shri A. N. Sinha against whom, as reported by the Bank, departmental action was initiated at the instance of Central Bureau of Investigation. While the Enquiry Officer found Shri Sinha guilty of all charges against him, the disciplinary authority did not agree with the Enquiry Officer. In view of the findings of the Inquiry Officer and the disciplinary authority being at variance with each other, the reviewing authority under the United Commercial Bank Officer Employees (Discipline and Appeal) Regulations, 1976 has called for the records of the case and the matter is under his consideration.

(d) Facts are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Export of Engineering goods, ready-made garments etc.

6732. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the total exports of all Engineering goods, ready-made garments, light engineering goods (all engineering goods less capital goods), leather manufactures (excluding finished leather and including all leather products) during the last five years;

(b) what is the number of merchant-exporters dealing in all engineering goods, readymade garments and leather manufactures during the last five years and what was the share of merchant exporters in the total exports of these products during the last five years; and

(c) what is the number of manufacturer-exporters dealing in engineering goods, ready made garments and leather manufactures during last five years and how many of these manufacturer-exporters were large industries (DGTD Units) and how many were small scale industries (Director of Industries) in each of the years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Information is furnished in statement I enclosed.

(b) Information is furnished in statement II enclosed. Information in respect of merchant exporters of readymade garments is not available. Information in respect of merchant exporters of engineering goods for the year 1972-73 is also not available.

(c) Information is furnished in the statement III enclosed. Information in respect of manufacturer exporters of readymade garments is not available. Information in respect of manufacturer exporters of engineering goods for the year 1972-73 is also not available.

Statement I

Total Exports of all Engineering goods, light Engineering goods (All Engineering goods less capital goods) and leather Manufactures) [excluding finished leather and including all leather products) during the last five years.

(Figures in lakh Rs.)

Item	₹	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
(i) All Engineering goods.		14108.00	19347.37	34910.51	40821.87	55168.22
(ii) Readymade Garments " "		3555.4	6993.3	10210.6	15708.9	26203.4
(iii) Light Engineering goods (all engineering goods less capital goods) " "		8668.00	13635.07	23747.40	25373.71	37561.22
(iv) Leather manufactures (excluding finished leather including all leather products)		1387.66	1747.21	2547.11	3052.85	4713.09

Statement II

Number of Merchant Exporters dealing in all Engineering goods, leather Manufactures and readymade Garments during the last five years and the share of Merchant Exporters in the total Exports of these products during the last Five Years

Year	No. of Merchant Exporters	Share (%) of Merchant Exporters in the total exports
I. Engineering Goods		
1972-73	N.A.	N.A.
1973-74	397	26.42
1974-75	420	28.94
1975-76	440	31.57
1976-77 (Prov.)	228	11.61
II. Leather Manufactures		
1972-73	487	52.57
1973-74	549	44.90
1974-75	617	56.57
1975-76	682	49.11
1976-77	792	50.91

Statement III

Number of Manufacturer Exporters dealing in Engineering goods, readymade garments and leather Manufactures during the last Five Years indicating the No. of large Industries (DGTD Units) and the No. of Small scale Industries.

Year	Total No. of Manu- facturer exporters	No. of Manu- facturer exporters Large Indus- tries) DGTD Units)	No. of Manu- facturer exporters Small Scale Industries
I. Engineering Goods			
1972-73	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1973-74	828	346	482
1974-75	1060	480	580
1975-76	1174	486	688
1976-77 (Prov.)	897	404	493
II. Leather Manufactures			
1972-73	85	4	81
1973-74	134	4	130
1974-75	139	5	134
1975-76	145	5	140
1976-77	185	5	180

Muslim Employees in Income Tax department

6733. SHRI MOHD. SHAMSUL HASAN KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of U.D.Cs. and L.D.Cs. separately in the Income Tax Department and the number of Muslims in the said two services separately;

(b) the total number of U.D.Cs promoted to the post of Income Tax Inspector during the past five years and the number of Muslim U.D.Cs. promoted to the post of Income Tax Inspector during the same period; and

(c) the total number of Class IV employees in the Income Tax Department and the number of Muslim employees among them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH):

	UDCs	LDCs
(a) Total No. of employees	12,446	6,615
Total No. of Muslims in the cadre.	457	264
(b) In all, 841 U.D.Cs. were promoted to the post of Income-tax Inspector during the past five years. Out of them 25 were Muslims.		
(c) Total number of Class IV employees	7,822	
Number of Muslim Class IV employees	380	

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये कोटा

6734. श्री महीलाल :

श्री राजकेशर सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सभी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में बैंकवार कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार और वर्गवार कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उन में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा क्या उनके लिए आरक्षित श्रेणीवार कोटे को भर लिया गया है ;

(ग) क्या सभी बैंकों में विभागीय पदोन्नति के बारे में 1969 की आरक्षण नीति को क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है और क्या अधिकारियों के कैडर में पदोन्नति के लिये आरक्षण के उपबन्धों को क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा सभी बैंकों में आरक्षित कोटे को विशेषकर ग्रेड-दो अधिकारियों के कोटे भरने के लिए क्या विशेष कदम उठाये गये हैं अथवा उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) और (ख). 31-12-1977 को, 14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों तथा भारतीय स्टेट बैंक में प्रत्येक वर्ग अर्थात् अधिकारी गण, लिपिकों तथा अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या तथा उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों :

जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों ने यह सूचित किया है कि अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति समुदायों में से योग्य प्रार्थियों के न मिलने के कारण आरक्षित पदों का पूरा कोटा भरा नहीं जा सका । सरकार ने इन बैंकों को सलाह दी है कि यदि आवश्यक हो तो विशेष रूप से केवल अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों के प्रार्थियों के लिए परीक्षा लेकर आरक्षित रिक्तियों की पिछली कमी शीघ्र पूरी करेंगे ।

(ग) और (घ). जहां तक विभागीय पदोन्नति का प्रश्न है, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक सरकार की आरक्षण नीति को अपनाने में असमर्थ रहे हैं, क्योंकि बैंकों में लिपिक से अधिकारी वर्ग में पदोन्नतियां अलग-अलग बैंकों में कर्मचारी युनियनों/संघों के बीच हुए करारों/समझौतों द्वारा शासित होती है। फिर भी, पदोन्नति पर आरक्षण नीति के लागू होने तक सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक, लिखित परीक्षा तथा साक्षात्कार, के आधार पर पदोन्नति के लिए, अनुसूचित जातियां/जनजातियों के प्रार्थियों के लिए लिखित परीक्षा तथा साक्षात्कार दोनों में अर्हक अंकों में 5 प्रतिशत तक की रियायत दे रहे हैं । हाल ही में, सरकार ने, सभी सरकारी बैंकों की अपनी वर्तमान पदोन्नति नीति में आवश्यक संशोधन करके, पदोन्नति में भी आरक्षण सम्बन्धी सरकारी आदेशों को क्रियान्वित करने की सलाह दी है ।

विवरण

31-12-1977 को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों तथा भारतीय स्टेट बैंक में अधिकारी, लिपिक तथा अधीनस्थ स्टाफ वर्गों के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या तथा उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या

क्रम संख्या	बैंक का नाम	कुल वर्तमान संख्या			अनुसूचित जातियों/जनजातियों की संख्या		
		अधिकारी	लिपिक	अधीनस्थ स्टाफ	अधिकारी	लिपिक	अधीनस्थ स्टाफ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया	7512	15679	8399	15	1189	1004
2.	बैंक आफ इंडिया	5019	15371	5812	171	2362	1379
3.	पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	4713	11028	6984	59	1406	1713
4.	बैंक आफ बड़ौदा	4967	11953	5119	58	1485	999
5.	यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक	5100	7288	4400	63	378	609
6.	कनारा बैंक	4228	13831	3333	89	1872	579
7.	यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया	3179	7467	4230	75	809	467
8.	देना बैंक	2624	5946	2808	9*	739*	391*
9.	सिंडीकेट बैंक	4854	11480	2369	173	1365	762
10.	यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया	4889	9471	3966	47	970	662
11.	इलाहाबाद बैंक	1745†	4547†	2661†	49†	273†	488†
12.	इंडियन बैंक	2817	6387	2251	78	798	643
13.	बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र	1848	4529	1833	33	688	234
14.	इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक	2549	6296	1977	81	1057	683
जोड़		56044	131273	56142	1000	15391	10613
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक		24618	62055	30353	271	9618	6457

नोट :--कर्मचारियों की संख्या के आंकड़े अन्तिम हैं।

* 30-9-77 को अ० आर०/अ० ज० जा० की संख्या।

† 30-9-77 को कर्मचारियों की संख्या।

Delay in payment of Chit amount by Sudarshan Chits Limited

6735. SHRIBAIRAGIJENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any instance of delay (over three months) by the company in making payment of the chit amount to any prized subscriber of Sudarshan Chits (India) Limited Cuttack Branch, Nayasarak, Cuttack-753002, during November, 1977 and March, 1976; and

(b) if so, what are valid reasons for the delay; and

(c) what steps were taken by the Company to avoid such delay?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No such complaint has been received by the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Payment of Income-tax by U. P. State Electricity Board

6736. SHRI MANOHAR LAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) when the U.P. State Electricity Board filed returns of its income for the period 1974-75 to 1977-78 ;

(b) amount of tax towards income tax and super tax assessed and paid by the Board during the period in question as provided u/s 80 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948; and

(c) if not, full facts and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : (a) to (c) . The information is as under :

Assessment year	Date of filing of return	Lose returned	Income/loss assessed
1974-75	5-10-1974	1,24,12,30,486	Nil
1975-76	30-12-1975	1,10,31,73,459	Assessment pending.
1976-77	30-6-1977	1,11,07,62,749	—do—
1977-78	Not filed. Time extended upto 15-4-1978		

Taxes not paid due to losses.

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश के 26 कर्मचारियों को सेवा से हटाया जाना

6737. श्री ब्रज राज सिंह :
श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में गोरखपुर में भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के कार्य कर रहे 26 कर्मचारियों को सेवा से निकाल दिया गया था और न्यायालय द्वारा उनके पक्ष में

निर्णय दिये जाने के बावजूद भी उन्हें बहाल न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या उन्हें इन कर्मचारियों से मार्च, 1978 में कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि उसके द्वारा 26 कर्मचारियों (बैंक के मूद्रा परीक्षक) की सेवायें शास्त्री एवार्ड के पैराग्राफ 522 (1) के अधीन समाप्त

कर दी गई थीं। कर्मचारियों द्वारा इस सेवा समाप्ति को सर्वोच्च न्यायालय सहित विभिन्न न्यायालयों में दायर किये गये विभिन्न मुकदमों में चुनौती दी गई है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्देशों के अधीन सिविल जज गोरखपुर ने 5 अक्टूबर, 1970 को इस मामले का निर्णय किया था। उन्होंने कर्मचारियों के उस दावे को खारिज कर दिया था जिसमें उन्होंने अपनी सेवायें समाप्त करने सम्बन्धी बैंक की कार्यवाही को चुनौती दी थी। सिविल जज के निर्णय के विरुद्ध की गई अपील अतिरिक्त जिला जज द्वारा 25 मई, 1971 को खारिज कर दी गई थी। तब कर्मचारियों ने औद्योगिक विवाद उठाया, परन्तु इस मामले पर विचार करने के बाद, भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय ने, (27 दिसम्बर, 1972 के आदेशों को देखें) औद्योगिक ट्रिब्यूनल में इस मामले को भेजने से इन्कार कर दिया था। मालूम हुआ है कि इस निर्णय के विरुद्ध इन कर्मचारियों ने दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में अपील कर दी है जहाँ यह मामला विचाराधीन पड़ा है।

(ख) जो हां। उपर्युक्त (क) में जो कुछ कहा गया है उसे ध्यान में रखते हुए कोई कार्रवाई करने का विचार नहीं है।

Appointment of persons empanelled as Aircraft Technicians

6738. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a panel of Aircraft Technicians for Hyderabad base was constituted by Indian Airlines out of apprentices who underwent training in electrical trade with Indian Airlines in 1972 or thereabout and if any appointment was given out of the said panel;

(b) whether a panel of Commercial Pilots was prepared in 1972-73 and whether any appointment has been given out of such panel till to date and if so, how many;

(c) whether any differential treatment is being meted out to persons included in the two panels and if so, reasons therefor; and

(d) is the Government considering giving appointments to persons empanelled as Aircraft Technicians and if not, why not ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) A panel of 28 candidates including ex-apprentices was drawn up by Indian Airlines for the posts of Aircraft Technicians for the electrical trade in 1972. Of the 14 candidates appointed on the basis of this Panel, 5 were ex-Apprentices.

(b) Yes, Sir. All the 55 candidates on this panel were offered employment.

(c) and (d) . The panel of Aircraft Technicians lapsed in the normal course on 27th September, 1973. By that time it was possible to absorb only 14 out of the 28 candidates empanelled. The panel of Commercial Pilots was drawn up in December, 1972 and should have normally lapsed in December, 1973. By that time, however, only 28 out of 55 empanelled candidates has been offered appointment. The panel was extended from time to time and last up to 30-6-1977. This was done as a special case keeping in view the magnitude of the problem of employment and the selection process of pilots which is not comparable to that of Apprentices. There is no proposal to revive the Panel of Aircraft Technicians at this stage.

दुवाई जाने वाले भारतीय राष्ट्रियों की संख्या में कमी

6739. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दुवाई जाने वाले भारतीय राष्ट्रियों की संख्या में गत 2-3 महीनों के दौरान कुछ कमी हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसका कारण जनवरी में हुई एक विमान-दुर्घटना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में यात्रियों का हौसला बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं। पिछले तीन महीनों के दौरान, अर्थात् जनवरी, फरवरी तथा 18 मार्च, 1978 तक, एयर इंडिया द्वारा बम्बई-दुबई सेक्टर पर प्रतिदिन वाहित औसत यातायात क्रमशः 128, 133 तथा 162 था। पिछले तीन महीनों अर्थात् अक्टूबर, नवम्बर तथा दिसम्बर, 1977 के दौरान प्रतिदिन औसत यातायात क्रमशः 170, 157 तथा 145 था। अक्टूबर, नवम्बर तथा दिसम्बर, 1977 के पिछले महीनों की तुलना में जनवरी तथा फरवरी, 1978 के महीनों में मामूली सी गिरावट यातायात में उसी सामान्य गिरावट के कारण हुई है जोकि एयर इंडिया को शीतकालीन महीनों के दौरान होती है और विमान के ध्वंस से इसका कोई सम्बन्ध प्रतीत नहीं होता जैसा कि जनवरी से मार्च, 1978 तक यातायात में लगातार वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति से प्रतीत होता है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Names of parties who purchased Jewellery of Nizam

6740. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the fabulous jewellery collection of Nizam was sold on auction by the Nizam's jewellery trust;

(b) if so, the names of the parties who bought the different items and value and other details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that some items of proven antique value also were sold out;

(d) if so, whether Government had taken any measures to prevent the sale of at least such items; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Thirty seven items out of the total of eighty three items with the Nizam's Jewellery Trust have been sold by calling sealed tenders.

(b) The names of the parties and the value of jewellery bought by them are given below :—

1. M/s. Shantivijay, Delhi—Rupees 852 lakhs.

2. M/s. Bhagat Brothers, Bombay—Rupees 122 lakhs.

3. M/s. Vasantraai Mathuradas Chokshi Bombay—Rupees 25 lakhs.

4. M/s. Keshavlal Dalpat Bhai Zaveri, Bombay—Rupees 28 lakhs.

5. M/s. Bhansali, Bombay—Rupees 6 lakhs.

6. M/s. Pransuklal Brothers, Bombay—Rupees 8 lakhs.

7. M/s. Lalit Kumar Brothers, Bombay—Rupees 0.81 lakhs.

8. M/s. Gem Diamonds, Bombay—Rupees 247 lakhs.

9. M/s. J. M. Bhansali, Bombay—Rupees 116 lakhs.

10. M/s. Kantilal Chumilal Chokshi, Bombay—Rupees 41 lakhs.

11. M/s. Jain Jewellers, Patna—Rupees 8.0 lakhs.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Profits repatriated by Hindustan Lever Limited

6741. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Lever Limited, a subsidiary of Unilever Limited of London, U. K. has been repatriating huge amount of profits earned in India violating the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act ;

(b) if so, the details of such profits so repatriated during the last five years;

(c) whether such profit has been earned by the Company by employing huge amount of deposits secured from its various distributors and agents of their products which are without any interest earning deposits;

(d) if so, the details of such deposit and regulatory methods taken against the Company prohibiting them to employ such unauthorised deposit amount;

(e) whether mode of repatriation is sometimes without the knowledge of Government; and

(f) if so, the steps taken against the said company ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). The dividends remitted by Hindustan Lever Limited during the five years from 1972 to 1976 are as under :

Year	Amount in Rs.
1972	1,46,01,889
1973	1,46,01,889
1974	1,00,38,798
1975	71,33,630
1976	2,92,92,513

There is no violation of the provisions of the FERA in making these remittances.

(c) and (d). The company has been taking deposits from its redistribution stockists towards the price of goods continuously supplied to them. These are in the nature of security advances and are intended to cover the risk of bad debts. The amount of such deposits taken by the company during the past four financial years and remaining on hand with it as on the last date of its financial year, as also the total amount of the company's assets as on those dates, were as under :

Year	Security Advance	Total assets
(Rs. lakhs)		
31-12-1974 . .	224.37	7917.52
31-12-1975 . .	188.54	8559.58
31-12-1976 . .	270.73	9676.02
31-12-1977 . .	300.29	12202.20

There is no contravention of any statutory provisions in the acceptance of these deposits.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Pilling up stocks in Super Bazar Branches

6742. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that huge stocks of goods have piled up in the various branches of Super Bazar in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the value of goods piled up; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to dispose them off ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) and (b). The total value of the stocks as at the end of February, 1978, held by the Super Bazar in all its branches are estimated at Rs. 120 lakhs. Out of the total stocks, old/slow moving/damaged stocks are valued approximately at Rs. 10 lakhs.

(c) It is for the Management of the Super Bazar to take steps to dispose of old stocks. The Super Bazar has since identified the old stocks and initiated measures for the disposal through special discounts etc. The Government has asked the Super Bazar Management to be vigilant and careful in making purchases and keeping the required stocks.

Deputation of Officers of Accountant General Tamil Nadu

6743. SHRI A. MURUGSAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Accountant General, Tamil Nadu has been deputing the officers of the rank of Accounts Officers to Senior Dy. Accountants General to the Tamil Nadu State Service;

(b) if so, the number deputed to State services cadre-wise during the last ten years; and

(c) the number of SC/ST officers among them ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Accountant General, Tamil Nadu, has been deputing Officers of the rank of Accounts Officers only to the Tamil Nadu State Services, he has not deputed any other officer above the rank of Accounts Officers to the Tamil Nadu State Services, as he is not competent to do so ;

(b) 19 Accounts Officers have been deputed to State Services during the last ten years; and

(c) There was no Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Officer among them.

Increased Levy on Advertisement

6744. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (M. P.) : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to increased levy on advertisement the industry will be forced to curtail its staff strength and as a result it will create unemployment problem ;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider to give adequate relief to the industry; and

(c) if not, his reaction thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : (a) Government have received certain representations to the effect that the proposal contained in clause 8 of the Finance Bill, 1978 relating to disallowance of a specified percentage of expenditure incurred on advertisement, publicity and sales promotion would lead to retrenchment of staff by industry and will, in turn, create unemployment problem.

(b) and (c). The representations received by the Government in this regard are under consideration. The Government will take a decision in the matter before the Finance Bill, 1978 is taken up for consideration by the Lok Sabha.

Selection Grade of Daftries

6745. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 3346 on 17th March, 1978 regarding guidelines regarding promotion of Daftries to selection grade and to state :

(a) whether in compliance with the guidelines issued to different Government

Departments, for introduction of the selection grade of Daftries all the Government offices including in different offices in Delhi have introduced the selection grade; if not, the names of offices who have not complied with the instructions.

(b) the reasons for non-compliance;

(c) whether no minimum fiscal benefit on promotion to Selection Grade of Daftries has been provided as in the case of higher posts; if not the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of Daftries who are stagnating as such for over 20 years in each Ministry/Department including independent offices in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). All posts of Record Sorters were declared as Selection Grade posts for Daftries by orders dated 25-2-1948. The strength of the Selection Grade posts (Record Sorters) for the posts of Daftries was subsequently fixed at 15% of the total number of permanent posts of Daftries under the orders dated 25-4-1954. It will, thus, be seen that the Selection Grade for Daftries has been in existence for nearly three decades. Recently, by orders dated 1-11-1977 issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, the quantum of Selection Grade posts has been enhanced to 20% of the posts of Daftries, which have been in existence for three years or more irrespective of whether the posts of Daftries are permanent or temporary. No information is available as to whether all the Ministries/Departments have implemented the latest orders of 1-11-1977 fully. This information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(c) The pay scale of ordinary grade of Daftry is Rs. 200—3—206—4—234—EB 4-250 and the scale of pay of Selection Grade is 210—4—250—EB—5—270. A Daftry on promotion to the Selection Grade gets his pay fixed in the Selection Grade at the same stage, if there is a stage in the Selection Grade corresponding to the pay drawn in the ordinary grade, or if there is no such stage, then at the next higher stage. This formula has been adopted for fixation of pay in the Selection Grade in relaxation of the normal rules of fixation of pay under which in such cases, the pay is fixed at the same stage or if there is no such stage, at the next lower stage, the difference being granted in the form of personal pay. It will, thus, be seen that the pay scale as well as formula for fixation of pay are such as to ensure that there is no loss in emoluments on promotion to Selec-

tion Grade and that there is a benefit in the long run. The appointment to the Selection Grade in this case does not involve assumption of higher duties and responsibilities and as such, the question of providing for a minimum benefit at the time of appointment as in the case of promotions to higher posts does not arise.

(d) The information is not readily available and is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

World Bank Loan

6746. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for taking loan from World Bank for new projects ?

(b) if so, what is the name of projects and amounts involved, Statewise ;

(c) what is the total amount of loans taken from World Bank upto 1977-78; and

(d) what is the interest payable ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. An indication of the amount of fresh aid commitments to India by the World Bank for their forthcoming fiscal year (July 1, 1978 to June 30, 1979) would be available at the India-Consortium meeting scheduled for June, 1978. In the light of that commitment, a decision will be taken on the projects to be posed for World Bank financing.

(c) The total amount of loans taken from the World Bank upto March 31, 1978 amount to US \$ 718.55 million* (corresponding approximately to Rs. 538.91 crores). In addition, an amount of US \$ 3554.06 million* (corresponding approximately to Rs. 2665.54 crores) has been taken from International Development Association a soft lending affiliate of the World Bank.

(d) The interest rate payable in respect of loans taken from the World Bank was 7.45 per cent per annum as on 31-3-78. In respect of International Development Association, only a service charge of 0.75 per cent per annum is payable.

(*Drawals of January-March, 1978 estimated).

Weak Units of Urban Banks

6747. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank of India has prepared a list of weak units of Urban Banks for their rehabilitation ;

(b) names of such weak units of Urban Banks in Maharashtra ;

(c) whether any measures to rehabilitate such units of Urban Banks in Maharashtra are taken or are being taken; and

(d) whether any proposal for amalgamation of weak units has been made by the management of Sangli Urban Co-operative Bank ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement of weak units in Maharashtra is attached.

(c) Measures are being taken to rehabilitate such units and the Reserve Bank has forwarded detailed guidelines for this purpose to State Government and concerned banks asking them to draw up rehabilitation plans and review their progress periodically. The Government of Maharashtra and the Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank have formed separate cells to look after the problems concerning the rehabilitation of each primarily cooperative bank.

(d) The Sangli Urban Co-operative Bank had requested the Reserve Bank on 7th November, 1977 that the Bombay Peoples Co-operative Bank, Bombay may be merged with their bank as they were interested in having a branch in Bombay. As the Bombay Peoples Co-operative Bank was already under liquidation orders, the question of amalgamation did not arise. Alternatively, they suggested that the City Co-operative Bank be merged with their Bank. The Government of Maharashtra have set up a Committee which will take final decision regarding the compulsory amalgamation of weak Primary (urban) Co-operative Banks.

List of weak primary cooperative banks in Maharashtra as on 30 June 1976

1. Barsi Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Barsi.
2. Greater Bombay Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.

3. Punjab Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd. Pune.
4. Ratnagiri Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Ratnagiri.
5. Deccan Merchants Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.
6. Bassein Catholic Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bassein.
7. Rajwade Mandal Peoples Co-operative Bank Ltd., Dhulia.
8. Sahyadri Sahakari Bank Ltd., Bombay.
9. Bandra Peoples Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.
10. Daxini Brhman Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.
11. Maharashtra Sachivalaya Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.
12. Safe Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.
13. City Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.
14. Konkan Prant Sahakari Bank Ltd. Bombay.
15. Nasik Peoples Co-operative Bank Ltd., Nasik.
16. Karad Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd., Karad.
17. Shri Vardhaman Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.
18. Kapole Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.
19. Vishwakarma Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.
20. Co-operative Bank of Dondaicha Ltd., Dondaicha.
21. Dombivli Nagari Sahakari Bank Ltd, Dombivli.
22. Khamgaon Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Khamgaon.
23. Shri Balbhim Co-operative Bank Ltd., Kolhapur.
24. South Indian Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.
25. Vaishya Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.
26. Akola Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Akola.
27. Thana People's Co-operative Bank Ltd., Thana.
28. Indira Sahakari Bank Ltd., Sahakari Bombay.
29. Krishna Sahakari Bank Ltd., Budruk.
30. Pachora Peoples' Co-operative Bank Ltd., Pachora.
31. Shri Shahu Co-operative Bank Ltd., Kolhapur.
32. Kolhapur Maratha Co-operative Bank Ltd., Kolhapur.
33. Bhusaval Peoples Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bhusaval.
34. Awami Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.
35. Jalna Peoples Co-operative Bank Ltd., Jalna.
36. Kapergaon Peoples Co-operative Bank Ltd., Kapergaon.
37. The Metropolitan Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.
38. Yeola Merchants Co-operative Bank Ltd., Yeola.
39. Sangamner Merchants' Co-operative Bank Ltd., Sangamner.
40. Satara Rahiwashi Sahakari Bank Ltd., Bombay.
41. Vasant Sahakari Bank Ltd., Bombay.
42. Goregaon Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd., Goregaon.
43. **Mumbai Kamgar Nagari Sahakari Bank Ltd., Bombay.
44. Muslim Co-operative Bank Ltd., Pune.
45. Rajgurunagar Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Rajgurunagar.
46. Yeshwant Sahakari Bank Ltd., Bombay.
47. Chiplum Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Chiplum.
48. Jain Sahakari Bank Ltd., Bombay.
49. Kolhapur Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd., Kolhapur.
50. The Kunbi Sahakari Bank Ltd., Bombay.
51. Maratha Market Peoples' Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay.
52. Poona Merchants Co-operative Bank Ltd., Pune.
53. Sanmitra Sahakari Bank Maryadit, Bombay.
54. Shri Mahalaxmi Co-operative Bank Ltd., Kolhapur.
55. Wai Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Wai.

**Name of the bank changed to Apna Sahakari Bank Ltd. with effect from 9th February, 1977.

Service Conditions for Officers of I.T.D.C.

6748. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. has not so far made any service conditions for its officers;

(b) whether it is a fact that I.T.D.C. is not having proper set up of rules for promotion available to its officers with the result some officers get promotion every year while other do not get for many years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many officers are working on contract basis for many years without any scope of getting permanently absorbed in the regular cadre; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for adopting discriminatory rules in the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) No, Sir. The Staff Regulations, including Service Rules, for the officers of the Corporation were approved by the Management in August 1973.

(b) No, Sir. Promotions are regulated in accordance with provisions of the Staff Regulations of the Corporation. There have been no cases where an officer of the Corporation has been promoted every year. The promotions are made on the basis of seniority-cum-merit and performance appraisal.

(c) Retired employees and foreign nationals are employed for specified periods on contract basis. In addition, staff temporarily required for projects are also employed for specified periods on contract basis. Keeping in view the business interests of the Corporation, availability of vacancies and suitability of such personnel, the contract employments are either extended from time to time, or converted into regular appointments.

(d) Excepting that their appointments are made for specified periods, other terms and conditions of service (including promotion) of such contract personnel are on par with those in regular employment.

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में हिन्दी परामर्शदात्री समिति का गठन

6749. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी परामर्शदात्री समिति बनाई गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उनमें से राजभाषा विभाग की सिकारिशों पर मनोनीत किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या और नाम क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति के सदस्यों के नाम विवरण में दिये जाते हैं । निम्नोक्त दो सदस्य समिति में राजभाषा विभाग की सिकारिश पर नामित किये गये हैं :

1. डा० मे० राजेश्वरय्या, प्रोफेसर तथा अध्यक्ष, हिन्दी विभाग, मैसूर विश्वविद्यालय, मैसूर ।

2. श्री मनोहर श्याम जोशी, सम्पादक, साप्ताहिक हिन्दुस्तान ।

विवरण

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय की हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति के सदस्यों के नाम

1. वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री	अध्यक्ष
2. श्री आरिफ ब्रेग, वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री	उपाध्यक्ष
3. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल, वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य- मंत्री	उपाध्यक्ष
4. श्री परमानन्द ठाकुरदास गोविन्दजीवाला, संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा)	सदस्य
5. श्री हर गोविन्द वर्मा, संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा)	„
6. श्रीमती ममूना सुल्तान, संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा)	„
7. श्री जेम मनोहर, संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा)	„
8. अध्यक्ष, भारतीय वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल परिसंघ, नई दिल्ली	„
9. डा० मे० राजेश्वरय्या, प्रोफेसर एवं अध्यक्ष, हिन्दी विभाग, मैसूर विश्व- विद्यालय, मैसूर	„
10. डा० विजयेन्द्र स्नातक, आचार्य, हिन्दी विभाग, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय	„
11. श्री मनोहर श्याम जोशी, सम्पादक, साप्ताहिक हिन्दुस्तान	„
12. वाणिज्य सचिव	„
13. सचिव, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता विभाग	„
14. सचिव, राजभाषा विभाग तथा भारत सरकार के हिन्दी सलाहकार	„
15. अध्यक्ष, केन्द्रीय सचिवालय हिन्दी परिषद्	„
16. अपर सचिव, वाणिज्य विभाग	„
17. संयुक्त सचिव (प्रभारी हिन्दी कार्य), नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता विभाग	„
18. संयुक्त सचिव (हिन्दी), राजभाषा विभाग	„
19. मुख्य नियन्त्रक, आयात-निर्यात	„
20. अध्यक्ष, राज्य व्यापार निगम	„
21. अध्यक्ष, खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम	„
22. अध्यक्ष, व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण	„
23. महानिदेशक, भारतीय विदेश व्यापार संस्थान	„
24. कार्यकारी निदेशक, व्यापार विकास प्राधिकरण	„
25. निदेशक, निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद्	„
26. मुख्य निदेशक, वनस्पति, वनस्पति तेल तथा वसा	„
27. महानिदेशक, भारतीय मानक संस्थान	„
28. प्रबन्ध निदेशक, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम	„
29. संयुक्त सचिव निदेशक (प्रभारी हिन्दी कार्य), वाणिज्य विभाग	„

Regional Rural Banks

6750. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-
GO : Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state :

(a) the regional rural banks opened
so far, State-wise;

(b) the proposal pending with the
Government of India to open the Rural
Banks;

(c) how many of them opened in Tribal
Areas; and

(d) the role played by the banks and
its branches to help the poorer sections
of the society ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) 48 Regional
Rural Banks have been opened in the
country. State-wise distribution of
Regional Rural Banks is shown in the
enclosed statement.

(b) Decisions regarding opening of
further Regional Rural Banks will be taken
in the light of the recommendations of the
Dantwala Committee, which was set up
by the Reserve Bank of India to review the
working of these banks.

(c) and (d). 17 Regional Rural
Banks cover 27 district having substantial
tribal population. These banks have
been set up mainly to serve the small and
marginal farmers and other poorer sections
of the Society.

Statement*State-wise distribution of Regional Rural Banks functioning at present*

Sl.No.	State/Name of the Regional Rural Bank	Date of establishment
--------	---------------------------------------	--------------------------

1	2	3
---	---	---

Andhra Pradesh

1	Nagarjuna Grameena Bank, Khammam (A.P.) . . .	30-4-1976
2	Rjayalaseema Grameena Bank, Cuddapah (A.P.) . . .	6-8-1976
3	Sri Vissakha Grameena Bank, Srikakulam (A.P.) . . .	30-9-1976

Assam

4	Pragjyotish Gaonlia Bank, Nalbari (Assam) . . .	6-7-1976
---	---	----------

Bihar

5	Bhojpur Rohtas Gramin Bank, Arrah (Bihar) . . .	26-12-1975
6	Champaran Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Motihari (Bihar) . . .	21-3-1976
7	Magadh Gramin Bank, Gaya (Bihar) . . .	10-11-1976
8	Kosi Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Purnea (Bihar) . . .	23-12-1976
9	Vaishali Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Muzaffarpur (Bihar) . . .	10-3-1977
10	Monghyr Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Monghyr (Bihar) . . .	12-3-1977
11	Santhal Parganas Gramin Bank, Dumka (Bihar) . . .	30-3-1977

Haryana

12	Haryana Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bhiwani (Haryana) . . .	2-10-1975
13	Gurgaon Gramin Bank, Gurgaon (Haryana) . . .	28-3-1976

1

2

3

Himachal Pradesh

- 14 Himachal Gramin Bank, Mandi (H.P.) . . . 23-12-1976

Jammu and Kashmir

- 15 Jammu Rural Bank, Jammu (J. & K.) . . . 12-3-1976

Karnataka

- 16 Tungabhadra Gramin Bank, Bellary, (Karnataka) . . 25-1-1976
 17 Malaprabha Gramina Bank, Dharwar (Karnataka). . 16-8-1976
 18 Cauvery Gramina Bank, Mysore (Karnataka) . . 2-10-1976

Kerala

- 19 South Malabar Gramin Bank, Malapuram (Kerala) . . 11-12-1976
 20 North Malabar Gramin Bank, Cannanore (Kerala) . . 12-12-1976

Madhya Pradesh

- 21 Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hoshangabad (M.P.) . . 20-1-1976
 22 Bilaspur-Raipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bilaspur (M.P.) 20-10-1976
 23 Rewa-Sidhi Gramin Bank, Rewa (M.P.) . . 20-12-1976
 24 Bundelkhand Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Tikamgarh (M.P.) 26-3-1977

Maharashtra

- 25 Marathwada Gramin Bank, Nanded (Maharashtra) . 26-8-1976

Orissa

- 26 Puri Gramya Bank, Pipli (Orissa) . . . 25-2-1976
 27 Bolangir Anchalik Gramya Bank, Bolangir (Orissa) . . 10-4-1976
 28 Cuttack Gramya Bank, Cuttack (Orissa) . . 11-10-1976
 29 Koraput-Panchabati Gramya Bank, Jeypore (Orissa) . 13-11-1976

- 30 Jaipur Nagaur Anchalik Gramin Bank Jaipur (Rajasthan) 2-10-1975
 31 Marwar Gramin Bank, Pali (Raj.) . . 6-9-1976
 32 Shekhawati Gramin Bank, Sikar (Rajasthan) . . 7-10-1976

Tamil Nadu

- 33 Pandyan Grama Bank, Sattur (T. N.) . . . 9-3-1977

Tripura

- 34 Tripura Gramin Bank, Agartala (Tripura) . . . 21-12-1976

1	2	3
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
35	Prathama Bank, Moradabad (U.P.)	2-10-1975
36	Gorakhpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Gorakhpur (U.P.)	2-10-1975
37	Samyut Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Azamgarh (U.P.)	6-1-1976
38	Barbanki Gramin Bank, Barabanki (U. P.)	27-3-1976
39	Rae Bareili Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Rae Bareli (U.P.)	29-3-1976
40	Farrukhabad Gramin Bank, Farrukhabad (U.P.)	29-3-1976
41	Bhagirath Gramin Bank, Sitapur (U.P.)	19-9-1976
42	Ballia Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ballia (U.P.)	25-12-1976
43	Sultanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Sultanpur (U.P.)	8-2-1977
44	Hardoi-Unnao Gramin Bank, Hardoi (U.P.)	7-6-1977
<i>West Bengal</i>		
45	Gaur Gramin Bank, Malda (West Bengal)	2-10-1975
46	Mallabhum Gramin Bank, Bankura (West Bengal)	9-4-1976
47	Mayurakshi Gramin Bank, Suri Distt. Birbhum (West Bengal)	16-8-1976
48	Uttar Banga Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Cooch-Behar (West Bengal)	7-3-1977

Representation for Exemption from Central Excise from small Scale Industries Association, Coimbatore

6751. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) is the Government considering a representation No. 87/771/77 dated 25-7-1977 made by the Coimbatore District Small Scale Industries Association praying for Central Excise exemption upto Rs. 5 lakhs annual turnover in favour of Steel furniture articles manufactured by Small Scale Sector to enable them to compete with big manufacturers ;

(b) do the Government see the reasonableness in the proposal particularly with a view to help small scale units ;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL) :
(a) and (b). The Government has considered the representation made by the Coimbatore District Small Scale Industries Association praying for Central Excise exemption upto Rs. 5 lakhs annual turnover in favour of steel furniture articles manufactured by the small scale sector.

(c) Steel furniture is one of the items covered by the new exemption scheme announced by the Government as part of the 1978 Budget proposals. Small scale manufacturers of steel furniture whose clearances during the preceding financial year did not exceed Rs. 15 lakh will now get the benefit of complete exemption from payment of Central Excise duty on their first clearances during a financial year upto an aggregate value of Rs. 5 lakhs.

(d) Does not arise.

Capital Investment of M/S Himco Laboratories, Sonapat, Haryana

6752. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2295 on the 10th March, 1978 regarding the Capital Investment of M/S HIMCO Laboratories, Sonapat (Haryana) and state:

(a) whether the capital investment made by Shr Ravi Parkash since 31st March, 1973 to 31st March, 1977 stands in his own name or stands in the names of others and shown as a loan from them to the concern ;

(b) if so, the names of the persons in whose name the various amounts are shown as loans, the details of the said amounts and since when the same has been invested ; and

(c) whether this concern has paid any amount as interest on loans if so, to whom the same has been paid, along with the dates of payments year-wise since 1973 upto-date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : (a) It is stated that the concern's capital includes amounts invested by Shri Ravi Prakash as well as loans alleged to have been taken by him from other parties.

(b) The required information is shown in Statement 'A' laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-2098/78] The credits represent the amounts received and the interest, if any, payable, during the various years. Similarly, the debits represent the payments made.

(c) The required information is given in Statement 'B' laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-2098/78].

Development of Airports in Assam

6753. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details of current year's proposal of the Government to develop the Airports in Assam and the Government's future plan for development of Airports for safer landing of both day and night services in Assam and the time limit being fixed to provide the required equipments to the existing Airports ; and

(b) if so, the details of work being done or proposed to be done to develop the Airports in Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) and (b). Indian Airlines are, at present, operating scheduled air services to the following aerodromes :

- 1 Gauhati
- 2 Silchar
- 3 Dibrugarh (Mohanbari)
- 4 Lilabari
- 5 Tezpur (IAF aerodrome)
- 6 Jorhat (IAF aerodrome)

A Statement, showing details of (i) various works proposed or in progress and (ii) communication and safety equipment proposed to be installed during 1978-79 and thereafter, is attached.

Statement

Name of aerodrome	Works at aerodromes	Communication equipment		Safety services	
		Equipment	Target date	Equipment	Target date
Gauhati	<i>Works in progress</i>	<i>Proposed for 78-79</i>		<i>Future Plan</i>	
	Strengthening of 6000' of runway LCN-60, half apron and taxi track.	Construction of permanent Building for VOR installation.	1978-79	Runway lights (High Intensity) conversion of Abridged VASI into full Visual Approach Slope	1980-81
	<i>Proposed in 78-79</i>	Provision of Distance Measuring equipment.	1978-79	Indicator system, approach lighting system—Cat. I.	

Name of aerodrome	Works at aerodromes	Communication equipment		Safety services	
		Equipment	Target date	Equipment	Target date
		Future Plan			
	Strengthening of 9000' (entire length) to LCN-60	Airport Surveillance Radar (ASR)	1981-82		
	strengthening of main apron and both Taxi ways.	Precision Approach Radar (PAR)	1982-84		
	Staff Canteen.	New ILS equipment	1983-84		
	Construction of Control Tower and Technical Block.				
Silchar (Kumbhigram)	Works in Progress Extension of Terminal Building.	Proposed for 78-79 To commission the VOR installation.	1978-79	Proposed for 78-79 Runway edge lights, 1979-80 approach lighting system—Cat. I. Visual	
	Proposed in 78-79 Operational Wall	Future Plan Inline Locator Beacon Provision of new transmitting station building.	1979-80 1983-84	Approach Slope Indicator system.	
Dibrugarh (Mohanbari)	Works in progress Construction of residential quarters	Future Plan Very High Frequency Omni-range (VOR)	1981-82	—	—
	Proposed in 78-79 Construction of operational wall. Extension, strengthening of runway, apron and one taxiway to LCN-40.				
Jorhat	Acquisition of 9.94 acres of land Development of Civil Enclave. (a) Construction of Terminal Building (b) Construction of apron, taxi track and security fencing.		—	—	—
Tezpur	Future Plans Construction of Civil Enclave.		—	—	—

Acknowledgement of Letters of Constituents by Chairman, State Bank of India

6754. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state :

(a) whether Chairman, Shri P.C.D. Nambiar, State Bank of India has received a letter dated 31st January, 1978 from one Shri Tara Chand, a constituent

Savings Bank account No. 2497 and C/A No. 27066 drawing attention to letters dated 28th June, 1976 and 25th August, 1976 ;

(b) whether this letter has not yet been acknowledged by the Chairman or his Secretariat ;

(c) whether the Chief-Officer Personnel and Services Banking Department of the State Bank of India, Bombay has

also received a letter dated 2nd February, 1978 from the same constituent and it has also not been acknowledged ; and

(d) in view of the above attitude of the Bank officers when the fraud and other irregularities have been established and proved against the Bank, what action or directions Government propose to send to the Bank officers to inquire into the cases cited in the letters written by this constituent ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). State Bank of India has reported that it had on 16th February, 1978 sent a reply to Shri Tara Chand's letter dated the 31st January, 1978 advising him that it has asked its New Delhi Local Head Office to do the needful in the matter.

(c) State Bank of India has reported that the letter dated the 2nd February 1978 from Shri Tara Chand addressed to Chief Officer (Personnel and Services Banking Department) was acknowledged by the bank on 16th February, 1978.

(d) State Bank of India is looking into the accountability of the staff involved in respect of the unauthorised withdrawal of Rs. 622 from the account of Shri Tara Chand and will take appropriate action against officials concerned.

‘सूर्य’ पत्रिका के मामले में आयकर का निर्धारण

6755. श्री राघवजी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ‘सूर्य’ पत्रिका के मालिक का नाम क्या है और क्या उसके मालिक ने आयकर निर्धारण हेतु कोई विवरण दिया है और यदि हां, तो उसने वर्ष 1973-74 से 1978-79 तक की अवधि के लिए वर्षवार, कितनी आय दिखाई है ;

(ख) क्या ‘सूर्य’ पत्रिका के मालिक ने उपरोक्त विवरण के साथ लाभ और हानि का विवरण अलग से दिया है और यदि हां, तो उसमें प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए लाभ और हानि की कितनी राशि दर्शाई गई है ; और

(ग) क्या इस पत्रिका के बारे में कोई आयकर निर्धारण किया गया है और यदि हां, तो वार्षिक लाभ और हानि का प्रति वर्ष कितना मूल्यांकन किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्लाह) : (क) ‘सूर्य’ नामक पत्रिका के मालिक का नाम मैसर्स यंगमैन प्रिंटर्स एण्ड पब्लिशर्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड कंचनजंगा विल्डिंग, नई दिल्ली है। आय की विवरणी केवल कर-निर्धारित वर्ष 1977-78 के लिये दाखिल की गयी है जिसमें 32,320/- रु० का नुकसान दिखाया गया है। कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1978-79 की विवरणी दाखिल करने के लिए अभी समय है।

(ख) कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1977-78 का लाभ तथा हानि का लेखा प्रस्तुत कर दिया गया है, जिसमें 32,320 रु० की हानि दिखाई गई है।

(ग) अभी तक कोई कर-निर्धारण नहीं किया गया है।

Increase in Smuggling Activities

6756. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that the smuggling activities have increased in the last three months ;

(b) if so, the total details of seizures in the aforesaid period ;

(c) is it a fact that names of some political leaders, including the former Minister of Maharashtra and some officers have been found in a diary of a smuggler, who was arrested recently in Bombay ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) what special steps have been taken by the Government to check the smuggling activities in the last three months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) and (b). Reports received by Government show that smuggling activities continue to be well contained. The total value of the goods seized during last three months, namely, December '77 to February '78 was about Rs. 9.29* crores (consisting mainly of gold Rs. 74 lakhs; diamonds Rs. 58 lakhs; and watches Rs. 72 lakhs), as compared to the total value of seizures amounting to Rs. 7.24 crores during the corresponding period of last year, namely, December '76 to February '77. The increase in the total value of seizures was mainly accounted for by some major seizures of gold and diamonds effected by the Customs authorities recently.

(c) & (d). According to the report received by the Government, one diary was seized from the Bombay premises of one of the two persons arrested at Ahmedabad in connection with seizure of 100 tolas of gold on 1st February, 1978. However, examination of this diary has not revealed the name of any prominent political leader or of the former Minister of Maharashtra or of any officer.

(e) Several measures have been taken recently to check smuggling activities. Those include re-deployment and strengthening of the intelligence and preventive set-up and alerting the staff to keep special watch on smuggling of certain sensitive commodities. To tackle the evil of gold smuggling, Government have decided to commence the sale of gold from the stocks held by it. Government have also decided to introduce a simplified scheme for encouragement of the export of gold jewellery, either by allowing importation of gold or by sale of gold from Government stocks.

वस्तुओं के निर्यात से विदेशी मुद्रा की आय

6757. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने के उद्देश्य से वर्तमान नीतियों के आधार पर कुछ वस्तुओं के वास्तविक

मूल्यों पर रियायत दे कर उनका निर्यात करती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन वस्तुओं पर रियायत दी गई, कितनी रियायत दी गई तथा क्या उसके फलस्वरूप उस समय विदेशी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित हुई ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) तथा (ख). सम्भवतः निर्यात किये गये उत्पादों पर सीमा शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्कों की वापसी छूट की जो अनुमति दी जाती है उसके बारे में पूछा गया है। वापसी के लिए पात्र मर्चे सीमा शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क वापसी नियम, 1971 की अनुसूची में अधिसूचित की जाती हैं। मदवार देय केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की दरें भी अधिसूचित की जाती हैं तथा दी जाने वाली छूट उस शुल्क राशि के बराबर है जो निर्यातित उत्पाद पर दी गई हो। वापसी तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क में छूट की अनुमति बिना इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर दी जाती है कि विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित होती है अथवा नहीं।

Contract signed between Gujarat Export Corporation and Malaysian Firm for the Import of Palm Oil

6758. SHRI AMARSINGH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some time before a contract was signed between the Officials and others of Gujarat Export Corporation and Malaysian firm for the import of Palm oil from a private concern ;

(b) when the said contract was signed and who were the signatories and others in the said contract and deals ;

(c) the details of the contract signed ;

(d) how much quantity of the said oil will be imported and the value of the same ;

(e) what is the purpose for the import of the said oil ; and

(f) what is the present price of the said oil prevailing in Gujarat and other parts of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) Government has no such information.

(b) to (c). Do not arise.

(f) Separate figures of the prices of Palm Oil in Gujarat or elsewhere are not maintained.

Workers in Central Government undertakings at Durgapur

6759. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total number of workers in each of the Central Government undertakings

at Durgapur, West Bengal, yearwise, during the last five years ;

(b) number and percentage of casual workers in them year wise during the last five years ; and

(c) what is the policy of Government in regard to these casual workers ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). The necessary information in respect of Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation, Fertilizer Corporation of India, Food Corporation of India and Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., who are either located at Durgapur or have units working there, is given in the statement. Similar information in respect of two other units located in Durgapur viz., Durgapur Steel Plant and Alloy Steel Plant is being obtained and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Government's policy in regard to casual labour is that it should be engaged for genuine casual work only. Accordingly each public enterprise concerned attempts to de-casualize such labour at the earliest.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Undertaking	Total number of workers	No of Casual employees	% of casnal workers
1	2	3	4	5
(1)				
(1)	Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation			
	As on			
	1-4-74	5152	14	0.20
	1-4-75	5137	24	0.40
	1-4-76	5650	178	3
	1-4-77	5185	238	4
	1-4-78	5141	168	2.8
(2)	The Fertilizer Corporation of India			
	As on			
	1-1-74	811	..	..
	1-1-75	1159	..	..
	1-1-76	1188	..	..
	1-1-77	1201	..	..
	1-1-78	1211	..	..
	(Do not employ any casual labour)			
(3)	Food Corporation of India			
				Food storage Depot hold a strength of 92 handling workers and 22 casual workers since 1973 i.e, 24% for the last five years.
(4)	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd			
	1973	468	18	4
	1974	461	18	4
	1975	487	10	2
	1976	477	10	2
	1977	489	9	1.8

Manganese Export Policy

6760. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) the present policy of Government to permit export of Manganese Ore ;

(b) the exports made during 1977-78 of different grades and how they compare with the previous year; and

(c) the details of efforts being made to locate new reserves of this ore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF REG) : (a) In view of inadequate reserves and growing demand for indigenous consumption, exports of Manganese Ore are permitted on restrictive basis .

(b) The exports made during 1976-77 and 1977-78 of different grades have been as under :—

(Quantity : in lakh tonnes)

Grade	1976-77	1977-78 (Estimated)
High Grade (.46% Mn.)	0.47	0.38
Medium Grade (35—45%)	1.02	0.11
Low Grade (—35%)	6.28	4.66
Black Iron Ore .	0.51	0.45
TOTAL .	8.28	5.60

(c) Geological Survey of India are carrying out exploration for locating new deposits of manganese ore as well as assessing reserves in the known areas.

Theft in Customs Godown in Delhi :

6761. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item published on 18th February, 1978 that thieves in Customs House have managed to steel a whole shipment of leather jackets and sarces from the Customs Godown in Delhi;

(b) if so, the total amount of value of the goods involved; and

(c) what steps the Government is taking to put a stop to such nefarious activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On the night of 3rd/4th February, 1978 the following goods were stolen from a Customs godown at Palam:—

(i) 14 jackets of a value of about Rs. 5500/- out of a consignment of 50 leather jackets of Indian origin ;

(ii) one package containing sarces of Indian origin, of which it has not yet been possible to ascertain the value ;

(iii) machinery parts of foreign origin the value of some of these is about Rs. 26,000 and that of the remaining is being ascertained; and

(iv) some printed matter of no commercial value.

(c) The normal precautions about the physical security of the premises, arrangements for watch and ward, locking and sealing , patrolling and surprise visits are taken. Further action that may be called for on receipt and in the light of the police report about any special *modus operandi* that may have been adopted by the thieves will be taken.

Loans granted by Calcutta Branch of United Commercial Bank to Kinnison Jute Mills Ltd.

6762. SHRI MADHAV PRASAD TRIPATHI :

DR. BIJOY MONDAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) is the Government aware that the Chairman, United Commercial Bank has allowed some loans to be granted on political considerations without adhering to the Banking norms ;

(b) is it a fact that a loan of about Rs. 3.50 crores was granted by the Calcutta branch of the Bank to Kinnison Jute Mills Ltd.;

(c) is it also a fact that some ex-Ministers of Union Government were connected with this party ;

(d) if so, the names of the Ministers ; and

(e) whether the loan has been recovered; if not, what is the position of the account ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) The Bank has not granted any loans or advances on political considerations without adhering to the banking norms.

(b) This company was originally sanctioned in November, 1973 certain credit facilities. As the advance became sticky a suit against the company was filed in December, 1976 in Calcutta High Court. The management of the company was restructured and in order to keep the mill going, certain additional facilities were sanctioned in early 1977 to the company under a long-term rehabilitation programme. United Commercial Bank released the finance only after the company acknowledged the bank's dues in the court.

(c) and (d). To the best of our knowledge, no ex-Minister of Union Government was connected with this company in any way. Possibly, the reference is to late Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam whose brother, Shri J. G. Kumaramangalam, is now a Director of the Bird Group of companies. Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam died in an Air crash on 31st May, 1973. The account was taken over by the bank in June, 1974 and Shri J. G. Kumaramangalam was appointed to the Board of Directors of the Bird Group of Companies including Kinnison Jute Mills Co. Ltd. by the Government of India in November, 1976.

(e) The unit has become sick and the proposal for rehabilitating the unit is under consideration of the Government of India, the State Government, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Reconstruction of Corporation of India Ltd. In accordance with the practice and usages customary among bankers and also in conformity with the

provisions of the statutes governing the public sector banks, information relating to individual constituents of banks cannot be divulged.

Earning of excise duty and surcharge and State-wise on tea

6763. SHRI PURNA SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of (i) Black and (ii) Green Tea in India, State-wise i.e. in Assam, West Bengal, Tripura, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala during the period 1st April, 1971 to 31st March, 1978 ;

(b) the earning of Excise Duty and Surcharge State-wise in total in the above States separately ; and

(c) the sales tax earned by different State on the total tea sold for internal consumption ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) and (b). The Statements giving State-wise break-up of (i) Black Tea production from 1971-72 to 1976-77; (ii) Green Tea production from 1971-72 to 1976-77; and (iii) Central excise revenues realised on Tea (excluding Tea Cess) from 1-4-71 to 31-1-78 are attached.

(c) The levy of tax on sales or purchase of goods effected inside a State is a State subject. Central Sales Tax levied on Inter-State Sale of goods is also collected and retained by State Governments. These details are not readily available with the Central Government.

Statement-I

Estimated State-wise production of Black Tea during 1971-72

(Figures in thousands Kgs.)

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Assam	224,214	239,475	248,784	265,108	263,277	274,465
West Bengal	98,605	99,968	103,006	113,577	107,324	113,639
Tripura	2,665	3,177	3,790	4,155	3,591	4,244
Bihar	1	4	3	35	17	44
Uttar Pradesh	272	451	501	723	385	783
Himachal Pradesh	763	507	444	489	609	576
TOTAL--NORTH INDIA	326,520	343,582	356,528	384,087	375,203	393,721

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Tamil Nadu . . .	53,194	54,629	56,087	56,979	55,764	65,264
Kerala . . .	41,166	45,621	44,466	43,221	41,989	50,585
Karnataka . . .	2,878	3,037	2,838	2,978	2,804	3,572
TOTAL—SOUTH INDIA .	97,238	103,287	103,361	103,278	100,557	120,021
TOTAL—ALL INDIA .	423,758	446,869	459,889	487,265	475,760	513,742

N.B.—Figures for Sikkim and the year 1977-78 are not readily available.

Statement II

Estimated state-wise production of Green Tea during 1971-72 to 1976-77

(Figures in thousands of Kgs.)

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Assam . . .	600	672	1643	902	981	1604
West Bengal . . .	5227	6720	6634	4325	5040	4607
Tripura . . .	103	160	66	26	53	53
Bihar . . .	40	22	22	1	1	15
Uttar Pradesh . . .	420	227	333	181	193	71
Himachal Pradesh . . .	274	475	763	800	800	867
Tamil Nadu . . .	683	496	626	615	191	96
TOTAL—ALL INDIA .	7347	8772	10087	6850	7259	7313

N.B.—Figures for Sikkim and the year 1977-78 are not readily available.

Statement III

Central Excise Revenue realised on tea excluding Tea Cess from 1-4-1971 to 31-1-1978

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78* (Up to 31-1-78)
Assam . . .	1543	1250	1272	2272	3721	3360	2997
West Bengal . . .	783	723	735	797	969	995	1089
Tripura . . .	7	7	7	8	11	13	11
Sikkim . . .							
Uttar Pradesh . . .	94	104	111	109	107	100	103
Punjab . . .	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	1	
Karnataka . . .	22	22	22	22	23	30	351
Tamil Nadu . . .	472	465	441	398	433	598	656
Kerala . . .	175	177	171	173	217	260	307

*Provisional

Neg —Negligible

Share of West Bengal from collection of Income-Tax Arrears

6764. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of West Bengal is likely to get Rs. 15 crores as its shares of arrears of income-tax collections from the Government of India; and

(b) what steps have since been taken to release the amount ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H.M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). In accordance with the provisions of Article 279(1), of the Constitution, the net proceeds of income tax distributable between the Union and the States are to be ascertained and certified by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India whose certificate shall be final. Pending receipt of such certified figures, the shares due to the various States are released to them in instalments during each financial year on the basis of Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates, subject to such adjustments as may be necessary with reference to certified figures when received. Payments for all the States including West Bengal have thus been made on a provisional basis for the years 1972-73 to 1977-78. It is only on receipt of certified figures for these years from the Comptroller and Auditor General, which are awaited, that it will be possible to compute the amount of arrears, if any, of share of income tax payable to various States including West Bengal. The matter is under correspondence with the Comptroller and Auditor General.

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की खेज-कूद नियंत्रण बोर्ड छात्रवृत्ति

6765. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की खेजकूद नियंत्रण बोर्ड छात्रवृत्ति योजना को मंत्रालय से मान्यता प्राप्त है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मान्यता-पत्र की एक प्रति समा पटल पर रखी जायेगी तथा प्रति वर्ष इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने लड़के चुने जाते हैं और उन्हें कितनी राशि

दी जाती है तथा क्या योजना के अन्तर्गत चुने गए लड़के विद्यार्थी हैं और यदि हां, तो वे किन संस्थानों में पढ़ते हैं और उनकी आयु क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Inclusion of Almora Kausani Pithoragarh, Bageshwar, Tehri in Tourist Map of India

6766. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that scenic places like Almora, Kausani, Pithoragarh, Bageshwar, Tehri, Uttarakashi, Gopeshwar and Pauri have not found any place in the tourist map of India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that those places have rich potential with regard to scenic beauty, health resort and salubrious climate and have rich potential for tourist attraction ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or are being taken to bring those places in the tourist map of India ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PUROSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) to (c) The U.P. hill areas have rich potential for tourism development as these places are rich in scenic beauty and are endowed with salubrious climate. Basic, however, to taking up the development of tourism in these areas is the availability of basic infrastructural facilities such as transportation and communication adequate and regular supply of water and electricity.

With a view to ensuring a regulated development of these areas, a Working Group was set up by the Planning Commission in 1972, to make a survey of the tourism potential of U.P. hill areas. The Working Group report has recommended the development of tourism in six areas of U.P. hills, namely Nainital, Kausani, Mussoorie, Pauri Garhwal, Badrinath-Kedarnath and Gangotri-Yamnotri. The Government of U.P. has set up two organisations, namely, the Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam and the Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam which are also responsible

for providing tourist facilities in their respective areas. During the season, the India Tourism Development Corporation will be operating a package tour by bus from New Delhi to Badrinath and Kedarnath in association with the Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam.

In the earlier Plan periods, the Central Department of Tourism had provided the following facilities in the U.P. hill areas :—

- (i) Rest House on the Kailash-Man-sarovar route.
- (ii) Improvements to the Rest House along the Himalayan pilgrim routes.
- (iii) Pilgrim sheds at Rudrapryag.
- (iv) A youth hostel at Nainital.

ऋण के लिये हिमालय सीमेंट लिमिटेड द्वारा भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक को प्रस्तुत की गई मांगें

6767. श्री धर्मासहभाई पटेल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमालय सीमेंट लिमिटेड, पोरबंदर (गुजरात) ने प्रतिदिन 150 टन सफेद सीमेंट का उत्पादन करने के लिए एक संयंत्र लगाने हेतु अप्रैल, 1976 में भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक बम्बई को ऋण के लिए अपनी मांग प्रस्तुत की थी और यदि हां, तो इस कंपनी द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई मांग का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) इस ऋण को मंजूर करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और इस कंपनी द्वारा कितनी राशि का ऋण मांगा गया है ; और

(ग) इस कंपनी को यह ऋण कब तक मंजूर किया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) से (ग). हिमालय सीमेंट्स लिमिटेड ने प्रतिदिन 150 टन सफेद सीमेंट के उत्पादन के वास्ते एक संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिये, अखिल भारतीय वित्तीय संस्थाओं से अप्रैल, 1976 में 60 लाख रुपये के साम्य

शेयरों की हमीदारी, 30 लाख रुपये के प्राथमिक शेयरों, और 300 लाख रुपये के सावधिक ऋण के लिये वित्तीय सहायता के वास्ते आवेदन किया था ।

वित्तीय संस्थाओं के लिये बहुत से कारणों से अभी तक यह संभव नहीं हुआ है कि इस कंपनी को सहायता स्वीकार कर सके जैसे प्रोत्साहकों द्वारा प्रारम्भ में अपूर्ण आंकड़े भेजा जाना और जुलाई, 1977 में संशोधित आंकड़ों का भेजा जाना ; इस परियोजना से एक प्रोत्साहक का बाद में पीछे हट जाना । इसके बाद प्रोत्साहकों ने इस संभावना का पता लगाने का भी प्रयास किया कि गुजरात सरकार को इस परियोजना को संयुक्त क्षेत्र में लगाने के लिये राजी किया जा सके ।

कंपनी विभिन्न सम्बद्ध शेष मामलों को सुलझाने के बाद फिर से इन संस्थाओं से संपर्क करने के लिये सहमत हो गई है ।

Scheme for New Airport at Delhi

6768. SHRI VASANT SATHE :
SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State :

(a) whether the International Airport Authority of India has submitted to the Union Government a feasibility report for a new Airport at Delhi with an estimated cost of Rs. 40 crores;

(b) if so, important details of the proposal ;

(c) how soon the proposal is expected to be cleared ;

(d) whether the Government have received expansion proposals for Air Ports in Maharashtra; and

(e) details of the cost etc. Airport-wise and the decision taken regarding clearance of the proposal and provision made for 1978-79 for expansion/modernisation of these Ports ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal of the Authority envisages construction of : (i) International passenger terminal building to handle 33 lakhs passengers annually ; (ii) a cargo terminal for handling 70,000 tonnes of cargo annually ; (iii) 9 incontact and 5 remote aircraft parking bays for the passenger terminal and 2 incontact aircraft parking bays for the cargo terminal; and (iv) taxiways, approach roads, car park etc.

(c) The proposal is still under consideration of the Government.

(d) and (e) The International Airports Authority of India has also submitted a feasibility report for the construction of phase-II of the international passenger and cargo terminal at Bombay airport to be completed in 1982, which is under consideration of the Government. During 1978-79 no provision has been made in the budget for major expansion/modernisation of the other airports in Maharashtra.

मैसर्स ग्रंथालय ग्रुप द्वारा कर का अपवंचन

6769. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय को मैसर्स ग्रंथालय ग्रुप द्वारा किये गये घोटाले का पता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को पता है कि श्री चिरंजीलाल तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों ने लगभग दो करोड़ रुपये के आयकर का अपवंचन किया है ;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में श्री जी० एस० वसी ने सहायक आयुक्त, निरीक्षक आयकर, रेंज IV-डी, नई दिल्ली को अभ्यावेदन दिये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ज़ुल्फिकारुल्लाह) : (क) तथा (ख) ग्रंथालय समूह के विभिन्न मामलों की जांच की जा रही है। इस बात का पता जांच पूरी किये जाने तथा प्रभावित कर-निर्धारणों को अंतिम 433L.S.—4

रूप दिये जाने के बाद ही चलेगा कि कर-अपवंचन किस सीमा तक किया गया है।

(ग) जी, हां। निरीक्षक सहायक आयकर आयुक्त, रेंज IV-थ, नई दिल्ली को अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(घ) अपेक्षित जांच की जा रही है। फरवरी-मार्च, 1978 के दौरान कर-निर्धारण के निम्नलिखित मामलों में फिर से कार्यवाही की गयी है :-

कर-निर्धारण वर्ष

मैसर्स सी० लायल एण्ड० 1970-71 तथा
(पी०टी० 1971-72
आई०) वर्क्स

मैसर्स सी० लायल 1969-70
एण्ड कं० (उर्वरक
परियोजना)

PAYMENT OF INCOME-TAX :

6770. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the amount of income-tax paid by different categories in each of States and Union Territories of India; and

(b) how much Income Tax was collected in the last year in the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH)(a) : and (b). Information relating to the amount of income-tax paid by different categories of taxpayers is not maintained. Information regarding income-tax paid by all tax-payers is readily available according to the Charges of the Commissioners of Income-tax. Such information for 1976-77 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Collections of income-tax
(including corporation-tax)

Departmental figures in crores of Rs.

S. No	Name of C-I T charge	1976-77
1	Amritsar . . .	18.58
2	Andhra Pradesh .	59.91
3	Assam . . .	15.98
4	Bihar . . .	27.02
5	Bombay City .	655.08
6	Bombay (Central) .	9.44
7	Calcutta (Central)	46.60
8	Delhi . . .	202.20
9	Delhi (Central)	17.22
10	Gujarat .	149.23
11	Kanpur . . .	17.52
12	Karnataka . .	99.10
13	Kerala	42.58
14	Lucknow .	16.19
15	Madhya Pradesh .	43.37
16	Meerut .	25.26
17	Nagpur . . .	20.03
18	Orissa . . .	10.86
19	Patiala .	21.96
20	Pune .	51.01
21	Rajasthan . .	29.08
22	Tamil Nadu .	148.28
23	India General .	16.05
24	West Bengal .	311.17
25	Agra . . .	7.89
26	Allahabad .	11.54
27	Haryana & Chandigarh	19.17
28	Jullundur . .	12.63
		2104.95*

*Includes the collections of Rs 33.42
Income and Wealth Act, 1976.

India's Trade Relations with Taiwan

6771. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : Will the Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) Whether India has trade relations with Taiwan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the items of export and import, its quantum and value during the last ten years; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) to (c):

India does not have any trade agreement with Taiwan. However, some trade does take place. The imports and exports during the preceeding 10 years were of the following order:—

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Exports to Taiwan (Republic of China)	Imports from Taiwan (Republic of China)
1967-68 . . .	32	85
1968-69 . . .	259	19
1969-70 . . .	178	41
1970-71 . . .	196	26
1971-72 . . .	513	37
1972-73 . . .	148	57
1973-74 . . .	255	58
1974-75 . . .	234	143
1975-76 . . .	586	137
1976-77 . . .	1743	165
1977-78 . . . (April-July)	630	141

The main items of export are cotton, transport equipment, Iron Ore, Mica, Shellac, Pig Iron Metal manufactures, Ferrous Scrap, Kardi-seed, Sesamum, (Til or Jijili), and imports comprise of plastics, raw materials, Essential Oils etc.

crores under the Voluntary Disclosure of

New Formula for Higher Share of Central Taxes to States

6772. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some State have urged the Finance Commission to evolve a new formula so that a higher share of Central taxes would accrue to the States enabling them to cover their non-Plan revenue gap and leave a surplus on revenue account; and

(b) if so, the names of such States and the reaction of Central Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H.M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Every State Government submits its memoranda regarding devolution of taxes and duties etc. to the Finance Commission for their consideration. It is not usual for the Government to call for information regarding the submissions made by the State Governments to the Finance Commission whose function is of a quasi judicial nature.

थल मार्ग से भारत की यात्रा करने वाले पश्चिमी देशों के पर्यटकों के आकर्षण के लिये योजना

6773. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में थल-मार्ग से आने वाले पश्चिमी देशों के पर्यटकों की संख्या में कोई उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि नहीं हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) थल मार्ग से भारत में आधिकारिक विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के उद्देश्य से अनुकूल परिस्थितियाँ पैदा करने और पड़ोसी देशों का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार क्या योजनाएँ बना रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री (पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) पश्चिम में पर्यटक

यातायात के प्रमुख स्रोत-स्वरूप देशों से थल-मार्ग से आने वाले पर्यटकों की संख्या में 1976 के मुकाबले 1977 के दौरान 15.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) दक्षिण एशिया के लिए विश्व पर्यटन क्षेत्रीय यात्रा आयोग का सदस्य होने के नाते भारत इस क्षेत्र में पर्यटक यातायात को बढ़ावा देने के लिये अनुकूल परिस्थितियाँ उत्पन्न करने के लिए पड़ोसी सदस्य देशों के अपने समकक्ष विभागों के साथ निकट सहयोग से कार्य करता है । थल मार्ग से आने वाले पर्यटक यातायात को बढ़ावा देने के लिये भारत में उन मुख्य मार्गों के साथ-साथ रोड साइड सुविधाओं का विकास किया जा रहा है जिनका इस यातायात द्वारा सामान्यतया प्रयोग किया जाता है ।

Cases of Embezzlements and Misappropriation in Nationalised Banks

6774. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATHURVEDI :

SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA :

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of embezzlements and misappropriation in nationalised banks in past five years and the total amount involved, yearwise;

(b) the names of parties involved in cases of loss of Rs. 5 lacs and over; and

(c) the causes of this increasing drain and the steps taken to check it ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) to (c). Information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Representation from all India Hotels' Halwais Federation, Bombay for Withdrawal of Central Excise Duty on Skimmed Milk Powder

6775. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a representation from the All India Hotels' Halwais

Federation, Bombay for withdrawing Central Excise duty on the Skimmed Milk Powder;

(b) whether their request has been acceded to; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A sizeable portion of the skimmed milk powder produced in the country is used for the regeneration of liquid milk (either in the factory of production of the skimmed milk powder or in any other factory) and is already exempt from the payment of central excise duty leviable thereon. The rest of the skimmed milk powder finds use in the production of icecream, confectionery articles and in hotels and halwai shops. Having regard to these considerations, Government do not see any justification for exempting all skimmed milk powder from the payment of central excise duty.

Wages, Prices and Productivity

6776. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently Prof. Khusro while delivering the Foundation Day Lecture of the National Productivity Council on Wages, Prices and Productivity stated that wages should be linked as far as possible to productivity rather than the cost of living; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to reduce the existing disparity in wages between workers in different establishments doing the same type of work; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Prof. A. M. Khusro, while delivering the Foundation Day Lecture of the National Productivity Council on 15-3-78, *inter-alia*, stated :—

‘It is obvious that wages, in order to be just, have to be related to the productivity of workers. It is true that

productivity is a joint venture and not only the skill and efficiency of workers but the amount and the quality of capital they work with and the efficiency of management that guides them, are involved. Nevertheless, it remains true that workers' awards should be related to productivity. As a general provision, it should be mentioned that the total increase in the real wage should not exceed the total increase in the national product. As wage questions relate largely to the industrial sector and even more effectively to the organised industrial sector, it should be stated that the increase in the wage bill of the organised industrial sector should not exceed the increase in the product of that sector. For inflation to be contained and for capital formation and expansion of employment to occur, it is important to work with the rule that the industrial wage bill should rise by less than the industrial output, the balance being saved and invested. The State should ensure that in any given region, or for that matter in any industry, the wage bill increase in real terms should not exceed the product increase. Something must be left over for plough-back, so that the workers gain in terms of larger employment of their brethren.’

Prof. Khusro had also observed in another context in the above Lecture that :—

‘It seems, therefore, best that an instrument like dearness allowance be introduced so that corrections are made through it once in a while, each time the cost of living index rises by so many points or so much percentage. But these corrections should occur not continuously but periodically in order that a built-in restraint on wage push inflation occurs.’

(b) Dr. Khusro had expressed the above mentioned views in his personal capacity and the question of Government's reaction thereto does not arise.

(c) and (d). Government have set up a Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices in October, 1977. In accordance with its terms of reference the Study Group is to prepare a draft policy on wages, incomes and prices. The Government would like to await the receipt of the report of the Study Group before formulating its views on the matter. The report of the Study Group is expected shortly.

Licences Issued to Induja and Company

6777. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES and COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of licences issued for imports and exports to Induja and Company for the last three years; and

(b) the items and value of these imports and exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and

(b). Firm-wise statistics of import and export licences are not maintained. However, particulars of all import and export licences issued are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences", copies of which are supplied to Parliament Library.

Tax Arrears Against Philips India Ltd.

6778. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Philips India Ltd., producing sound and light equipment have huge arrears of taxes not paid on one or the other pretext;

(b) if so, the exact amount of arrears and the action being taken to realise the same; and

(c) what is their net sale during the last one year and the worth of imported parts?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: (a) and

(b). Seven demands of Central Excise Duties amounting to Rs. 120.65 lakhs were raised against M/S Philips India Ltd., Calcutta by the Central Excise authorities. Those are pending decisions with Assistant Collector/Collector/Appellate Collector of Central Excise.

Action for realisation of the amounts would arise only after decisions confirming these demands are taken by the respective authorities.

(c) The turnover of the Company during its accounting year ending 31-12-1976 was Rs. 27.08 crores.

The imports made by the company during the same period as given in the notes to the printed profit and loss account of the company were as under :

Item	Value (in crores of Rs.)
1. Raw material and piece goods.	1.76
2. Spare Parts.	0.13
3. Capital Goods.	0.47

संसाधन जुटाने के लिए स्वर्ण बांडों को बेचने की योजना

6779. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री के० मालन्ना :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विकास कार्यों के लिए संसाधन जुटाने हेतु स्वर्ण बांडों को बेचने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(ग) इस योजना को कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) : ये प्रश्न पैदा ही नहीं होते ।

Proposal to open more Tea Centres

6780. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the proposal of opening more Tea Centres is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce the Dutch system of auction;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). The desirability of introduction of Dutch system of auction for tea was examined earlier by a Task Force appointed by Government, which rejected the idea in view of the fact that no special advantage would accrue to the producers. The entire question of tea marketing in the country and abroad is now under examination by the Expert Committee, set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. Prakash Tandon, which is expected to submit its report by July end.

Doubts about Tariff proposed for Janata Hotels

6781. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the tourism policy for constructing 'Janata Hotels' is it beyond the approach of the common man to stay in a hotel by paying the charges envisaged;

(b) whether these hotels could cater only to the needs of the middle income groups and the higher income groups might take advantage of these hotels; and

(c) whether the commission experts expressed serious doubts whether in view of of the tariff proposed the Janata hotels could be viable units?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The accommodation to be provided in the Janata hotels will consist of double rooms and family rooms, to be rented out at low tariffs, so as to enable domestic and foreign tourists of modest means to avail of these facilities.

(b) Since these hotels will provide only basic facilities and the stay will be restricted to a minimum number of days, it is expected that these will be utilized, not by persons of modest means.

(c) To make these projects economically viable an accepted formula of fixing an economic rate of return has been worked out in consultation with the Planning Com-

mission. The Janata hotel will also have a shopping arcade which will add to the revenue of the hotel.

Aerial Passenger Ropeway in Gulmarg.

6782. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experts submitted a report to the Government regarding the installation of an aerial passenger ropeway transportation system in Gulmarg Winter Sports Project; and

(b) whether Government has accepted that report?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Further action to be taken on the Report would, however, depend on the availability of funds.

मैंडक की टांगों और कछुओं का निर्यात

6783. श्री टी० एस० नेगी:

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम:

क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1978 से 31 मार्च 1978 तक की अवधि में मैंडक की टांगों और कछुओं का भारत से निर्यात करने के बारे में बनाये गये कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनकी कितनी मात्रा का वस्तुतः निर्यात किया गया;

(ख) किन किन देशों को इनका निर्यात किया गया और उनसे कितना विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार मैंडकों के निर्यात पर रोक लगाने का है, क्योंकि उनके निर्यात से मच्छरों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप मलेरिया रोग बहुत बढ़ गया है?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सह-कारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग): (क) तथा (ख). 1 जनवरी 1978 से 31 मार्च 1978 की अवधि के लिए ऐसा कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम नहीं बनाया गया था।

एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

(ग) इस बारे में कुछ अभ्यावेदन मिले हैं जिन पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

विवरण

1. जनवरी तथा फरवरी 1978 के दौरान मंडक की टांगों के निर्यात।

क्रमांक	देश	मात्रा (मे० टन)	मूल्य (लाख रु०)
1	फ्रांस	244	64.88
2	संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका	198	34.56
3	नीदरलैंड	128	25.44
4	बेल्जियम	53	13.88
5	प० जर्मनी	15	3.43
6	ब्रिटेन	3	0.61
7	आस्ट्रेलिया ¹	4	0.60
		645	143.40

2. कछुओं के कोई निर्यात नहीं हुए क्योंकि उनके निर्यातों पर रोक है।

हथकरघा कपड़े का निर्यात

6784. डा० महादीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हथकरघा कपड़ों का निर्यात किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1976-77 और 1977-78 में कुल कितने मूल्य का निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ग) उनके निर्यात का संवर्धन करने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 (अप्रैल 77-फरवरी 78) के दौरान हथकरघा माल के निर्यातों का कुल मूल्य क्रमशः 272.15 करोड़ रुपये तथा 183.17 करोड़ रुपये था।

(ग) भारतीय सूती मिल संघ की प्रोत्साहन योजना के अन्तर्गत नकद मुआवजा सहायता तथा हथकरघा माल के निर्यातों के आधार पर आयात प्रतिपूर्ति लाइसेंसों के अलावा हथकरघा माल के निर्यातों को बढ़ाने के लिए जो उपाय किये जा रहे हैं उनमें से कुछ इस प्रकार हैं: विदेशों में विशिष्ट वस्त्र मेलों में भाग लेना, विदेशी बाजारों में बिक्री-सह-अध्ययन दल भेजना, गहन प्रचार अभियान, महत्वपूर्ण हथकरघा केन्द्रों में केन्द्रीय योजना के अधीन निर्यात उत्पादन परियोजनाओं की स्थापना करना, आदि।

Financial Assistance for Small Hotel Entrepreneurs

6785. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small hotel entrepreneurs are not getting adequate financial assistance for setting up new hotels in the country; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor and what arrangements have been made to provide financial assistance to small hotel entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Financial assistance is available to small hotel entrepreneurs through State Finance Corporations for setting up new hotels in different parts of the country. Financial assistance is also extended to hotel entrepreneurs by the all-India financial institutions such as the Industrial Finance Corporation provided the loan requested is more than Rs. 30 lakhs.

Foreign Shareholdings by Indian Oxygen Limited

6786. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Finance Ministry directed all companies to reduce their foreign share holdings to 90 per cent before 10th May, 1978 far back as in September, 1977;

(b) whether it is a fact that Indian Oxygen Ltd., a predominantly foreign company defied this instruction and the Reserve Bank of India bent to its pressure extending the dead line to March, 1979; and

(c) if so, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir. In terms of the guidelines laid down for administration of Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, the level of foreign interest is determined at 74/51/40 per cent, depending on the nature and character of activities undertaken by the applicant company. The normal time given is one/two years and would be counted from the date of receipt of the directive issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) and (c).^{*} No, Sir. In the first instance, the Reserve Bank of India issued a Letter of Intent in September, 1975, indicating that the company could continue its activities subject, inter alia, to their reducing non-resident interest to a level not exceeding 40% within a period of one year. The company gave a representation against this directive and submitted a supplementary application. This was considered and the earlier decision was reiterated. Accordingly, the Reserve Bank of India issued a final directive on 31st January, 1978, requiring the company to reduce its non-resident interest to 40% within a period of one year. There was no attempt on the part of the company to defy the directive issued to it; nor was any favourable treatment shown to it.

Irregularities Committed by Vijaya Bank

6787. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether an inquiry was held by Government into the irregularities committed by Vijaya Bank recently; and

(b) if so, the findings of the Inquiring authority and action proposed to be taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) An inspection of the Vijaya Bank Limited was recently conducted by the Reserve Bank of India with reference to its position on the 30th June 1977.

(b) The report contains information relating to the affairs of the bank's constituents which, in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers is not to be divulged. However, the findings in the inspection report are being pursued by the Reserve Bank with the Bank for necessary corrective action.

Restoration of Dubai-Madras Flight

6788. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India flight from Dubai to Madras was stopped from the month of February, 1978;

(b) if so, the reason for the change and its not stopping at Madras; and

(c) whether Government propose to make it stop at Madras again.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir. Operations from Dubai to Madras have been discontinued effective 2nd March, 1978.

(b) With effect from 2nd March 1978, a second flight on Dubai/Trivandrum/Dubai sector has been started. Dubai-Madras Service was discontinued as a large portion of traffic from Dubai to Madras is bound for Kerala.

(c) There is no proposal at present to recommence Dubai/Madras flight.

Tata Committee Report on Civil Aviation

6789. SHRIMATI P. CHAVAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tata Committee Report on Civil Aviation is still under Government consideration ;

(b) whether any decision has been taken on its recommendation of restructuring Director General of Civil Aviation into an independent Civil Aviation Authority ; and

(c) which of the recommendations have been accepted so far and put in practice ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The main recommendations of the Committee relating to Equipment and Flight Inspection have been accepted and are being implemented. The implementation will be spread over a number of years. The recommendations relating to Flying Clubs have been put into practice.

‘वर्ड्स एण्ड फ्रेजिज कामनली यूज्ड इन दी डिपार्टमेंट’ शीर्षक से एक पुस्तक का प्रकाशन

6790. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कार्यालयों में राजकीय भाषा की उचित क्रियान्विति के लिए मंत्रालय के आर्थिक कार्य विभाग ने वर्ष 1976 में ‘वर्ड्स एण्ड फ्रेजिज कामनली यूज्ड इन दी डिपार्टमेंट’ शीर्षक से एक पुस्तक प्रकाशित की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन बन्द करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) यह पुस्तक संदर्भ मैनुअल के रूप में प्रकाशित की गई है और यह सामयिकी प्रकाशन नहीं है।

Shares of S. C. and S. T. in Posts Filled in each Category In the Ministry of Finance

6791. SHRI R. N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total number of posts filled in each category of posts in respect of Finance Ministry, its attached and subordinate offices including the public sector undertakings for the entire period of Janata Government regime with specific shares of S. C. and S. T. in such employment and also the Number of posts de-reserved in each category and reasons thereof ; and

(b) total number of departmental promotions/upgradation of posts in each category of posts and how many posts have gone to S.C. and S.T. ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Objection of Planning Commission in respect of cut in Interest Rate

6792. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the interest rate cut has been objected to by the Planning Commission or any of its members ;

(b) whether this cut has benefited banks more than exporters ;

(c) if the answer to (a) is affirmative, whether Government will now pursue a cheap policy in spite of Planning Commission's objection ; and

(d) what steps are being taken to see that the benefit is passed on by banks to various customers including exporters ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) No, Sir. But at a symposium organised by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, Prof. Raj Krishna, Member, Planning Commission, had expressed the view that the recent lowering of the interest rates announced by the Reserve Bank of India was not justified.

(b) to (d). It is difficult to assess the actual benefits accruing to banks by the reduction in deposit rates and lending rates. Practically all lending rates have been reduced by varying margins. In regard to exporters, the interest rates on pre-shipment and post-shipment credit have been reduced by half a per cent to 11 to 13 per cent and 11 per cent respectively. The interest rate on deferred payment exports, however, continues unchanged at 8 per cent. The reduction in interest rates cannot be regarded as a pursuit of a cheap money policy. The bank rate remains unchanged at 9 per cent.

सिंथेटिक एण्ड कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड, बरेली में सरकारी संस्थानों के शेयर

6793. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिंथेटिक एण्ड कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड, बरेली में सरकारी संस्थानों के लिए शेयर हैं और सरकारी संस्थानों द्वारा उक्त कारखाने को कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये गये हैं; और

(ख) सिंथेटिक एण्ड कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड, बरेली में दो सरकारी प्रतिनिधियों को न लिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि उसमें सरकार ने लाखों रुपये का पूंजी निवेश किया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) और (ख). अखिल भारतीय सरकारी क्षेत्र के वित्तीय संस्थाओं के पास सिंथेटिक एण्ड कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड, बरेली में 64.70 लाख रुपये के अंकित मूल्य के गारंटी शेयर हैं। उन्होंने अप्रैल, 1977 में उक्त कंपनी को 20 लाख रुपये के सावधिक ऋण भी दिये हैं।

कंपनी के संतोषजनक कार्य निष्पादन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, वित्तीय संस्थाओं ने इस समय यह जरूरी नहीं समझा है कि इस कंपनी के निदेशक मंडल में कोई निदेशक नामित किया जाये। फिर भी

इस कंपनी के निदेशक मंडल में अपन प्रतिनिधियों को नामित करने का विचार निरन्तर विचाराधीन रहता है।

Employment of Clerks by State Bank of India in Ferozepur

6794. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a test was held at Ferozpur, Punjab by State Bank of India to employ clerks ;

(b) whether selection has been made on the basis of the test held ;

(c) whether Government received complaints alleging irregularities in the test or subsequent interviews of the candidates ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government ?

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Selection has not been finalised.

(c) Bank has received a number of complaints alleging irregularities in regard to the conduct of the test, mass copying and irregular sponsorship of names by employment exchange. These complaints are both for and against the cancellation of the test. Government have also received certain complaints regarding the delay in finalisation of the result of the test.

(d) The matter is under examination in the State Bank of India and no final decision has been taken so far.

Excise Relief on Nylon Thread and Diesel Engines

6795. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any Memoranda from the Government of Maharashtra for providing relief to small fishermen from the excise duty on Nylon Thread and Diesel engines ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on this Memorandum ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL) : (a) No such memoranda from the Government of Maharashtra have been received in the Ministry of Finance.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Coastruction of I.T.D.C. Hotels in Foreign Countries

6796. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal is under consideration to construct some I.T.D.C. Hotels in Foreign Countries;

(b) If so, the numbers of the total hotels and when are they to be expected to work; and

(c) the total expenditures thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) I.T.D.C. has no proposal to construct hotels in foreign countries at present.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Points discussed in Indo-British Economic Committe

6797. SHRI D.B. CHANDREGOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Government has conveyed to the United Kingdom its deep concern at the frequent freight hikes by British Shipping lines which affected the competitiveness of trade both ways and resulted in diversion of cargo; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the points discussed at the meeting of the Indo-British Economic Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The disturbing trend of frequent freight rate increases and surcharges on India/UK Trade route as also the need to improve the service through the use of modern vessels including those capable of carrying containers

was brought to the notice of the British side at the meeting of the Indo-British Economic Committee held on 10th—14th March, 1978. It may be added that this trade is served by the India-Pakistan-Bangladesh/UK-Continent Conference, the membership of which comprises shipping lines of several countries including India and the United Kingdom, and whose headquarters is located in London.

Project Export Contracts

6798. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India secured project export contracts worth Rs. 1200 crores in the past three years;

(b) if so, to what extent the project export contracts were obtained during 1977;

(c) whether the Union Government is of the opinion that there is a greater scope for greater participation in projects abroad; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) It is a fact that the total value of contracts secured for capital goods and project exports during the last three years amounted to more than Rs. 1200 crores. Out of this total, the contracts for project exports alone, that is, projects involving supply of equipment and of services, and civil engineering contracts amounted to about Rs. 850 crores.

(b) the contracts for project exports secured in 1977 amounted to approximately Rs. 301 crores consisting of:

Civil Engineering	
works . . .	Rs. 187 crores

Equipment supply, services etc. . . .	Rs. 114 crores
---------------------------------------	----------------

(c) and (d). There is definitely scope for greater participation of Indian Engineering Industries in projects abroad. The following steps have been taken by

the Government to encourage greater participation in projects abroad;

- (i) In addition to the normal cash compensatory support available for plant and equipment supplies effected from India, the Government have decided to grant project assistance at 10% of the net foreign exchange earning from services like design, erection, commissioning etc.
- (ii) In order to explore possibilities in various countries for project exports, delegations have been sent from time to time.
- (iii) During the visits of delegations from the developed countries, possibilities of cooperation in executing turnkey projects in third countries have been emphasised.
- (iv) Clearance of the project proposals has been coordinated through a Working Group under Industrial Development Bank of India consisting of representatives from Industrial Development Bank of India, Reserve Bank of India, Export Credit Guarantee Corporation and and banks concerned.
- (v) To expedite decisions on providing various facilities for project exports, proposals are examined by an Inter-Ministerial Committee in the Ministry of Commerce headed by the Additional Secretary and consisting of representatives from other concerned Ministries.

Sugar Importing countries requested for supply of alternate commodity

6799. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANWALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated quantity of sugar sought to be exported during this financial year;

(b) the names of the countries to which the exports will be made and the amount of foreign exchange to be so earned; and

(c) whether it is a fact that due to lower standard of quality of Indian sugar, some of the countries importing sugar have requested for an alternate commodity in place of the contracted sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a)

It has been decided to export a quantity of 6.50 lakh tonnes of sugar during the calendar year 1978 in accordance with India's quota under the various Agreements.

(b) Sugar will be exported to the countries with whom we have trade relations. Actual shipments will be made depending upon the best offers received. However, at this stage it is not possible to indicate the actual destinations to which sugar will be exported during the year.

The foreign exchange earnings on exports of 6.50 lakh tonnes of sugar are, at present, estimated at about Rs. 110 crores.

(c) India manufactures and exports Plantation white crystal sugar, which is graded under ISS grades. India had a memorandum of understanding with Iran to supply both cement and sugar under a commodity credit. Iran, however, later on desired that only refined sugar equal to Paris grade 6 should be supplied to them or else cement of equal value be supplied.

Restriction on hoarding of Gold

6800. SHRI L. L. KAFOOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the proposed sale of gold by Government would entitle the possessors of black money to invest in gold;

(b) whether the present restriction on hoarding of gold will continue; and

(c) if so, whether the proposal of sale of gold would be defeated in view of the above restriction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) No, Sir. The proposed sale of gold would be within the ambit of the Gold (Control) Act. Under the Gold (Control) Act there is a total ban on the private acquisition/possession of primary gold.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The Government's decision to sell gold from the stocks held by it is primarily an anti-smuggling measure. Such sale of gold from Government's stocks is expected to bring down the domestic price of gold.

The sale of gold would be restricted to persons authorised to acquire/possess standard gold bars under the Gold (Control) Act for the purpose of conversion into ornaments.

Selling of Gold coins by religious Institutions.

6801. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to allow religious institutions like the Tirupathi temple and Jagannathpuri Temples to make gold 'coins' with the emblem of the Lord and sell them to the people with the provision under which persons in financial constraints if they deposited the 'coin' either with banks or with financial institutions of the Government would get loan equal to 50 per cent of the 'coins' face value; and

(b) whether such a liberalised policy on gold, besides helping the rural people in getting contingency loans would lead to considerable fall in the prices of land and other commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Tirumalai-Tirupathi Devasthanam has been permitted under Gold Control Act since 1970 to manufacture gold medals in the form of lockets embossed with images of the presiding deities, out of temple's declared stock of gold, for sale to devotees.

Such requests for permission from other religious institutions can be considered on merits under the Gold Control Act.

The lockets with the images of deities are treated as ornaments; there is no restriction in obtaining loans from banks/financial institutions by pledging gold ornaments.

(b) The above permission has been granted within the ambit of the Gold (Control) Act.

भारत में 1979 में आयोजित किया जाने वाला अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेला

6802. श्री राम सेवक हजारी: क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पुति और

सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार 1979 में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेला आयोजित करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) एशिया-1972 मेले की तुलना में इस मेले के कहां तक सफल होने की संभावना है?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पुति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग): (क) जी हां।

(ख) तथा (ग) . मेले की योजनाओं को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है; लेकिन यह प्रयत्न होगा कि उद्योग, कृषि एवं व्यापार के विविध पहलुओं को इसमें शामिल किया जाये।

Investment in Public Undertakings

6803. CHAUDHARY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much money has been invested by the Government in Government Undertakings and which are the ten largest Government Undertakings;

(b) how many of the Government Undertakings has been registered under Companies Act and how many are under an Act of Parliament;

(c) how much profit has been earned on the total investment during the last four years;

(d) whether Government Undertakings are not earning the desired profits as compared to the Private Sector Companies;

(e) what is the Capital out put ratio in the Government Undertakings as compared to the private sector; and

(f) what are the main reasons for less profits in Government Undertakings and what steps Government propose to take to earn more profits and thus run the

Government Undertakings on commercial lines ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) The total investment in 145 Central Government Public Sector Undertakings as on 31-3-1977 was Rs. 11970 crores. In terms of investment, the 10 largest companies are:—

1. Bokaro Steel Ltd.
2. Hindustan Steel Ltd.
3. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.
4. Food Corporation of India Ltd.
5. Oil & Natural Gas Commission.
6. Central Coalfields Ltd.
7. Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.
8. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.
9. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
10. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

(b) Out of 145 undertakings, six have been set up under Act of Parliament. The rest are all registered under the Companies Act.

(c) The net profit before tax during the last four years is in respect of running enterprises as follows:—

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| (i) 1973-74 | . Rs. 149 crores |
| (ii) 1974-75 | . Rs. 312 crores |
| (iii) 1975-76 | . Rs. 306 crores |
| (iv) 1976-77 | . Rs. 476 crores |

(d) The profitability of Government Undertakings have improved over the past few years and the trend shows that the improvement will continue further.

(e) According to the available information, the capital output ratio for 1975-76 was 0.45 : 1 in the private sector and 0.93 : 1 in the public sector.

(f) The main reasons for low profitability in Public Enterprises are:—

- (i) Capital intensive nature of investment,
- (ii) Long gestation periods,
- (iii) Below 100 % utilisation of capacity,
- (iv) Pricing policy to benefit the consumers,
- (v) Social costs.

Steps to further improve the efficiency of the Public enterprises continue to receive the constant attention of the Government. Various steps have been taken/are being taken from time to time

to improve the profitability of the undertakings such as those detailed below:—

- (i) Improvement of capacity utilisation,
- (ii) Debottlenecking various phases of operation,
- (iii) Provision of balancing facilities for better utilisation of existing equipment,
- (iv) Provision of captive power to ensure smooth energy supply in selected industries,
- (v) Improvement in industrial relations,
- (vi) Improved production planning and control techniques,
- (vii) Introduction of incentive schemes,
- (viii) Periodical review of performance against budget targets at the level of administrative Ministries,
- (ix) Improvement of inventory control practices,
- (x) Modernisation and diversification etc.

Upgradation of Gwalior City

6804. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gwalior City has been up-graded to B-2 class;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether the Government employees are enjoying house rent allowance as B-2 Class City; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) to (d). Cities are classified for the payment of House Rent Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance to the Central Government employees according to their population as revealed in the 1971 census. For the classification for House Rent Allowance, only the population within the municipal limits of the city is taken into account. For classification for Compensatory (City) Allowance, the population of the Urban Agglomeration, wherever it exists, is reckoned; otherwise, the population of the municipal area of the city forms the basis.

For classification as 'C' Class, the population should be 50,000 and above, while for classification as B-2 class, the population should exceed 4 lakhs.

Gwalior City has a population of 3,84,772 in its municipal area, and 4,06,140 in the Urban Agglomeration. Accordingly, it has been classified as 'C' for purpose of House Rent Allowance and B-2 for purpose of Compensatory (City) Allowance.

Tea bushes in the District of Darjeeling, West Bengal

6805. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that 90 per cent of the tea bushes are more than sixty-seventy years old in the hill areas of the District of Darjeeling in West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether Government are also aware that this has been causing serious effect on tea industry in Darjeeling which produces best tea in the world;

(c) if so, whether Government are considering measure to compel the employers to replant the new bushes so that tea industry may rejuvenate; and

(d) what steps are taken by Government to provide the necessary aid to the industry for carrying out the programme of replanting so that the industry may be saved from the verge of total ruination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) According to the Techno-economic survey of Darjeeling tea industry, sponsored by the Tea Board, 79.13% of the tea bushes in Darjeeling Hills were about 50 years in age in 1972-73.

(b) to (d). Government is aware of the need to increase the rate of replantation in Tea Gardens in the hilly areas of Darjeeling. However, since replanting is difficult and uneconomical in these areas, old tea bushes can be rejuvenated. The Tea Board is giving financial assistance for both—replanting and rejuvenation of old bushes, together with infilling of vacancies and interplanting. At present, subsidy at the rate of Rs. 5000 per hectare is available to these gardens for replantation under the Board's Replantation Subsidy Scheme. Subsidy at the rate of Rs. 3000 per hectare for rejuvenation pruning combined with infilling is also allowed.

For rejuvenation, pruning combined with infilling and interplanting of rows, subsidy of Rs. 4000 per hectare is admissible.

Tea Board has also set up a Research Centre at Kurseong, Darjeeling primarily for assisting teaplanters in Darjeeling tea gardens. Moreover, under the Income-tax rules cost of replantation is allowed to be treated as revenue expenditure.

Representatives of Trade Union on Tobacco Board

6806. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of the Trade Unions are nominated to the Tobacco Board;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government to provide representatives of the Trade Unions on the Tobacco Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir. Shri J. Satyanarayana, President, Andhra Pradesh ILTD. Workers' Union, represents labour on the Tobacco Board as an Associate Member.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Decrease in Foreign Tourists Visit in Calcutta

6807 SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of foreign tourists has been decreasing year after year since 1973 in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and

(c) what measures are proposed to be taken by the Government to promote tourism in West Bengal and the Eastern Zone?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) and (b). Statistics of International tourist arrivals are analysed on an all-India basis and not on centre-wise basis. However, on the basis of Foreign Tourists Surveys conducted during October 1972 to September 1973, and again from July 1976 to June 1977, the estimated number of foreign tourists visiting Calcutta increased from 83,000 in 1972-73 to 98,000 in 1976-77.

(c) The Department of Tourism through its Tourist Offices overseas promotes India as a destination in the primary tourist generating markets. Places of tourist interest in West Bengal and Eastern Zone are widely publicised through the distribution of tourist publicity material such as folders, posters and through the screening of documentary films. The promotional strategy being adopted will also ensure diversification of the tourist traffic so as to cover a larger number of tourist centres, as far as feasible, in tourist itineraries. It is thus felt that the above promotional measures will help to increase the flow of international tourists to Calcutta.

Central Assistance For Backward Districts of Maharashtra

6808. SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total Central assistance given for the development of backward districts of Maharashtra for the last three years, year-wise ; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by the Government; year-wise; district-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). Central assistance for State Plans is given in the form of block loans and grants and is not relatable to any particular area in the State. The State Government have reported that under the scheme of 15% Central subsidy to industries in specified backward districts, assistance has been given to industries, coming up in three backward districts of Maharashtra. A Statement showing the expenditure incurred by the State Government and reimbursement from the Centre by way of 15% subsidy, year-wise and district-wise, is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Total disbursement by the State Government and reimbursement by way of 15% Central Subsidy to industries in the Backward Districts in Maharashtra for the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78.

District	Year	Total No. of units	Subsidy disbursed by the State Govt.	Subsidy reimbursed by Government of India.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Aurangabad .	1975-76	44	90,47,289	83,65,456
	1976-77	56	66,53,659	34,42,694
	1977-78	209	1,46,59,537	1,43,31,996
SUB-TOTAL I		309	3,03,60,485	2,61,40,146
2. Ratnagiri	1975-76	23	24,81,989	10,77,315
	1976-77	20	31,72,014	28,73,716
	1977-78	71	51,55,763	57,39,816
SUB-TOTAL II		114	1,08,09,766	96,90,847

	1	2	3	4	5
3. Chandrapur		1975-76	18	21,04,590	6,68,950
		1976-77	16	2,65,603	20,71,134
		1977-78	53	17,40,347	17,40,402
SUB-TOTAL III			87	41,10,540	44,80,486
GRAND TOTAL		1975-76	85	1,36,33,868	1,01,11,721
		1976-77	92	1,00,91,276	83,87,544
		1977-78	333	2,15,55,647	2,18,12,214
TOTAL			510	4,52,80,791	4,03,11,479

Norms for Fixing Seniority in Trade Fair Authority of India

6809. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formed a Company named Trade Fair Authority of India after the merger of certain like organisations ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these organisations had posts which, though of different nomenclatures, were of more or less similar job requirements ;

(c) has it been decided to determine the seniority of employees of these organisations scale-wise ;

(d) if so, whether the actual seniority will be fixed, if not, when will this be done ; and

(e) what are the norms on which the seniority is being fixed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are a few posts with different nomenclatures but having somewhat similar job requirements.

(c) to (e). An Inter-Departmental Committee is at present examining this question.

Decrease in Non-Plan Expenditure of Government

6810. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Financial Advisers appointed under the Integrated Financial Advisers' Scheme are required to exercise strict control over the expenditure of the administrative Ministries and Departments of the Government of India to ensure economy;

(b) whether the Financial Advisers have been placed under the administrative control of the Ministries whose expenditure they are supposed to control;

(c) whether the Financial Advisers are required to function under the dual control of the Secretary of the Administrative Ministry as well as the Secretary of the Department of Expenditure;

(d) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the existing system of dual control has resulted in the increase of the non-plan expenditure of the Government ; and

(e) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) to (c).

The Integrated Financial Advisers Scheme has been introduced in pursuance of the policy to delegate enhanced financial powers to the Administrative Ministries to match their responsibilities and to improve their competence in the field of financial management. The financial Advisers are treated as a part of the Administrative Ministries and they function under the control of the Secretaries of the Administrative Ministries for the exercise of powers delegated to them. In the case of matters falling outside the delegated field they can seek orders of the Secretary of Department of Expenditure/Finance Minister. This system is working satisfactorily and it would not be correct to say that it has resulted in increase in non-Plan expenditure.

Opening of Retail Shops For Sale of Products of Public Sector Undertakings

6811. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have ever considered the question of open-

ing retail shops for sale of products of different public sector industries in the country ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ;

(c) if not, do Government now propose to draw up the scheme for retail sale of goods produced by Public Sector Undertakings ; and

(d) the details regarding the retail shops already in existence in public sector ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) to (c). Public Enterprises themselves take steps to open retail shops for the sale of their products, in order to achieve maximum utilisation of their capacity. Consequently the question of Government opening or operating retail shops for sale of products of Public Enterprises does not normally arise.

(d) Details of the retail shops in existence in Public Sector for the sale of the major products of these Enterprises are indicated in the Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Public Sector Undertaking	No. of retail shops in existence
1	2	3
1	Artificial Limbs Mfg. Co. Ltd.	.
2	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	BEML's products are being handled by the Marketing Division which has a net work of its sale & service offices all over the country.
3	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	Sales Depots at Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta.
4	Bokaro Ispah Ltd.	} Products Sold through Hindustan Steel Ltd. 34 Branch Offices
5	Hindustan Steel Ltd.	
		59 Stock yards
6	Central Cottage Industries . . .	Retail emporia at New Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta.
7	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	.
8	Hindustan Paper Corporation	} 4
9	Mandya Paper Mills . . .	

1	2	3
10	Hindustan Salts	1
11	Sambhar Salts	1
12	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	1
13	National Seeds Corporation Ltd.	87
14	National Textile Corporation (A.P., Karnataka, Kerala) Ltd.	22
15	National Textile Corporation (South Maha- rashtra) Ltd.	15
16	National Textile Corporation (W.B., Bihar) Ltd.	57
17	Hindustan Insecticides Limited	There are about 50,000 sales out-lets for agro- pesticides in the country under public and private sector organisations.
18	Neyveli Lignite Corporation	A net work of dealers and some by-products are sold on ex-factory basis.
19	National Textile Corporation (Delhi, Punjab) Ltd.	14
20	Rehabilitation Industries	13 Sales Emporia
21	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited	It has been decided by the Board of Dire- ctors to open retail shops firstly at Calcutta and then at Delhi, Bombay and Madras.
22	Madras Refineries Ltd.	All products of Madras Refineries Ltd. (except Elemental Sulphur) are marketed through Indian Oil Corporation.
23	National Instruments Ltd.	A net work of dealers.
24	Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	Had made arrangements in Madras, Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, for sale of small quantity of Aluminium (one tonne and above) to individual actual users.
25	National Textile Corporation (Holding Company)	235
26	National Textile Corporation (Gujarat) Ltd.	6
27	National Textile Corporation (Maharashtra North) Ltd.	48
28	Hindustan Photofilms Manufacturing Company Ltd.	Selling material through branch offices in Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Calcutta. Also a network of distributors.
29	Tea Trading Corporation	Sale is being effected on commission basis

Continuation of Existing Structure of Dearness Allowance

6812. DR. V.A. SEYID MUHAMMAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state : what action is proposed to be taken by the Government in terms of the recommendations of the Third Central Pay Commission, that Government should decide whether the existing dearness allowance structure should be continued or the Pay structure itself should be revised when the All India Consumer Price Index crosses 272 points ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H.M. PATEL) : The Third Pay Commission had recommended as follows :

"Should the price level rise above the 12-monthly average of 272 (1960-100) Government should review the position and decide whether the dearness allowance scheme should be extended further or the pay scales themselves should be revised."

After the average price index crossed 272, Government considered the matter but did not consider it feasible to revise the pay scales. The Government has been sanctioning from time to time instalments of additional Dearness Allowance to the Central Government employees in accordance with the Dearness Allowance formula recommended by the Third Pay Commission, on an ad-hoc basis.

Restoration of full pension after completion of period of commutation

6813. SHRI R.K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have taken a decision in respect of their employees who have completed their period of Commutation to restore their full pensions ?

(b) if so, when and whether it has been ordered to be implemented ;

(c) if the decision has not been taken so far the reasons thereof inspite of the recommendations of the Petition Committee of Lok Sabha in point had submitted its report long before ; and

(d) when the decision is likely to be reached ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H.M. PATEL) (a) to (d) : There have been demands for the restoration of the commuted portion of pension to pensioners who survive for more than ten years after commuting their pension, and the Committee on Petitions of Lok Sabha had also recommended a review of the scheme of commutation of pensions with a view to provide for such restoration. The matter has been examined thoroughly. Commutation is optional and, under the rules, the commuted portion of pension is surrendered for life. It has, therefore, not been possible to agree to the demand for restoration of the commuted portion of pension. The Committee on Petitions of Lok Sabha have been informed accordingly :

Value of Assets of Issue Department of Reserve Bank of India

6814. SHRI B.C. KAMBLE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of the assets of the Issue department of Reserve Bank of India in terms respectively of each of the following categories namely (i) gold bullion (ii) gold coins, if any (iii) foreign Securities (iv) rupee coins (v) rupee securities as stood in 1970, 1973, 1976 and to day ;

(b) the basis on which rupee securities have been issued by whom, and since when ; and

(c) the circumstances purposes and reasons for which rupee securities were required to be issued ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H.M. PATEL) : (a) The value of assets of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India as at the end of March, 1970, 1973, 1976 and 1978, is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c). The rupee securities are issued by the government of India under the Public Debt Act, 1944 each year to supplement its resources for financing developmental and non-developmental outlays and the borrowing programmes are provided for in the annual Budgets.

Statement

The value of assets of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India as at the end of March, 1970, 1973, 1976, 1978.

(In Crores of Rupees)

	1970	1973	1976	1978
1. Gold Bullion	141.39	141.39	141.39	151.95
2. Gold coins	41.14	41.14	41.14	41.14
3. Foreign securities	331.42	171.65	271.74	1766.45
4. Rupees coins j	64.63	8.66	12.90	11.08
5. Rupee securities	3287.35	4909.36	6105.45	6645.19
TOTAL	3865.93	5272.20	6572.62	8615.81

Central Excise Duty on Skimmed Milk

6815. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) is it within the knowledge of the Government that skimmed milk is different from milk powder and is mostly used by poor sections of the society;

(b) if so, the underlying idea is removing Central Excise Duty only on milk powder mostly used by rich and not on skimmed milk; and

(c) do Government propose to remove the duty on skimmed milk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) The Government are aware that skimmed milk powder is different from whole milk powder in fat content and nutritional value. However, it cannot be said that skimmed milk powder is mostly used by poor sections of the society in as much as articles produced from skimmed milk powder such as icecream, confectionery etc. are consumed by all sections of society. A substantial part of the production of skimmed milk powder is also being used for regeneration of milk in factories and already enjoys full exemption from excise duty.

(b) In the 1978 Budget, the Government have exempted whole milk powder from excise duty so as to prevent diversion of baby food (which enjoyed exemption from duty) as a substitute for whole powder (on which 10% excise duty was

leviable), and the present exemption to whole milk powder would bring it at par with baby food.

(c) Government are not considering at present the removal of excise duty on skimmed milk powder.

Air Link for Leh

6816. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to link Leh by air, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is dependent upon the aircraft resources and certain repairs being carried out at Srinagar airfield and also some modifications required to be carried out at Leh airfield. On present indications, it may be possible to air-link Leh during the Summer of 1979.

Crisis in Cashewnut Industry

6817. PROF. P.G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cashewnut Industry, particularly in the South, is facing several and acute difficulties

regarding raw material, marketability all the year round employment of workers, etc.; and

(b) if so, steps being taken by Government to help the said industry correct and improve its position and working?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The cashew industry is facing certain difficulties due to the shortage of raw cashewnuts. One of the contributing factors to this is the decline in the imports of raw cashewnuts over the past few years.

(b) In order to support the industry, Government have taken up several schemes for increasing indigenous production of raw cashewnuts. Apart from the schemes being executed by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Cashew Corporation of India has also agreed to provide funds upto Rs. 4 crores for state sponsored, export oriented and viable schemes of cashew cultivation.

Complaints Against Director of Export Inspection Council

6818. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received complaints against the Director of Export Inspection Council; and

(b) if so, what steps are taken on these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Government have received some complaints against the Director, Inspection & Quality Control of Export Inspection Council from time to time.

(b) The complaints, on receipt, are examined and enquired into, whenever felt necessary and appropriate action taken in the light of the finding of the enquiry.

Representation from Industries for Excise Relief

6819. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during his visit to Calcutta recently he had received

a representation from the industries demanding excise relief to more industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) During his visit to Calcutta in the first week of November, 1977, a representation from the Indian Jute Mills Association was received by the Minister of Finance.

(b) With regard to excise duty relief the Association pleaded for reduction in the rate of excise duty on jute goods.

(c) The matter was examined. It was considered that in view of the ruling prices of sacking in the internal market, no relief in excise duty was called for.

Payment of Goa Allowance and House Rent Allowance to Central Government Employees

6820. SHRI AMRUT KASAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government and State Government Employees on the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu have submitted a memorandum demanding the payment of Goa Allowance and house rent allowance to them;

(b) whether it is not a fact that Central and State Government Employees in the Union Territory do not receive C.C.A. in cities; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken for the payment of Goa allowance and House Rent Allowance to these employees?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) A representation has been received from the Goa Government Employees' Association in this regard.

(b) and (c). A city qualifies for the payment of Compensatory (City) Allowance to the Central Government/Union Territory employees posted there only if its population exceeds 4 lakhs as per 1971 census. None of the places in the Union Territory of Goa qualifies for the payment of Compensatory (City) Allowance on this basis.

A city qualifies for House Rent Allowance only if the population exceeds 50,000 as per 1971 census. No city in Goa qualifies on this basis. However, Central Government/Union Territory employees

of Goa are being allowed House Rent Allowance at 7-1/2% of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 200/- p.m., as a special case.

Export and Import of M/s. Kores India

6821. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of export in Indian currency made by M/s. Kores India during the last three years; year-wise;

(b) the amount of import in Indian currency made by M/s. Kores India during the above period;

(c) names of countries from and to which import and export has been made; and

(d) whether total amount of exported goods have been repatriated to this country; and if so, (i) the value thereof (ii) if not, reasons therefor and the steps contemplated to realise the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). Statistics regarding imports and exports are not maintained party-wise.

(d) Information is not readily available and would have to be collected from the Reserve Bank of India.

Supply of Wagons to Uganda

6822. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that full price of the wagons and passengers coaches was paid in advance by Uganda;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Projects and Equipment Corporation is required to pay a penalty of 6 per cent interest;

(c) whether it is also a fact that for delay in future the P.E.C. will be required to pay a penal interest of 0.2 per cent per week; and

(d) in view of the unsatisfactory management of P.E.C. Government are considering to merge it with Engineering Projects India Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) In September, 1976, a Contract was signed by Projects & Equipment Corporation of India Ltd., with the Ministry of Transport & Communications, Government of Uganda for supply of 250 wagons and 20 coaches. The payment terms in the Contract were as follows:—

(a) 12.5% as advance.

(b) 12.5% payable against shipments through Letter of Credit.

(c) 75% payment in 5 years from the date of signing of the Contract. This payment was to be secured by a Bank Guarantee.

(d) 9% per annum Interest payable on outstanding deferred receivables.

The Letter of Credit at (b) above and the Bank Guarantee at (c) above were to be issued by an International Bank acceptable to PEC.

The buyer paid the advance with four weeks delay. The Letter of Credit and Bank Guarantee for the second 12.5% and balance 75% were not established by them. Later in end April 1977, 12.50% was received in cash in lieu of the 12.5% L/C. Later, after a total delay of approximately one year, in October 1977 the buyer paid the balance amount of 75%, in lieu of the Bank Guarantee, also in cash.

(b) The Ugandans suggested payment of interest on the amount paid by them in advance. It has been mutually agreed after discussions between the parties that interest would be paid to them at the rate of 6% per annum.

(c) The original contract provides for payment of penalty for delayed delivery. Its rate is to be 0.2% of the value of the delayed wagons and coaches for each week of delay. However, the total penalty shall not exceed 5% of the contract value of the delayed wagons/coaches. The deliveries are due to begin towards the end of 1978 and to be completed in the first few months of 1979 subject to imported items arriving in time. Agreement provides that if there is any delay in receipt of imported items the delivery of wagons/coaches would also get postponed.

(d) At present there is no such proposal to merge the Project & Equipment Corporation with Engineering Projects India Limited.

Proposals produced by Bank of Baroda in Small Scale Organised Sector in Backward Areas

6823. SHRI NATVARLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many new proposals in small scale, organised sector in backward areas were financed by Bank of Baroda in last 3 years, separately, sector wise and year-wise;

(b) how many proposals were adopted in a month's time, how many were financed between 1 and 3 months and how many in less than six months; the reasons for those who have been rejected or curtailed;

(c) is it a fact that several proposals were approved during Emergency at the instance of high-ups without proper verification of guidelines of R.B.I.; and

(d) what steps Government would take to prevent such undesirable practice being indulged in?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) During the past three years ending 15th December, 1977 the Bank of Baroda sanctioned 606 proposals relating to the organised sector with an aggregate limit of Rs. 1288 lakhs in the centrally backward areas.

(b) Information on the lines desired by the Hon'ble Member is not maintained. However, Government have advised banks to dispose of applications for loans to small scale industries upto Rs. 10,000 within a period of 3 to 4 weeks and for amounts over Rs. 10,000 within a period of 3 months from the date of their receipt.

(c) The Bank of Baroda has reported that no proposals for advances have been sanctioned without the usual scrutiny and appraisal at the appropriate levels in terms of the procedures and practices in vogue in the banks.

(d) Does not arise.

Brokerage on Call Money Business

6824. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the systems of paying brokerage on call money business by banks has been done away with, and if so;

(b) the likely loss of turnover of bank; and

(c) the number of brokers who could lose their livelihood?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Payment of brokerage on deposits in any form was prohibited by the Reserve Bank of India's directive on rates of interest on deposits dated 22nd July, 1974 except in such cases as are specifically exempted in that directive. Reserve Bank have recently clarified to all scheduled commercial banks that this prohibition is also applicable to operations in the inter-bank call money market.

(b) and (c). Life Insurance Corporation of India and Unit Trust of India lend their surplus funds to the banks direct. Banks having surplus funds can also have similar direct dealings with banks needing such funds. No loss of turnover to the banks is expected.

Money brokers do not depend merely on inter-bank transactions for their livelihood. However, this matter has been discussed by the Reserve Bank with the representatives of the Bombay Money Brokers Association. The Reserve Bank would examine the matter if the Banks experience any difficulty in regard to inter-bank lending.

Functions of Rural Bank Branch of UC Bank inside the Factory Premises of Maihar Cement Company at Sarlanagar

6825. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rural bank branch of the United Commercial Bank, Sonwari, Tehsil Maihar, District Satna, Madhya Pradesh has been opened inside the factory premises of the Maihar Cement Company at Sarlanagar which is many kilo-metres away from village Sonwari, and if so, how it is going to benefit the villagers;

(b) whether rural bank licence has been granted for setting up the bank inside the factory premises; and

(c) the names of the directors of this Bank connected with Birla family?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The United Commercial Bank has opened a rural branch on December 20, 1977 at Village

Sonwari. It will cater to the credit requirements of Village Sonwari as well as other villages in the area. The factory campus of M/s. Maihar Cement Factory spreads over 3 villages, viz., Sonwari, Chopda and Sagmania and the Factory has named the campus as Sarlanagar. The fact that the branch is within the campus of the factory will in no way stand in the way of its providing credit to the rural population.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The United Commercial Bank has reported that none of its Directors is connected with the Birla family.

Reservation For SC/ST in Recruitment/Promotion in STC

6826. SHRI R.D. RAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether reservation orders for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in recruitment /promotion are implemented in State Trading Corporation of India Limited New Delhi; if so from which date ;

(b) what is the total strength of employees working in State Trading Corporation ; the figures of general class and SC/ST separately ;

(c) whether there is any backlog shortfall for SC/ST in recruitment as well as against promotion quota ; and

(d) if so, how do you propose to fill-up the backlog/shortfall for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in recruitment and promotion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) Yes, Sir, Rosters are being maintained for direct recruitment and promotion by selection with effect from January 1970 and for promotion by seniority-cum-fitness with effect from 27-11-1972.

(b) Total strength of employees working in STC and the number of employees in the general class and SC and ST is given below :—

General	.	2050
SC	.	137
ST	.	9
TOTAL	.	2196

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A statement is attached.

Statement

(i) Advertisements have been issued from time to time exclusively for SC/ST candidates to cover the backlog of unfilled reserved posts in various cadres.

(ii) In cadres like Finance, where no applications were received, the unfilled posts have been carried forward.

(iii) Qualifications have been relaxed in certain cadres.

(iv) Instructions have been issued that a reserved post will be kept vacant till a suitable SC/ST candidates becomes available and will not be de-reserved.

(v) Promotions will be effected from within the organisation against unfilled reserved vacancies wherever eligible incumbents are available as per the rules of the Corporation and the directives received from the Government from time to time.

Smuggled Goods seized at Nepal Border

6827. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of goods seized at the Nepal border during the year 1977 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL) : During the year 1977, goods valued at Rs. 1.54 crores were seized for having been smuggled across the Indo-Nepal border.

Filling up of post of Chairman in Allahabad Bank

6828. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Allahabad Bank Chairman Shri A. Ghosh was promoted as Chairman straight from the post of Chief Accountant ignoring many others senior to him ; and

(b) if so, that are the reasons therefor, and what is the procedure for filling up of post of a Chairman in the said Bank?

'THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H.M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). Shri Amitabha Ghosh, before his appointment as Chairman and Managing Director of the Allahabad Bank was the General Manager of the Bank. The tenure of his predecessor, Shri S.D. Varma, expired on March 31, 1977. Shri Varma handed over charge of the office to Shri Ghosh who was the senior most executive after him. The appointment of Shri Ghosh to the post of Chairman and Managing Director was made in accordance with the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970. Shri Ghosh took office as Chairman and Managing Director on May, 23, 1977.

Action taken against High Officers of Custom Warehouse, Calcutta.

6829. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether any action has since been taken by the Government against those high officers of the Custom Warehouse, Calcutta who were Pivotal to prefer an appeal in the High Court in the Division Bench by ignoring the Departmental Counsel's opinion in the M.H. Haque Case and thus causing the wastage of public money and if not, what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL) : No, Sir. The decision to file the appeal was taken after considering all relevant factors and taking into account the opinion both of the Department's Counsel and also the Ministry of Law, Justice & Company Affairs, Branch Sect., Calcutta. The question of action being taken against any officers of the Calcutta Custom House does not, therefore, arise.

विश्व मौसम विज्ञान सम्मेलन का बहिष्कार

6830. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग के कर्मचारियों ने विश्व मौसम विज्ञान सम्मेलन का बहिष्कार किया था और अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में राजधानी स्थित "मौसम भवन" के सामने प्रदर्शन किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य मांगें क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या उनकी मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की गई है यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : नई दिल्ली में कोई विश्व मौसम विज्ञान सम्मेलन नहीं हुआ था। विश्व मौसम विज्ञान दिवस अर्थात् 23 मार्च, 1978, को भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग के राजपत्रित अधिकारियों, अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों तथा वर्कशाप क मजदूरों के एसोसिएशनों के कुछ सदस्यों ने उस दिन लंच टाइम में नई दिल्ली स्थित "मौसम भवन" के सामने प्रदर्शन किया।

(ख) प्रदर्शन में एसोसिएशनों द्वारा पास किये गये 'रेजोलूशन' के अनुसार उन की मुख्य मांग यह है कि भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग की पुनरीक्षण समिति की रिपोर्ट, की एक स्वतन्त्र समिति द्वारा जिसमें कर्मचारियों का भी उचित प्रतिनिधित्व हो जांच की जानी चाहिए।

(ग) भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग की पुरीक्षण समिति सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त की गई अपने आप में एक स्वतन्त्र समिति थी। स्टाफ एसोसिएशनों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ मीटिंगें की गई हैं तथा समिति की सिफारिशों पर उनके विचार भी लिये गये हैं। पुनरीक्षण समिति की सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा निर्णय लेने से पहले एसोसिएशनों के विचारों को भी ध्यान में रखा जाएगा। इन परिस्थितियों में एक अन्य स्वतन्त्र समिति द्वारा रिपोर्ट, की पुनः जांच करने की आवश्यकता का तो कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Disparity in Pay Scales of Book Binders and Promotion Avenues

6831. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the pay scales of Book-binders in various departments of Government of India and if there is disparity, the reasons therefor together with the action being taken to bring about uniformity therein ; and

(b) the criteria laid down for their promotion and in case they are not given any promotion, the reasons therefor and steps being taken to provide promotional avenues for them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) The posts of Book-binders wherever they exist in various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India generally carry one of the following pay scales :—

Rs. 210-270

Rs. 210-290

Rs. 225-308

Rs. 260-350

Rs. 320-400

Rs. 290-560

Rs. 330-560

These pay scales represent the revised pay scales sanctioned on the basis of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. Since these pay scales are related to the qualifications for recruitment and the duties and responsibilities attached to each post, the question of bringing about uniformity in the pay scales does not arise.

(b) The posts of Book Binders, are by and large, isolated posts. It is not always possible to provide promotional avenues for each and every isolated post under the Government, since inclusion of any post as feeder post for promotion to the higher post depends on the nature of duties and responsibilities of the higher post and the consideration whether the experience gained in the lower post will be useful in the higher post. In certain Ministries/Departments, however, the posts of Book Binders Grade I are filled by promotion of Book Binders Grade II, who, have three to five years' experience in that grade and who have passed a trade test.

प्राकृतिक विपत्तियों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता की आयोजना सहायता के रूप में नीति का पुनर्विलोकन

6832. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्राकृतिक विपत्तियों से प्रभावित राज्यों को दी जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता को आयोजना सहायता का अंग माना जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या किसी राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया है कि इस नीति का पुनर्विलोकन किया जाये क्योंकि उससे राज्यों के विकास कार्यक्रम अस्तव्यस्त हो जाते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने, इस आधार पर कि अग्रिम आयोजनागत सहायता के समायोजन से उनके विकासात्मक कार्यक्रमों पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा, वर्तमान नीति की समीक्षा करने के लिए कहा है । भारत सरकार इस समस्या के प्रति सचेत है और वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए राज्यों की आयोजनाएं निर्धारित करते समय यह सुनिश्चित किया गया है कि विकास का दौर उस अपेक्षाकृत बड़ी सहायता के कारण शिथिल न पड़ जाये जो गम्भीर किस्म के प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों के कारण उत्पन्न हुए खर्च को पूरा करने के लिए पिछले वर्ष देना पड़ा था ।

सातवां वित्त आयोग प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों द्वारा प्रभावित राज्यों द्वारा राहत सम्बन्धी व्यय के वित्त पोषण के बारे में नीति तथा प्रबन्ध : वस्था की समीक्षा करेगा ।

Number of Merchants Exporters and Manufacturers—Exporters Registered with Registering Authority

6833. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA :

SHRI NATHU SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many (1) Merchant exporters, (2) Manufacturers exporters were registered with each registering authority (commodity-wise) when the scheme for compulsory registration of exporters came into force and what were the corresponding figures at the end of the Third Five Year Plan and on 1st January, 1978 ;

(b) which are the top ten export items in respect of which the number of registered exporters has arisen the most since the enforcement of the scheme of compulsory registration (along with the rise in number of each item) and what are the reasons ; for such a rise in the number of exporters ; and

(c) what was the total number of registered exporters in the country on 1st January, 1970 and how has this number changed on the first January of each of the succeeding year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

Names of Manufacturer Exporters (Large Industries of DGTD units)

6834. SHRI NATHU SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) what was the share of top 25 manufacturer exporters (large industries of DGTD units only) in exports of Light Engineering products, readymade garments, leather manufacturers in the last three years;

(b) what are the names of the top 25 manufacturer exporters (large industries or DGTD units) exporting (1) light engineering products; (2) ready made garments ; (3) leather manufacturers ; and what is each exporters' performance in last five years along with main items exported ;

(c) what was the share of top 25 manufacturer exporters (small scale industries only) in exports of light engineering products ; ready made garments and leather manufactures in the last three years ; and

(d) what are the names of the top 25 manufacturer exporters (small scale industries) exporting (1) light engineering products; (2) ready made garments and (3) leather manufactures and what was each exporter's export performance in the last five years and what were the main items dealt by each?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) The share of top 25 manufacturer exporters (large industries of DGTD Units) in exports of light Engineering products and leather manufacturers in last three years was as under : —

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Light engineering product	34%	28%	35% (Prov.)
Leather manufacturers	14.89%	30.51%	26.50%

Information in respect of readymade garments is not available.

(b) Statements I & II containing the information are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2099/78.]

Information in respect of readymade garments is not available.

(c) The share of top 25 manufacturer exporters (small scale industries only) in exports of light engineering products and leather manufactures in the last three years was as under :—

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Light engineering products	3%	4%	5% (Prov.)
Leather manufactures	11.04%	12.10%	11.99%

Information in respect of readymade garments is not available.

(d) Statements III & IV containing the information are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2099/78].

Information in respect of readymade garments is not available.

जाम टैक्सटाइल मिल के मालिकों तथा भागीदारों द्वारा मशीनों आदि का बेचा जाना

6835. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री जाम टैक्सटाइल मिल के स्वामियों तथा भागीदारों द्वारा आयकर की अदायगी के बारे में 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5017 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जाम टैक्सटाइल मिल के वर्तमान मालिक तथा भागीदार बड़े पैमाने पर मिल की मशीनें, जिसमें फ्रेम, स्पिनिंग बीविंग, वाइडिंग, वारपिंग, साइजिंग, बेंडिंग, कैलेण्डर, डाइंग, तथा क्लीनिंग आदि मशीनें सम्मिलित हैं, बेच रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसा नये प्रबन्धकों द्वारा किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इसे रोकने के लिए कोई कदम उठा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्लाह) : (क) से (ग) जाम टैक्सटाइल मिल के सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक

सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

फोनेक्स टैक्सटाइल मिल के मालिकों और साक्षीदारों की ओर आयकर की बकाया राशि

6836. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री फोनेक्स टैक्सटाइल लि० न० 1, बम्बई द्वारा आयकर के भुगतान के बारे में 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5018 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन व्यापार घरानों और उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके साक्षीदार फोनेक्स टैक्सटाइल मिल के मालिक और साक्षीदार हैं तथा उनकी आय के अन्य श्रोत क्या हैं तथा फोनेक्स टैक्सटाइल मिल से उनकी आय के अतिरिक्त अन्य आय के लिए उन पर आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त प्रश्न में पूछी गई जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसमें कितना समय और लगेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्लाह) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है; इसे एकत्रित किया जा रहा है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र सदन पटल पर रख दिया जायगा ।

(ख) एक विवरण-पत्र 6-4-1978 को सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें 23-12-77 को पूछे गये अतारंकित प्रश्न सं० 5018 में मांगी गई सूचना दी गई है ।

Representations from Small-scale Cashew Processing Industrial Units

6837. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received large number of representations from the small-scale cashew processing industrial units from the States of Maharashtra and West Bengal requesting for allotment of small portion of imported raw cashew-nut seeds for their existence ;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith number of such representing firms or units ;

(c) whether it is a fact that these imported seeds are wholly taken out by group of vested interest who have their units of cashew processing industries in the State of Kerala and Government have been unable to bring about a mode of even distribution of these seeds for years together;

(d) if so, the facts and reasons thereof ; and

(e) what efforts are being made to assist and protect the units set up in above two States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) and (b). Some representations were received from the cashew processing units in Maharashtra, West Bengal and some other States also requesting for allotment of imported raw cashewnuts to them.

As per the available information number of cashew processing units in Maharashtra is about 20 and in West Bengal 3.

(c) and (d). The imported raw cashewnuts are distributed by the canalising agency viz. The Cashew Corporation of India to the eligible actual users as per the distribution policy laid down in the Import Trade Control Policy in force. The eligible actual users are those processors who had participated in the

import and export trade of cashewnuts and operated cashew processing factories in any of the calendar years 1968, 1969 and upto 31st August, 1970.

No favour is being shown to Government of Kerala and all eligible units as per the policy are being allotted imported raw cashew nuts. In view of the decline in imports over the past few years, it is not possible to enlarge the scope of eligibility for allotment of raw cashewnuts.

(e) The long range solution of the problem lie in increasing indigenous production. Apart from other schemes being undertaken by Ministry of Agriculture, Cashew Corporation of India has also agreed to make funds upto Rs. 4 crores available for development of cashew plantations in the country.

Foreign currency seized in raid from the premises of a company engaged in import of liquor

6838. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH: SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of incriminatory documents and considerable amount of foreign currencies were found in a raid conducted in the last week of February, 1978 at the residential and business premises of a company engaged in import of various brands of liquor and allied items for foreign missions and domestic trade in the capital;

(b) if so, the details of the documents, articles and cash so seized;

(c) action taken against the culprit for violating foreign exchange regulations;

(d) is it a fact that the firm charge commission on imports of liquor and other allied items from their foreign principals abroad and was as well getting commission in the imported items from the buyers and also getting remittances from abroad in the shape of various allowances from their principles; and

(e) if so, the amount of money involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: (a) and (b). In the course of searches conducted in the last week of February, 1978 by the Directorate of Enforcement at the business premises of a firm in New Delhi namely M/s. Bharat Traders engaged in import of various brands of liquor and allied items mainly for foreign missions and a

the residential premises of one of its partners namely Shri B. K. Hira, incriminating documents and small amounts of foreign currencies were seized.

On examination of a bank locker at Delhi, of Shri B. K. Hira, 20 gold sovereigns were also found. These sovereigns have been seized under the Gold (Control) Act for appropriate necessary action.

(c) Preliminary examination of the seized documents reveal *prima-facie* offences under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act for non-repatriation of the commissions received abroad. Investigations are in progress and necessary action under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act will be taken on completion thereof.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Investigations to find out the exact amount of money involved in all the transactions are in progress.

Publication against Chairman United Commercial Bank

6839. DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI MADHAV PRASAD TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the publication against the Chairman, United Commercial Bank in the weekly 'Blitz' dated the 6th August, 1977 and 28th August, 1977 and "Panchajanya" Hindi weekly dated the 11th December, 1977, 8th January, 1978, 19th February, 1978 and 26th February 1978;

(b) if so, what action Government have taken thereon; and

(c) will Government ensure that the Chairman, United Commercial Bank will be put off the post and hold an enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Government have seen these reports in which certain allegations have been made against the Chairman & Managing Director of the United Commercial Bank. Reserve Bank have already looked into the allegations made in the BLITZ against the Chairman & Managing Director of the United Commercial Bank and these

were found to be not substantiated. As regards the allegations contained in the issues of the Hindi Weekly 'Panchajanya' the Reserve Bank is looking into them.

(c) The tenure of Shri V. R. Desai expired on 31st March, 1978 but he has been advised to continue in office until further orders.

Refusal of Leave to Chairman of National Organisation of Bank Officers by Chairman United Commercial Bank

6340. DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI MADHAV PRASAD TRIPATHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the attitude of Chairman of United Commercial Bank one Chairman of National Organisation of Bank Officers was refused leave due to him from 4th-6th November, 1977 to inaugurate the conference of National Organization of Bank Officers at Lucknow;

(b) whether the Bank have transferred 8 office bearers of National Organization of Bank Officers to Orissa as a measure of victimisation and are not withdrawing transfer orders in spite of instructions from the Ministry of Finance; and

(c) whether the organizing Secretary of National Organization of Bank Officers has not been paid salary for November and December, 1977 in time in spite of submitting proper certificates for sickness?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL):

(a) United Commercial Bank has reported that casual leave for 5th, 7th and 8th November, 1977 was not given to an Assistant General Manager of the Bank who wanted it for the purpose of attending the Conference of National Organisation of Bank Officers, U.P. Unit and the Bank's Officers Association. According to the bank, casual leave is not granted to the workmen staff or the officers for union/association work. Only special leave to certain office-bearers of the union is sanctioned for attending trade union meetings, conferences, etc. Such facilities among the officers are available at present only to the office-bearers of the majority officers' association in the Bank, viz., All India United Commercial Bank Officers' Federation.

(b) The bank has reported that for reasons of manpower adjustments, officers who form part of an All India Cadre are some-times transferred from one region to another and that there has been no victimisation of the office bearers of an officers' Association in this regard.

(c) Presumably the reference is to Shri B. K. Agarwal who, on transfer from Gorakhpur to Bhubaneswar, handed over charge at the former place on 6-12-1977 but proceeded on leave and did not join Bhubaneswar till 6-2-1978. According to the Bank, while his November salary was paid by the Gorakhpur branch itself, December salary has been disbursed by the Bhubaneswar branch on being advised by the Head Office regarding adjustment of leave salary.

Demand for C.B.I. enquiry in a Scandal racket of the import of Palm Oil

6841. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHWA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the demand made by the some prominent persons, MLAs and organisations for the C.B.I. enquiry in a scandal racket of the Import of a Palm Oil rocket in Gujarat from a private concerned in Malaysia for which the contract was signed between the Chairman of the Gujarat Export Corporation and the Malaysian firm ;

(b) if so, details of the demand for the C.B.I. thereto;

(c) why such demands have been made;

(d) what steps have been taken for the C.B.I. enquiry ; and

(e) if C.B.I. inquiry is not to be done then the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) :

(a) No such request has been made to the Central Government.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों द्वारा गन्ने की बकाया राशि चुकता करने हेतु, लिये गए ऋण का उपयोग

6842. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत सी चीनी मिलों ने गत दो वर्षों के दौरान किसानों को गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि चुकता करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंकों से ऋण लिये थे ?

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मिलों को प्रबन्धकों ने गन्ने की बकाया राशि चुकता करने के बजाय ऋण को अन्य कामों में ले लिया जिसके परिणामस्वरूप किसानों को बकाया राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया जा सका ; और

(ग) ऋण का व्यौरा क्या है और इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) से (ग). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, सेण्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया ने जीवाजी राव शूगर कम्पनी को गन्ने की कीमत और वैतनों की अदायगी के लिए 11 लाख रुपये का एक ऋण मंजूर किया था। यह ऋण उसी प्रयोजन के लिए काम में लाया गया था जिसके लिये यह मंजूर किया गया था।

मारुति लिमिटेड, मारुति टेक्नीकल सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड और मारुति हैवी व्हेल्स लिमिटेड के बारे में आयकर विवरणियां

6843. श्री राघवजी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मारुति लिमिटेड, मारुति टेक्नीकल सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड और मारुति

हैवी वर्क्स लिमिटेड ने किन-किन वर्षों के लिए अपनी आयकर विवरणियां प्रस्तुत की हैं और उसमें दर्शाये गये लाभ अथवा हानि के आंकड़े क्या हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने मामलों में आयकर निर्धारण का कार्य इस बीच पूरा हो गया और निर्धारणीय राशि क्या है; और

मैसर्स भारति लिमिटेड

(ग) उपर्युक्त कम्पनियों में से ऐसे कौन-कौन से व्यक्ति हैं जिनके पास पांच प्रतिशत से अधिक शेयर हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्लाह) : (क) और (ख). आवश्यक सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

कर निर्धारण वर्ष	विवरणी में दिखाई गई हानि (रुपये)	निर्धारित आय/हानि (रुपये)
1	2	3

1972-73	7,27,380	6,91,701 (हानि)
1973-74	25,89,230	25,07,818 (हानि)
1974-75	60,35,970	30,24,380 (आय)
1975-76	143,37,020	1,07,03,080 (आय)

(कर-निर्धारण की कार्यवाही धारा 144 के अधीन की गई, किन्तु धारा 146 के अधीन पुनः शुरू की गई)

1976-77	2,38,75,994	कर-निर्धारण अभी होना है।
1977-78	विवरणी दाखिल नहीं की गई।	

मैसर्स भारति टेक्निकल सर्विसेज (प्रा०) लि०

1972-73	8,080 (हानि)	11,920 (आय)
1973-74	1,09,230 (आय)	1,09,230 (आय)
1974-75	1,25,780 (आय)	1,25,776 (आय)
1975-76	2,23,380 (आय)	कर-निर्धारण अभी होना है
1976-77	कुछ नहीं	—यथापरि—
1977-78	1,82,540 (आय)	—यथापरि—

मैसर्स मासति हूंची व्हीकल्स (प्रा०) लि०

कर-निर्धारण वर्ष	विषयों में दिखाई दई हानि	निर्धारित आय/हानि
	(रुपये)	(रुपये)
1975-76 . . .	4,82,265	कर-निर्धारण अभी होना है ।
1976-77 . . .	33,409	—यथोपपि—

(ग) (i) मै० मासति लि०

(30-9-1976 की स्थिति के अनुसार पंजीकृत

शेयरों की संख्या

एम० एन० दस्तूर एण्ड कम्पनी (प्रा०) लि०
फेराडे हाउस, कलकत्ता

दस दस रुपये वाले 1,50,060 शेयर ।
यह जांच चल रही है कि शेयर किसके
हित में लिये गये हैं । जांच
पूरी होने में समय लगेगा ।

(ii) मैसर्स मासति टैक्निकल सर्विसेज (प्रा०) लि०

(30-9-1976 की स्थिति के अनुसार पंजीकृत शेयरधारी) :

शेयरों की संख्या

1. श्री संजय गांधी	दस दस रुपये वाले	11,510 शेयर
2. श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी	दस दस रुपये वाले	1,910 शेयर
3. कुमार राहुल गांधी	दस दस रुपये वाले	4,000 शेयर
4. कुमारी प्रियंका गांधी	दस दस रुपये वाले	4,000 शेयर ।

(iii) मैसर्स मासति हूंची व्हीकल्स (प्रा०) लि०

(31-3-1976 की स्थिति के अनुसार पंजीकृत शेयरधारी) :

शेयरों की संख्या

1. श्री ओ० पी० मोदी, 41-ए ताराचन्द दत्त स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता ।	दस दस रुपये वाले	10,500 शेयर
2. मै० मासति टैक्निकल सर्विसेज (प्रा०) लि०	दस दस रुपये वाले	88,000 शेयर
3. श्री द्वारका प्रसाद मोदी 41-ए, ताराचन्द दत्त स्ट्रीट कलकत्ता ।	दस दस रुपये वाले	10,000 शेयर
4. श्री सत्य नारायण मोदी, 41-ए, ताराचन्द दत्त स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता ।	दस दस रुपये वाले	18,000 शेयर

Grant of Loans by Calcutta Branch of United Commercial Bank to National Housing Cooperative Society

6844. DR. BIJOY MONDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) is the Finance Minister aware that the Chairman of United Commercial Bank has allowed some loans to be granted on political consideration without adhering to Banking norms;

(b) the loan of about Rs. 1.30 crores was granted to National Housing Cooperative Society by the Bank's Calcutta Branch;

(c) is the Government aware that some ex-Minister and Office bearers of All India Bank Employees Association hold interest in this cooperative society;

(b) if so, the names thereof ;

(e) whether the loan sanctioned by the Bank has been recovered ; and

(f) if not, the reason thereof and present position of the account ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) According to the United Commercial Bank, it has not granted any loans or advances on political considerations without adhering to the banking norms.

(b) The National Housing Co-operative Society Ltd., Calcutta has been given certain credit facilities by the bank with the approval of its Board of Directors for the purpose of constructing a multi-storeyed building and for the purchase of an additional plot of land adjoining the multi-storeyed building.

(c) and (d). The bank's records do not show that any ex-Minister was a member of the society. In the absence of any declarations by the members about their interest in the All India Bank Employees Association, it has not been possible for the bank to ascertain whether they are office bearers of the said association.

(e) and (f). In accordance with the practices and usages customary among banks and also in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing the public sector banks, information relating to individual constituents of banks can not be divulged.

Role of Banking in respect of Assistance to Farmers, Tribals and Physically Handicapped etc.

6845. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state : the role of Banking as an Agent of change and a catalyst of progress with special reference to the State Bank Group and Nationalised bank during the year 1977 covering assistance to farmers, tribals, physically handicapped, slums, and city congestion prisoners/ex-servicemen, women and family welfare ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : As part of their efforts to involve themselves in the larger social responsibilities, the public sector banks are extending credit in an increasing measure to small borrowers in the neglected sectors of Agriculture, Small Industry, Self-employment ventures etc. The total number of borrowal accounts financed by the public sector banks in these sectors and the amount involved, increased by over 9 lakhs and Rs. 486 crores respectively during the year 1977. Of this, the increase in the outstanding direct finance to farmers accounted for Rs. 174 crores involving about 5 lakhs borrowal accounts.

Banks are also taking up innovative banking. For example, at the end of December 1977, the State Bank of India and four of the nationalised banks had assisted 1640 ex-servicemen. 51257 borrowers had been financed by these banks under their slum and city congestion improvement schemes. Available information shows that the State Bank of India had also assisted 848 ex-prisoners and 10508 physically handicapped persons, orphans etc.

For the economically backward sectors of the community especially SC/ST and physically handicapped etc., the public sector banks are also implementing the Scheme of Differential Rate of Interest, which was modified and enlarged in May, 1977. The number of borrowers and the loans outstanding under the Scheme had increased by 2,14,732 and Rs. 10.9 crores respectively, between end-December 1976 and end-September, 1977.

Further to improve their coverage of the rural community, the banks are concentrating on opening a larger number of branches in rural areas. During 1977, of the 3348 branches opened by the commercial banks 2261 were located at rural centres. With the same objective, the banks are also adopting cooperative societies for providing agricultural credit and participating in special programmes like SFDA, MFALA, DPAP, IRDP etc.

रुद्राक्ष माला का मूल्य

6846. श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन :

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम :

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडोनेशिया में 'रुद्राक्ष' के दादों का मूल्य 20 रुपये 50 पैसे प्रति किलोग्राम है और उस पर आयात शुल्क 3 रुपये 50 पैसे लगता है परन्तु भारत में 1 किलो की वजन वाली रुद्राक्ष की माला का मूल्य 250 रु० से 500 रुपये है और धार्मिक लोग इसे बड़ी संख्या में खरीदते हैं और इस प्रकार उससे मिलने वाला लाभ व्यापारी के व्यक्तिगत हिस्सा में जाता है ;

(ख) रुद्राक्ष उचित मूल्य पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इस व्यापार को अपने नियंत्रण में लेने का है कि देश में इसका मूल्य कम हो और इसका लाभ सरकारी खाते में जाए ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) सरकार को इंडोनेशिया में रुद्राक्ष के मनकों के ठीक ठीक प्रचलित मूल्य का पता नहीं है, किन्तु इन मनकों का मूल्य 2.50 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम से कहीं ज्यादा है। 31 मार्च, 1978 तक इस वस्तु के आयात के लिए कोई सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था नहीं थी; अल्प मात्रा में इन मनकों का आयात करने की प्रार्थनाओं पर तदर्थ आधार पर विचार कर लिया जाता था। रुद्राक्ष के मनकों के आयात पर 60 प्रतिशत मूल्यानुसार आयात-शुल्क लगाया जाता है और इसके अतिरिक्त 15 प्रतिशत सहायक शुल्क लगाया जाता है। भारत में रुद्राक्ष की मालाओं का मूल्य, पिरोए

गए मनकों की किस्म तथा उपयोग में लाई गई संयोजक सामग्री के मूल्य के अनुसार अलग अलग होता है।

(ख) और (ग). रुद्राक्ष की मालाओं को अनिवार्य लोक महत्व की आवश्यक वस्तु नहीं माना जाता। रुद्राक्ष के मनकों का आयात भी सीमित मात्रा में होता है। इसलिए सरकार इस व्यापार को विनियमित करना अथवा इसको अपने हाथ में ले लेना जरूरी नहीं समझती।

मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों द्वारा कर्मचारियों को अदायगी करने हेतु लिये गये ऋण का उपयोग

6847. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश स्थित चीनी मिलों में अपने कर्मचारियों तथा श्रमिकों को वित्त वर्ष 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 की उनकी विभिन्न बकाया राशियों (बॉनस मंजूरी आदि) की अदायगी करने के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ऋण लिये हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन ऋणों का उपयोग इन प्रयोजनों के लिए नहीं किया गया जिनके लिए वे लिये गये थे वल्कि मिलमालिकों ने उनका उपयोग अपने निजी इस्तेमाल के लिए किया जिसके फलस्वरूप श्रमिकों की बकाया राशि अभी अदा नहीं की गई है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, सेण्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया ने मध्य प्रदेश के एक चीनी कारखाने को गन्ने की कीमत और वेतनों की अदायगी के लिए एक ऋण मंजूर किया था।

(ख) यह ऋण उसी प्रयोजन के लिए काम में लाया गया था जिसके लिए यह मंजूर किया गया था।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Export of Sugar Commitment made at Chief Ministers' Conference

6848. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to export 6.5 Lakh tonnes of sugar in the current year ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that export of sugar is against the commitment made at the Chief Ministers' Conference in July, 1977 ; and

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to review its decisions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Rise in the Prices of Pulses

6849. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of pulses have again started showing an upward trend;

(b) if so, the retail prices of Arhar-dal, Malka-Masoor, Masoor-whole, Moong (whole and dal), Urad (whole and dal), Chana-dal, Rajma and Kabli Chana in the months of January, March, June, September and December, 1977 and February, 1978, as also their whole-sale prices at these points of time in Delhi, Tripura and other States;

(c) the main reasons for the rise in prices ;

(d) the steps taken to unearth the boards with traders and producers and the extent of stocks unearthed since January, 1977; and

(e) whether there was a proposal for making dals including Kabli, Chana and Rajma through fair price shops at fair-prices, if so, what decision has been taken thereon and what other steps have been taken to make these items available to consumers at fair prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) :

(a) There has been a mixed trend in the wholesale prices of pulses during the past few weeks. The wholesale price index for pulses declined by 10.5% between the weeks ending 10-12-77 and 4-2-78. Thereafter, for six weeks (between weeks ending 4-2-78 and 18-3-78) there was a hardening tendency in their prices, and the index moved up by 9% during this period. The index for pulses, however, declined by 2.3% in the week ending 25-3-78, the latest week for which the official index is available.

(b) On the basis of information readily available, month end wholesale and a retail prices at a few selected centres of some pulses for the specified months are given at Statements I & II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2100/78].

(c) The main reason for rise in the prices of pulses during the past one year or so has been a fall of about 2 million tonnes in their production in 1976-77 as compared to their production in 1975-76.

(d) In addition to the provisions under the Essential Commodities Act, stock limits on wholesalers, commission agents and retailers of pulses were imposed with effect from 30-9-1977 under the Pulses and Edible Oils (Storage Control) Order, 1977 prescribing *inter-alia* the maximum limits of stocks that can be held by them. Information on the extent of stocks unearthed is being collected.

(e) Under the proposed massive production-cum-distribution system, now under consideration of the Government, pulses is one of the items included for public distribution.

Efforts are being made to increase the production of pulses by increasing the area under pulses and also by improving the productivity. National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) and National Co-operative Consumers' Federation (NCCF) have been directed to make larger purchase of pulses at primary mandis. 10,000 tonnes of masoor whole were imported in 1977-78. The possibilities of further imports are being explored.

कम्पनियों को वित्तीय सहायता

6850. श्री सुखेंद्र सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान (अब तक) कितनी कम्पनियों ने ऋण संरक्षण और वित्तीय सहायता के लिए आवेदन किया है और कौन कौन सी कम्पनियाँ अपने कर्मचारियों को भविष्य निधि और अन्य वैध वित्तीय दायित्वों का भुगतान नहीं कर पाई है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) और (ख). भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक (सर्वोच्च वित्तीय संस्था) ने सूचित किया है कि उसने अपने लेखा वर्ष 1976-77 (जुलाई-जून) के दौरान 231.46 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्यक्ष वित्तीय सहायता के 201 आवेदन पत्र और जुलाई 1977 से फरवरी, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान 194.85 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्यक्ष वित्तीय सहायता के 110 आवेदन पत्र स्वीकृत किये। वित्तीय सहायता मंजूर करने में, अखिल भारतीय सरकारी वित्तीय संस्थाएँ कम्पनी के मौजूदा और दीर्घकालीन दायित्वों सहित उसकी वित्तीय स्थिति को ध्यान में रखती हैं। कम्पनी की मौजूदा देयताओं में सामान्य भविष्य निधि के अतिदेयों सहित सभी सांविधिक देयताएँ शामिल होती हैं।

Research on Earthquake Warning System

6851. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether scientists from various organisations and universities had recently deliberations in New Delhi on Research

to develop an earthquake warning system; if so, the results and progress made so far; and

(b) which foreign countries had developed better earthquake warning systems and whether we have sought their assistance, if not, why not ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) :

(a) Yes, Sir. A Symposium on Earthquake Prediction was held in New Delhi from 8th to 10th March, 1978. Scientists of different organisations and Universities in India participated. The discussions helped in exchange of ideas on the various techniques of earthquake predictions and brought out the broad lines on which further research is necessary.

(b) Considerable research in this field has been done in USA, USSR, Japan and China. No assistance has been sought from them in this field, since in the present state of knowledge the prediction of earthquake is not yet a proven technique.

छोटे किसानों/कारखाने के मालिकों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिया गया ऋण

6852. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा छोटे किसानों और छोटे कारखानों के मालिकों को गत 6 महीनों में राज्यवार कितना ऋण दिया गया; और

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा व्यौरा क्या है।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) और (ख). अबतक, 1977 और फरवरी, 1978 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के कृषि तथा लघु

उद्योग के लिए दिये गये कुल ऋणों की बकाया के आंकड़े नीचे लिखे अनुसार हैं :

! (राशि करोड़ रुपयों में)

	अक्टूबर, 1977	फरवरी, 1978
1. कृषि के लिए ऋण	1351	1463
2. लघु उद्योग के लिए ऋण	1357	1500

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने यह सूचित किया है कि छोटे किसानों और छोटे कारखानों के मालिकों को दिये जाने वाले ऋण के राज्यवार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

इलाहाबाद बैंक की दरभंगा शाखा

6853. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दरभंगा की खण्ड विकास समिति ने इलाहाबाद बैंक की दरभंगा शाखा के विरुद्ध एक संकल्प विधिवत रूप से पारित करके प्रस्तुत किया है और यह मांग की है कि उपरोक्त बैंक से उपरोक्त खण्ड का कार्य वापिस ले लिया जाये और कलकटर दरभंगा की भी इस संकल्प की सूचना दे दी गई है; और

(ख) क्या इलाहाबाद बैंक का कार्य संतोषजनक नहीं है और किसानों को अनावश्यक रूप से परेशान किया जाता है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) और (ख) : इलाहाबाद बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि दरभंगा की खण्ड विकास समिति द्वारा पारित कोई संकल्प बैंक को प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है जिसमें मांग की गई हो

कि उपर्युक्त बैंक से खण्ड (ब्लाक) का कार्य वापिस ले लिया जाये। बैंक ने अर्धक्षम-योजनाओं वाले प्रार्थियों को ऋण देने से इंकार नहीं किया है।

Incentives to Non-resident Indians Returning permanently to India

6854. SHRI DHARM VIR VASHIST:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons and the amount of money involved in the facilities under Returning Indians Foreign Exchange Entitlement Scheme (RIFEEES) since November, 1977 ; and

(b) the method of computing foreign exchange together with other incentives if any, to non-resident Indians returning permanently to India ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Since November 1977, four persons have been granted the facilities under the Scheme and the foreign exchange entitlement involved is Rs. 7,69,400.

(b) 25% of the total amount of foreign currency repatriated to India by a person at the time of transfer of residence to India on or after 1-11-1977 is fixed as the entitlement under the Scheme upto which amount he can use the foreign exchange for certain specified personal purposes, such as, visits to foreign countries, medical treatment, education of dependents, gifts to relatives and import of special permissible appliances. In addition, if the person returning to India holds "Non-Resident External Accounts" or "Foreign Currency Non-Resident Accounts", the balances held therein on the date of his return are also taken into account for computing the figure of entitlement. Other incentives available under the Scheme are as under:—

(i) Indian Nationals and persons of Indian origin returning to India for exploring possibilities of setting up small scale industries or taking up suitable employment in India, are permitted by the Reserve Bank, on application, to retain foreign currency balances in India for a period of 3 years. They also enjoy the option of repatriation of the foreign exchange and claiming the right of reconversion before the expiry of 3 years. Under the Scheme, if such persons who have repatriated their foreign exchange to India and obtained approval in principle for reconversion within three years

decide to take up permanent residence in India and undertake not to claim the reconversion right the foreign exchange surrendered by them will be eligible for computation of the total foreign exchange brought by them into India.

(ii) Under the current Regulations Indians returning to India are permitted to retain securities, shares and Immovable properties, which have been purchased abroad, without infringing the Exchange Control Regulations in any way. There is no statutory obligation that they should sell those holdings. Under the Scheme, it has been provided that of the holder sell those securities etc. within a period of three years from the date of his return to India the sale proceeds repatriated in foreign exchange will be given the same treatment as foreign exchange brought by him at the time of his return to India.

ताड़ के तेल की खरीद

6855. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 16 मार्च, 1978 'इकनामिक टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम ने एक कम्पनी में 30,000 टन ताड़ का तेल खरीदने का सौदा किया था लेकिन कम्पनी ने उसकी सप्लाई करने से इन्कार किया और इसके परिणामस्वरूप राज्य व्यापार निगम को इसकी खरीद अधिक दरों पर करनी पड़ी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी हानि हुई और उक्त कम्पनी का नाम क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) तथा (ख) : जो हां। राज्य व्यापार निगम ने 30,000 मे० टन ताड़ के तेल की सप्लाई

के लिये किसी विदेशी फर्म के साथ किसी सौदे पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं किये हैं। तथापि राज्य व्यापार निगम ने मेसर्स पाम एण्ड वेजिटेबल आयल नाम की एक मलेशियाई फर्म से अपरिस्कृत ताड़ के तेल के लिए 3 पृथक खरीद सौदे किए हैं जिनका ब्योरा इस प्रकार है :—

- (1) दिसम्बर, 1977 में पोटलदान के लिए 10,000 मे० टन
- (2) फरवरी, 1978 में पोटलदान के लिए 5,000 मे० टन
- (3) मार्च, 1978 में पोटलदान के लिए 5,000 मे० टन।

दिसम्बर, 1977 में पोटलदान के लिये साख-पत्र केवल 10,000 मे० टन के लिए खोला गया था। पार्टी द्वारा किए गए व्यक्तिगत को देखते हुए यह विनिश्चय किया गया कि अन्य दो सौदों के लिए साख-पत्र न खोले जाएं। फर्म के पक्ष में खोले गए साख-पत्र के आधार पर उनके द्वारा माल की सप्लाई किए जाने पर उनसे नुकसान की दावे के लिए आवश्यक माध्यस्थ्यम कार्यवाही चल रही है। तथापि ऊंची दरों पर कोई ऐसी खरीदारी नहीं की गई, जिससे राज्य व्यापार निगम को हानि हुई हो।

दिल्ली में जनता होटल के लिये धनराशि का नियतन

6856. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में प्रथम जनता होटल के लिए 3 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कब तक कार्य प्रारम्भ होने की सम्भावना है और

उसके कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) अन्य बड़े शहरों में जनता होटलों का निर्माण करने की इस प्रकार की योजना का कब तक आरम्भ किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

पर्यटन और नगर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) सरकार ने 300 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से नई दिल्ली में एक 1,250 शय्याओं वाले जनता होटल के निर्माण का अनुमोदन कर दिया है ।

(ख) इस परियोजना का निर्माण-कार्य निधियाँ स्वीकृत होते ही चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान शीघ्र ही आरम्भ हो जाएगा । होटल के दो वर्षों की अवधि के अन्दर-अन्दर, दो चरणों में पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में बड़े शहरों में जनता होटलों के निर्माण का निर्धारण एक सर्वेक्षण करने के बाद तथा साधनों एवं उपयुक्त स्थानों के उपलब्ध होने की अवस्था में, किया जाएगा ।

ग्रामीण बैंकों के वाहन

6858. श्री राम कृष्ण बरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चेयरमैन द्वारा निजी कार्यों के लिए ग्रामीण बैंकों के वाहनों का कैसे प्रयोग किया जाता है ।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच. एम. पटेल) : अध्यक्ष द्वारा, ग्रामीण बैंकों के वाहनों का प्रयोग केवल सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए ही किया जाता है । अलबत्ता, कभी कभी और आवश्यक मामलों में, नगद भुगतान कर, निजी प्रयोजनों के लिए ऐसे वाहनों का प्रयोग किया जाता है ।

Embezzlement in Nationalised Banks during Emergency

6859. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH:

SHRI MANOHAR LAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards news item entitled 'Nationalised banks embezzled over nine crores during Emergency' published in the Blitz (18th March, 1978) ; and

(b) if so, whether any probe has been ordered or proposed to be ordered with a view to unearth the scandals and punish the guilty;

(c) the names of the erring Banks and action proposed to be taken against them; and

(d) remedial measures proposed to be taken by Government so that there is no recurrence of such embezzlements by the Banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H.M. PATEL) :

(a) : Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) . Embezzlements mentioned in the article relates to thefts, misappropriation, embezzlements and other forms of in and involving Rs. 5 lakhs and above in each case perpetrated in public sector banks during the years 1975 and 1976. in accordance with the existing instructions all banks are required to Report to Reserve Bank of India about frauds perpetrated in their offices, as soon as such frauds come to their notice. The bank concerned also holds an internal enquiry immediately on detection of a fraud and appropriate action is taken against the staff concerned, if their involvement is proved. Depending upon the nature magnitude of the fraud, bank also hand over such cases to local police or Central Bureau of Investigation for investigation and appropriate action. In respect of the frauds mentioned above appropriate action has been taken by the banks concerned on the lines mentioned above.

(d) All banks have their own books of instructions indicating the precautions and safeguards to be taken for prevention of frauds and they are constantly kept under review. In the light of the nature of failure in observing the usual internal controls in individuals cases of frauds, Reserve Bank of India issues from time to time comprehensive instructions to the banks indicating the areas and nature

of frauds and the safeguards that should be taken for the prevention of frauds. Government have also recently requested Reserve Bank of India to undertake a study of the recent frauds with a view to making more effective the specific steps to be taken to prevent such fraud from taking place.

Unsecured Loans of Allahabad Bank

6860. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards news item entitled 'Allahabad Bank in Red by 35 crores' published in the 'Blitz' dated 18th March, 1978 ; and

(b) if so, reaction of the Government thereto and steps proposed to be taken to save the Bank from disaster ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H.M. PATEL) : (a) and (b) : Government have seen the report which

appeared in the 'Blitz' dated the 18th March, 1978 in which certain allegations have been made regarding the functioning of the Allahabad Bank. The Reserve Bank of India is looking into these allegations.

India's Balance of Trade with U.S.A.

6861. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's balance of trade with USA is unfavourable to India ;

(b) if so, value of imports from and exports to USA in the last three years ending 1977-78 ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to promote exports from India to USA ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) and (b) :

(Figures in Lakhs of Rupees)

Year	Imports from USA	Exports to USA	Balance of trade
1974-75	73673	37493	- 36185.
1975-76	128522	51998	- 76524
1976-77	105553	54953	- 50595
April-July'77	16318	20141	+ 3826

(c) Various steps are being taken to boost India's exports to USA. These include exchange of trade delegations, buyer-seller's meet, organisation and participation in Trade fairs, Market surveys, maintenance of commercial offices in the USA, publicity campaign to promote Indian goods in the US market etc.

Exports of Bananas to U.S.S.R.

6862. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether export of bananas has been included in the Trade Plan with USSR for 1978 ;

(b) if so, what is the quantity of bananas which will be exported to USSR in the current year ; and

(c) whether contracts for export have been finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) (a) and (b) : While provision has been made in the Trade Plan with USSR for 1978 for export of fresh and canned fruits, no specific provision has been made for export of bananas. It is, therefore, difficult to indicate likely export of bananas to USSR during 1978.

(c) No data is maintained by Government with regard to finalisation of contracts for export of bananas by individual exporters. However, there has been no shipment of bananas to USSR during the current year.

Formation of International Treaty by Banana Trading Countries

6863. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the banana trading countries are working out an international treaty for specifying export quotas for each exporting country ;

(b) whether it is proposed to limit imports of bananas from non-member countries ; and

(c) whether India would have to remain out of international market for all times if the treaty is finalised and India is not allotted any quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) The F.A.O. Inter governmental Group on Bananas has set up a Working Party on the Elements of an International Banana Agreement. The working Party has come to the conclusion that the basic elements of such an Agreement should be the establishment of production and export goals compatible with World Banana requirements. It has recommended that one of the steps to be taken to finalise the draft Agreement is to examine the mechanism for setting individual export quotas which would be incorporated in working draft of an international banana agreement.

(b) No concrete proposal in this regard has been made.

(c) Such a situation is not envisaged.

World Bank Aid

6864. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the amount of aid the World Bank has agreed to give to India during the year 1978-79;

(b) whether the amount has been earmarked for any particular projects or States; and

(c) what is the amount earmarked for the State of Karnataka and Orissa and for which projects?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) An indication of the amount of fresh aid commitments to India by the World Bank group for their fiscal year 1979 (*i.e.*) 1st July, 1978 to 30th June, 1979) is likely to be available only after the India Consortium meeting scheduled for June, 1978.

(b) and (c). The aid is meant to assist both ongoing and fresh projects spread all over the country, and there is no earmarking of assistance on a State-wise basis.

Monthly salary (Gross) paid by L.I.C. to Officers and Employees in March, 1977

6865. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the salary (gross) paid by L.I.C. in March, 1977 to individual (i) class one officer (ii) Development Officer (iii) Class III and IV employees, on an average?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H.M. PATEL) : The monthly gross salary paid by LIC in March 1977 to individual Class I Officers, Development Officers Class III and IV employees on an average was as under:—

	Number	Amount (Rs. in laks)	Per employee gross salary Rs.
Class I Officers	4086	91.21	2,232
Development Officers	7356	106.51	1,448
Class III Supervisory and Clerical Staff	36719	424.96	1,157
Class IV Subordinate Staff	7997	46.28	579

Conversion of Amritsar airport as International airport

6866. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINEN BHATTA-CHARYYA:
SHRI BHAGAT RAM:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a strong demand is being made to convert Amritsar airport as International airport;

(b) whether the Government think to extend Air India and other International flights up to Amritsar;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The matter is under consideration.

Findings of enquiry-against united Commercial Bank

6867. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the facts of the findings of Inquiry held in consultation with the Reserve Bank regarding the charges of corruptions and malpractices against United Commercial Bank;

(b) whether similar charges have been brought against Allahabad Bank as well;

(c) if so, facts thereabout; and

(d) whether any inquiry has been made regarding such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Presumably the reference is to certain allegations which have appeared in the issues of the Hindi Weekly 'Panchjanya' against the United Commercial Bank. The Reserve Bank is looking into these allegations.

(b) to (c). Government have also seen certain allegations against the Allahabad Bank which appeared in the BLITZ dated 18th March, 1978. The Reserve Bank is looking into these allegations also.

Functioning of public sector banks and Regional Rural banks

6868. SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state facts about the details of findings of the inquiry about the functions of the Public Sector Banks and the Regional Rural Banks as conducted by the Raj Committee and Dantwala Committee?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): The Reserve Bank of India has reported that the James Raj Committee had submitted an Interim Report to the Bank in the last week of January, 1978, and the Dantwala Committee had submitted its Final Report on 23rd February, 1978. Recommendations contained in these reports are under examination in the Reserve Bank of India.

दिल्ली और अजमेर/कोटा के बीच हवाई सम्पर्क

6869. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन क्या मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के उन शहरों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें अब तक विमान सेवाओं से नहीं जोड़ा गया है; और

(ख) राजस्थान के कोटा तथा अजमेर जैसे शहरों को दिल्ली के साथ जोड़ने तथा राजस्थान के अन्य बड़े शहरों को विमान सेवाओं से परस्पर जोड़ने के बारे में सरकार के क्या प्रस्ताव हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री (पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) राजस्थान में जयपुर, जोधपुर तथा उदयपुर को छोड़ कर कोई भी अन्य शहर विमान सेवा से नहीं जुड़ा है।

(ख) कोटा और अजमेर को विमान सेवा से जोड़ने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की सेवा आई० सी-123/124 (बम्बई/अहमदाबाद/उदयपुर/जोधपुर/जयपुर/

दिल्ली तथा वापस) और आई० सी०-491/492 (दिल्ली/जयपुर/उदयपुर/औरंगाबाद/बम्बई तथा वापस) केवल राजस्थान के ही तीन शहरों को विमान सेवा से नहीं जोड़ी हैं, अपितु अहमदाबाद, दिल्ली तथा बम्बई के लिए भी विमान सेवा प्रदान करती हैं।

Facilities for Tourists visiting Dhamana in Orissa

6870. SHRI BAIRAGI JENA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) one of the tourist place like Dhamana in the district of Orissa attracts tourists due to its own natural beauty and also due to the help of Central Government and State Government it has been termed as fishing Harbour; and

(b) the reasons by I.T.D.C. is silent to provide tourist facilities for tourists?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). As Dhamana would be of interest primarily to local tourists, the development of facilities at this place would be the responsibility of the State Government.

Fiscal measures and economic policy orientations adopted by Government

6871. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fiscal measures and economic policy-orientations adopted by the Government during the Emergency offered liberal concessions to the Private Sector;

(b) if so, whether those concessions have so far been identified; and

(c) if so, the results of the assessment and steps taken to undo those emergency wrongs?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Government introduced, during the period of Emergency, several policy measures, including fiscal incentives to industry in the public and private sector, to stimulate demand and expand production.

(b) and (c). All economic and fiscal policy measures are subjected to thorough examination before formulation of the Budget proposals. As part of this review, it was felt that the reduction in the wealth tax rates and the concession to deposit 5 per cent of the surcharge on corporate tax with the IDBI granted in the 1976-77 Budget were not wholly justified. The wealth tax rates were raised slightly in 1977-78 and the concessions regarding the deposit of the surcharge on the corporation tax was withdrawn.

दिल्ली में झुग्गी झोपड़ियों और डेरियों के लिए बैंकों द्वारा ऋण दिया जाना

6872. श्री दयाराम शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में उन बैंकों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने झुग्गी झोपड़ियों और डेरियों के लिए ऋण दिये हैं तथा कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जिन लोगों ने ऋण लिए हैं उनमें से अधिकांश लोग अपने स्थानों को छोड़ रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो ऋण वसूल करने के लिए सरकार अब क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच०एम० पटेल) :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों से प्राप्त सूचना संलग्न विवरण में प्रस्तुत है।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने गन्दी वस्तियों की सफाई की अपनी विभिन्न योजनाओं के अधीन, जिन रिहायशी कालोनियों का विकास किया है उनमें अधूरे बने मकान पूरे करने के लिए अलग-अलग एलाटियों को स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया और अन्य राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने संलग्न विवरण के अनुसार ऋण मंजूर किये थे। व्योंकि इन योजनाओं के अधीन ऋण लेने वाले व्यक्ति केवल लाइसेंसधारी हैं और उन्हें रहन रखने का हक नहीं है इसलिए यह ऋण सामूहिक गारंटी के आधार पर "क्लीन डिमाण्ड लोन" के रूप में दिये गये हैं और

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बैंकों को यह आश्वासन दिया है कि यदि किसी एलाट को ऋण वापस करने में बकायादारी होगी तो ऋण की बसूली को जिम्मेदारी दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण अपने ऊपर लेगा। इसके लिए पहले तो वह एलाट बँट रद्द कर देगा और जमीन पर बनी इमारत नीलाम कर देगा अथवा वह जमीन किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति को फिर से एलाट कर देगा जो ऋण वापस करने का वचन दे। स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने सूचना दी है कि इन कालोनियों में से, ऋणकर्ताओं का बहुत कम प्रतिशत ही, इन कालोनियों को छोड़ कर गया है और उसका नई दिल्ली स्थित प्रधान कार्यालय दिल्ली प्रशासन से, इस बारे में सक्रियतापूर्वक चर्चा कर रहा है कि बैंक के देयों को लगान की वकाया

की तरह बसूल करने के लिए उपयुक्त कानून बनाये जाएं। साथ ही बैंक का फील्ड स्टाफ, बैंक के देयों की सामान्य ढंग से बसूली के प्रयास भी कर रहा है।

जहाँ तक पुनर्वास कालोनियों में डेरी मालिकों को ऋण दिये जाने का सवाल है, यह बतलाया गया है कि गत वर्ष बाढ़ों और इन बस्तियों में मूलभूत सुविधाओं के अभाव के कारण डेरी मालिक बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर, इन बस्तियों को छोड़ गये और शहर में या आसपास के इलाकों में चले गये। किन्तु स्थिति सामान्य हो जाने और दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा उन्हें वापस लाने के प्रयास किये जाने पर, अधिकांश डेरी मालिक इन डेरी कालोनियों में वापस आ गये बताते हैं। बाकी लोगों के बारे में, बैंक दिल्ली प्रशासन से आगे बातचीत कर रहा है।

विवरण

सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा दिल्ली में झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी तथा डेयरी को मंजूर किये गये ऋण

क्रम	बैंक का नाम	झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी						डेयरी
		राशि स्वीकृत	राशि वितरित	राशि बकाया	राशि स्वीकृत	राशि वितरित	राशि बकाया	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		₹०	₹०	₹०	₹०	₹०	₹०	
1	स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	-	-	8,01,35,000	-	-	91,22,000	
2	स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर और जयपुर	-	-	-	-	27,000	20,000	
3	सेंट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	-	-	-	11,36,000	-	9,24,000	
4	पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	-	-	-	-	9,75,000	8,75,000	
5	यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक	-	-	-	-	-	3,24,000	
6	कनारा बैंक	-	16,82,000	-	-	67,000	-	
7	देना बैंक	1,13,000	-	-	-	-	-	
8	सिडिकेड बैंक	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया	11,82,300	7,82,300	7,28,520	-	4,90,000	4,38,000	
10	इलाहाबाद बैंक	-	-	-	11,32,000	-	-	
11	इंडियन बैंक	-	-	-	-	9,000	-	
12	इंडियन ओरिएण्टल बैंक	-	-	-	-	13,211	-	
13	स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद	4000	-	-	-	-	-	

बम्बई, मद्रास और दिल्ली में हवाई अड्डों के विकास के लिये निर्धारित की गई धनराशि

6873. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई, मद्रास और दिल्ली के हवाई अड्डों के विकास के लिए अलग-अलग कितनी राशि उपलब्ध कराई गई है; और

(ख) किस प्रकार के निर्माण-कार्य पर यह धनराशि खर्च की जायेगी और इन हवाई अड्डों का विकास कार्य कब शुरू किया जायेगा और क्या इस विकास के साथ और आगे सुरक्षा के प्रबन्ध भी किये जायेंगे ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) भारत अन्तराष्ट्रीय विमान पत्तन प्राधिकरण ने बम्बई, मद्रास तथा दिल्ली के विमान क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए 1978-79 के दौरान निम्नलिखित राशियों की व्यवस्था की है :—

विमान क्षेत्र	व्यवस्था की गई राशि (लाख रुपयों में)
बम्बई	585.71
मद्रास	76.72
दिल्ली	225.70

(ख) उपर्युक्त धन-राशियों को इन पर खर्च किया जाएगा :—

(i) बम्बई विमान क्षेत्र पर नये अन्तराष्ट्रीय टर्मिनल कॉम्प्लेक्स का निर्माण ;

(ii) विमान क्षेत्रों पर परिचालन क्षेत्रों तथा उपकरणों में सुधार ;

(iii) यात्री सुविधा क्षेत्रों का सुधार तथा विस्तार करना ;

(iv) कर्मचारियों के लिए आवासीय भवन (रिहायशी मकान); और

(v) चौतरफा बाड़ (पेरिमीटर) को तार लगाना ।

यातायात की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान-क्षेत्रों पर विकास कार्यों को, साधनों के उपलब्ध होने की अवस्था में, लगातार सम्पादित किया जा रहा है । विकास कार्यों के साथ-साथ सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध भी किये जा रहे हैं ।

उत्पादन शुल्क लगाये बिना वस्तुओं का आयात किया जाना

6874. श्री धर्मेसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में बिना उत्पादन शुल्क लगाये कितनी मूल्य को, किन्-किन वस्तुओं का आयात किया गया ;

(ख) इन वस्तुओं का आयात किन स्थानों—नगरों में किया गया ; और

(ग) उन वस्तुओं पर उत्पादन शुल्क न लगाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) से (ग). आयात की गई वस्तुओं पर सीमाशुल्क टरिफ अधिनियम, 1975 को धारा 3 के अन्तर्गत, अतिरिक्त सीमा शुल्क लगता है, यदि उसी किस्म की वस्तुओं पर, भारत में उनका उत्पादन अथवा निर्माण किये जाने पर उत्पादन शुल्क लगता हो । परन्तु

जनहित को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार ने, सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम की धारा 25 के अन्तर्गत, कुछ आयातित माल को, समय-समय पर अतिरिक्त सीमाशुल्क से छूट दी है। जिन वस्तुओं को अतिरिक्त सीमाशुल्क से छूट दी गई है उनके मूल्य और नाम के बारे में कोई पृथक् रिकार्ड नहीं रखे जाते हैं। इस सूचना को एकत्र करने में जो श्रम और समय लगेगा, वह प्राप्त परिणामों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा।

रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया द्वारा छोटे किसानों तथा लघु उद्योगों को ऋण देने की नई योजनाओं की घोषणा

6875. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने छोटे किसानों तथा लघु उद्योगों को ऋण देने के बारे में 1 जनवरी, 1978 से नई योजना की घोषणा की है और यदि हां, तो योजना का स्वरूप और विवरण क्या है ;

(ख) रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को कब आदेश जारी किया और उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने आदेश को क्रियान्वित किया है और यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार और कब ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) और (ख) : अनुमान है कि भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा दिनांक 12 दिसम्बर, 1977 को अपने परिपत्र में ऋण नीति में किये गये परिवर्तनों का जिक्र है। इस परिपत्र के अन्तर्गत, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक

के गवर्नर ने, अन्य बातों के साथ साथ, बैंकों को सलाह दी थी कि :—

(1) लघु सिंचाई तथा भूमि विकास के लिए, किसानों को दिये जाने वाले 3 वर्ष की परिपक्वता वाले सावधिक ऋणों पर 10.5 प्रतिशत से अधिक की दर से ब्याज वसूल न करें।

(2) किसानों द्वारा विविध प्रयोजनों के लिए जिसमें कि डेरी, मुर्गीपालन, मछली पालन, फार्मिंग तथा बागवानी आदि शामिल हैं, लिये जाने वाले 3 वर्ष की परिपक्वता वाले सावधिक ऋणों पर 11 प्रतिशत से अधिक की दर पर ब्याज वसूल न करें। 1 जनवरी, 1978 के बाद छोटे किसानों को दिये जाने वाले 2500/- तक के प्रत्यक्ष ऋण चाहे वे अत्यावधि, मध्यावधि या लम्बी अवधि के लिए स्वीकृत किये गये हों, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा 9 प्रतिशत की बैंक दर पर पुनर्वित्त के पात्र होंगे। बैंकों से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे ऐसे ऋणों पर 11 प्रतिशत से अधिक की दर से ब्याज वसूल नहीं करेंगे, चाहे उनके लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से पुनर्वित्त पोषण प्राप्त हुआ हो या नहीं। पुनर्वित्त पोषण की मात्रा 1 जनवरी, 1978 से सम्बन्धित बैंक द्वारा वितरित की गई कुल राशि के 50 प्रतिशत तक सीमित होगी।

2. कुटीर उद्योग में पूंजी निवेश को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से, बैंकों को यह सलाह दी गई है कि वे निम्न वर्गों में आने वाले एककों को दिये जाने वाले 3 वर्ष तक की परिपक्वता वाले सावधिक ऋणों पर 11 प्रतिशत से अधिक की दर से ब्याज वसूल न करें :—

(क) ऋण गारण्टी योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले कुटीर उद्योग और विशेष गारण्टी योजना के अन्तर्गत बैंकों/उद्यमियों द्वारा प्रोत्साहित एकक ;

(ख) छोटे परिवहन चालक ;
और

(ग) निर्धारित पिछड़े जिलों/
क्षेत्रों के छोटे एकक ।

(ग) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा उपर्युक्त निदेशों का पालन न किये जाने की कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं है ।

Government policy in regard to Onion, Potato and other vegetables

6876. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that onion growers in the country are facing serious problems on account of slump in prices and stock policy as a result of ban on export of onion;

(b) if so, whether the Onion Growers, Government of Maharashtra and other State Governments have approached the Central authorities in this matter; and

(c) whether Government have evolved a definite policy in regard to onion, potato and other vegetables and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) Efforts are being made to protect the interests of onion growers by directing the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) to make larger purchases and by allowing additional exports. In 1977-78, 25,000 tonnes of onion were exported. Recently, NAFED has been directed to export an additional 10,000 tonnes of onions. NAFED is also to build up a buffer stock of 10,000 tonnes of onions from the new crop for sale in the domestic market. In addition, Government of Maharashtra have been requested to join hands with NAFED through the Maharashtra Marketing Federation.

(b) Government of Maharashtra and onion growers have approached the Central Government to lift the ban on export of onions and to ask NAFED to make larger purchases.

(c) The main planks of the Government policy with regard to onions, potatoes and other fresh vegetables are to increase

their production, to ensure remunerative prices to growers, to make them available to domestic consumers at reasonable prices and to allow export after meeting the needs of domestic consumers.

Sale of rapeseed oil to M/s. Satyanarayan Brijmohan and other firms in Calcutta

6877. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that a multinational Company during later half of 1977 sold rapeseed oil worth Rs. 2 crores out of their quota to two private dealers viz. M/s. Satyanarayan Brijmohan and other firm in Calcutta who in turn passed on to Nepal and Bangladesh;

(b) if so, full facts of the matter ;

(c) whether any complaint has been received to this effect and details thereof; and

(d) details of action taken/proposed in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) to (c) . According to the reports available with the Government of West Bengal, a multi-national company disposed off directly about 1,410 tonnes of rapeseed oil through their agent in Calcutta, namely, M/s. Satyanarayan Brijmohan & Co. Neither the State Government nor the Central Government have received any reports of diversion of rapeseed oil either to Bangla Desh or Nepal.

(d) The Border Security Force authorities and State Governments have been requested from time to time to take necessary preventive steps against smuggling and step up vigilance on the border.

Pricing system for Commodities

6878. DR. RAMJI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government thinks that there should be fixed pricing system for all commodities so as to reduce the scope of bargaining;

(b) if so, whether Government will introduce such a system in the near future;

(c) whether the system of fixed pricing has been found workable in the Super Bazars and Government shops; and

(d) if so, will the Government extend it through a suitable legislation to all the private concerns, if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) Government does not think it feasible to fix the prices of all commodities.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) On the basis of information readily available, the sale of goods at fixed price in Super Bazars and Government shops is working satisfactorily.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

Trainee Air Hostesses belonging to SC/ST in Air India

6879. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of Air Hostess trainees in Air India belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at present ;

(b) whether any quota has also been reserved for the girls belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) :

(a) Scheduled Castes	11
Scheduled Tribes	8

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The quota reserved for Scheduled Castes is 16 2/3% and for the Scheduled Tribes is 7 1/2%.

High interest rate structure

6880. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission itself had consistently been in favour of a high interest rate structure;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the performance of the economy during the current year behind the theory that deficit financing necessarily pushed up prices; and

(c) if so, the policy of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) The structure of interest rates needs to be revised from time to time taking into account the changing economic circumstances. The recent selective downward revision of interest rates on March 1, 1978 by the Reserve Bank of India, as the monetary authority of the country, was designed to reduce the cost of working capital. At a symposium organised by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, Professor Raj Krishna, Member, Planning Commission had expressed the view that the recent downward revision of interest rates was not justified.

(b) The price situation was relatively stable during 1977-78. Therefore the question of deficit financing in 1977-78 pushing up prices does not arise.

(c) Government recognises that continued price stability is an essential ingredient of steady economic growth and is determined to maintain stability through better supply management and control of aggregate demand through restrictive credit and monetary policy.

Opening of Bank Offices in unbanked Community Development Blocks

6881. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have directed Commercial Banks to open offices in unbanked Community Development Blocks throughout the country ;

(b) how many such banks are planned to be opened by June end, 1978 and December end, 1978;

(c) how many of the above would be opened in such areas in Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) what are the norms set for such rural Banks for giving loan on agricultural Commodities, small trades and cottage industries ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) The banks have been asked to open at least one branch in each of the unbanked community development blocks by end June, 1978.

(b) At the end of December 1976, there were over 700 unbanked community development blocks in the country and by end December 1977, these had been brought down to 318. These will be covered by June, 1978.

(c) In Madhya Pradesh, there were 134 unbanked community development blocks at the end of December 1976. At the end of December, 1977, only 52 such blocks in the State were without a commercial bank branch.

(d) The rural branches of the commercial banks are expected to meet the genuine production credit needs of all entrepreneurs whether big or small inhabiting their area of operation, special attention being paid to the credit needs of the sectors which would create more avenues of employment in the rural areas.

Absorption of Staff in Trade Fair Authority of India

6882. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) has the staff of erstwhile Directorate of Exhibitions and Commercial Publicity, Ministry of Commerce already got the pension, gratuity, GPF and other benefits if not, then as to when they would get these benefits; and

(b) will the said staff continue to get interest on GPF after 1st March, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) and (b). The benefits relating to pension, gratuity, G.P.F. etc. accruing to the officials of the erstwhile Directorate of Exhibitions and Commercial Publicity, on the basis of their past Government service, had to be finalised, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure), Ministry of Home Affairs (Department of Personnel), Bureau of Public Enterprises, etc. This time-consuming process has already been completed. Necessary orders are expected to be issued shortly. Under the G.P. Fund (C.S) Rules 1960 these officials will be entitled to interest on their G.P.F. up to date of issue of orders. It is, however, expected that necessary bills in respect of the claim of each official will be presented to the each official will be presented to the Accounts authorities for payment soon after the issue of orders.

Collection of tax Arrears

6883. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a huge amount of outstanding taxes are mounting up ;

(b) if so, what is the total gross tax arrears from (i) large industrial houses (ii) other industrial houses and (iii) from remaining individual tax-payers as on 1st April, 1976; and

(c) what efforts have been made to collect these arrears and settle these pending cases expeditiously, if so, the collections upto 31st March, 1978 in each of the above categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH) (a) : The latest information available is as on 31-12-1977. Compared to the position as on 31-12-1976 there has been a slight increase in the gross demand outstanding, as shown by the following figures :

Tax	Gross demand as on 31-12-77	Gross demand as on 31-12-76
(in crores of Rs.)		
Income-tax	1004.01	998.27
Wealth-tax	52.86	48.68
Gift-tax	7.37	5.98
Estate Duty	17.17	15.16

As regards Interest-tax, figures are available only as on 31-3-76 and 31-3-77. As on 31-3-76, there were no arrears of Interest-tax while as on 31-3-77, they were only Rs. 26 thousand.

(b) Information is not compiled according to the classification mentioned in this part of the question. However, information regarding income-tax arrears outstanding from large industrial houses is available in respect of those tax-payers in whose cases gross outstanding demand exceeded Rs. 10 lakh, as on 31-3-1977. As on this date, a gross demand of Rs. 26.17 crores was outstanding against 63 assesses belonging to large industrial houses.

As regards other direct taxes, the position according to available information is as under :—

Tax	Arrears due from large industrial houses as on 31-3-77 in cases where the tax outstanding was Rs. 25000 or above.
-----	---

(in lakhs of Rs.)

Gift-tax	4.04
Wealth-tax	0.96

(c) Depending on the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax arrears in accordance with the provisions of the relevant direct tax laws. These steps include :—

- (i) levy of interest for delayed payment of tax;
- (ii) imposition of penalty for non-payment of tax;
- (iii) attachment of monies due to the defaulter ; and
- (iv) attachment and sale of moveable immovable properties.

Amounts aggregating to Rs. 4.52 crores were recovered upto 30-9-77 out of the income-tax arrears outstanding on 31-3-1977 against 63 assessee of large industrial houses referred to in (b) above.

Memorandum submitted by All India L.I.C. Employees' Association

6884. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Life Insurance Employees' Association has submitted a detailed memorandum to the 'Direct Tax Laws' (Choksi) Committee;

(b) if so, their main recommendations and Government's reaction thereon;

(c) what are the recommendations of the Morarka Committee in comparison with the suggestions of the AILIEA about; and

(d) whether the Government are actively considering the overhauling and rationalising of interest policy, Taxation, Claim-protection and depreciation policy of the LIC ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Association has suggested that surplus of the LIC arising from certain sources viz. loading surplus, mortality surplus and part of interest surplus may be exempted from income-tax. The Morarka Committee which examined different aspects of the working of the LIC, did not deal with the LIC's taxation basis.

The Direct Tax Laws Committee would, no doubt, take into account the various points made in the Association's Memorandum while finalising its report. Government would await the recommendations of the Committee in the matter.

चीनी के उत्पादन और भंडार के आधार पर चीनी का निर्यात

6885. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में चीनी के भंडार और भविष्य में उनके उत्पादन के संदर्भ में सरकार का विचार चीनी का निर्यात क्यूबों के रूप में या किसी अन्य रूप में करने का है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रारिफ बेग) : (क) चीनी के निर्यात के हमारे कोटे के आधार पर देश से क्यूबों में अथवा अन्य रूपों में चीनी के निर्यात की पहले ही अनुमति है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Money Advanced by Urban Cooperative Banks to Small Scale and Cottage Industries

6886. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of urban cooperative banks in different States which advance credits for the development of small scale and cottage industries; and

(b) the total amount of money advanced by the urban cooperative banks to small scale and cottage industries during the period 1975-76 and 1976-77 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) 1300 Urban Cooperative Banks in 11 States and Union Territories advanced credits for the development of small scale and cottage industries during 1975-76.

(b) An amount of Rs. 31.83 crores was advanced to small scale and cottage industries projects in 1975-76. Data for 1976-77 is yet to be received from various Registrars of Cooperative Societies for compilation.

Review of working of integrated Financial System

6887. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have a detailed review of the working of the integrated financial system; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for review ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b) The working of the Integrated Financial Advisers Scheme is reviewed continuously by the Finance Ministry by holding periodical meetings with the Financial Advisers. No other detailed review of the working of the Scheme is contemplated.

Setting up of Printing Press in Agartala

6889. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3370 on 17th March, 1978 regarding setting up of Printing Press in Agartala and state whether the information is available with one Bank, i.e. the United Bank of India, and by what time it is proposed to lay the information on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): United Bank of India has reported that it has not received any intimation from the Government of Tripura of their readiness to guarantee a loan of Rs. 7 lakhs to a pro C.P.I.(M) paper of Calcutta for the setting up a printing press in Agartala for the Tripura edition of the paper.

राष्ट्रीय ऋण परिषद् का पुनः चालू किया जाना

6889. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी :

श्री जो० एम० बनतवाला :

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय ऋण परिषद् को पुनः चालू करने सम्बन्धी किसी प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :

(क) राष्ट्रीय ऋण परिषद् स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ऋण दिया जाना

6890. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक वाणिज्यिक और कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए ऋण देते हैं ;

(ख) बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद वाणिज्यिक और कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए उन्होंने अब तक कुल कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि ऋण वितरण पद्धति दोषयुक्त है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप ऋण देने के मामले में बड़े पैमाने पर भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले में कोई ठोस कार्यवाही करने का है और यदि हां तो कब तक ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल) :
(क) जी हां

(ख) जून, 1969 और फरवरी, 1978 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा ऋण-प्रसार के सम्बन्ध में उपलब्ध आंकड़े नीचे दिये जा रहे हैं :—

		(करोड़ रुपयों में)	
		जून, 1969	फरवरी, 1978
सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये कुल ऋण जिनमें से :—			
		3017	13045
1. प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र	437	3697	
(क) कृषि	162	1463	
(ख) छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग	251	1500	
(ग) अन्य छोटे ऋणकर्ता	24	734	
2. अन्य क्षेत्र			
(धोक ब्यापार और बड़े और मध्यम पैमाने के उद्योग)		2580	9348
*आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं			

(ग) बैंकों की अपनी आन्तरिक लेखा परीक्षा प्रणाली और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा सावधिक निरीक्षण का उद्देश्य यही सुनिश्चित करना है कि ऋण सरकार और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा समय समय पर जारी की गई नीतियों और निर्देशों के अनुसार ही स्वीकृत किये जायें

(घ) सरकार के ध्यान में जब भी भ्रष्टाचार के विशिष्ट मामले लाये जाते हैं, तो उनको जांच की जाती है और सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध समुचित कार्यवाही की जाती है इसके साथ साथ सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी बैंकों में एक एक सतर्कता कक्ष भी स्थापित कर दिया गया है ताकि इस प्रकार के मामलों पर लगातार नज़र रखी जा सके

Loan granted by L.I.C. to Policy Holders for House Building under M.I.G. Group

6891. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan granted by the Life Insurance Corporation to the policy holders for house building under the M.I.G. Group separately for urban and rural areas; and

(b) whether Government are considering the need to simplify the application forms for the grant of such loans ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b) Loans are granted by the LIC to its policy holders under 'Own Your Home' Scheme for construction of houses, for extension of the existing houses and for purchase of recently constructed houses in good condition. The scheme is in operation at 642 centres which includes all places where the LIC has a Branch office or a Sub-office as also a few selected centres where the LIC does not have any office.

2. Under the aforesaid scheme, the maximum and the minimum amounts of loan available to any one person are Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively. Within these limits, the loans may be granted to any policyholder irrespective of his own individual status provided that the loanee policy holder has got a stable income to repay the loan. The LTC does not maintain separate information of loans granted under the said scheme.

its policy holders falling under the various income groups and residing in urban and rural areas.

3. As on 31st March, 1977, total number of 17,736 loans amounting to Rs. 53.33 crores were sanctioned by the LIC to its policy holders under the scheme. During the year 1976-77, 1626 loans amounting to Rs. 5.28 crores were sanctioned by the LIC to its policy holders, as given below:—

Loan amount Rs.		Number of loans sanctioned	Amount sanctioned (in crores of rupees)
upto	10,000	66	0.07
10,001 to	25,000	759	1.52
25,001 to	50,000	612	2.33
50,001 to	75,000	128	0.82
75,001 to	1,00,000	61	0.54
		<u>1626</u>	<u>5.28</u>

4. The question of simplification of application forms for grant of loans under the above schemes was considered by the L.I.C. about 2 years back and these forms were simplified making it shorter and more concise.

Air agreement with Rumania

6892. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to enter into an Air Agreement with Rumania;

(b) if so, whether any survey has since been conducted by Air India to assess the traffic potential between the two countries;

(c) how far it will help in strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries; and

(d) broad outlines of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). Air India have been directed to conduct a traffic survey to assess the traffic potential between the two countries. An air agreement with Rumania will depend upon the results of the traffic survey. As in the case of other countries, bilateral agreements to help in strengthening friendly relations.

Goods smuggled into Pakistan from India

6893. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press report in the Hindustan Times dated the 14th March, 1978 wherein it has been stated that smuggled and imported Indian goods have virtually flooded markets in Pakistan's small and big cities;

(b) The estimated value of goods smuggled into Pakistan during the last one year from India; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to stop this evil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Reports received by Government do not indicate any large-scale smuggling from India to Pakistan. However, there has been a substantial increase in legal exports of Indian goods to Pakistan. Government is not aware whether these Indian goods have flooded the markets in Pakistan as stated in the press report.

(b) It is not possible to estimate the value of goods smuggled from India to Pakistan during the last one year. However, the total value of Indian goods seized while being illegally exported to Pakistan during the year 1977 was about Rs. 3.60 lakhs only.

(c) To curb the evil of smuggling, steps taken by the Government include strengthening of preventive and intelligence set-up, providing wireless facility in vulnerable areas of Indo-Pak border and on West Coast and exercise of greater vigilance at the major airports.

Import of Benz Cars

6894. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import licence is being issued for the import of Benz Cars to India by the Export Houses;

(b) if so, the total number of vehicles imported and the names and value of the import and duty paid; and

(c) the reasons for allowing such imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Agencies for Export and Import employed by S.T.C.

6895. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation are employing agencies for export and import in different parts of the world;

(b) if so, how many agents are employed and the countries they belong and the countries where their services are utilised; and

(c) the total commission paid to the agents for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Crisis in Aluminium Industry

6896. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to his notice that aluminium industry which employ over a lakh of people is severely plagued by shortage of aluminium;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that decrease in the export of aluminium has been urged so that direct quota may be allotted to utensil manufacturers; and

(c) if so, what are reactions in the matter keeping in view the danger of unemployment in the utensil industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Owing to power cuts imposed on aluminium smelters, production of aluminium has been lower in 1977-78 compared to the previous year.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Export of aluminium unwrought and aluminium circles of 18 to 24 gauges used for manufacture of utensils is not allowed. There is at present no proposal to ban export of aluminium semi-manufactures as the volume of exports is small in relation to domestic consumption of aluminium. Considering that the shortage is a short-term feature and that arrangements are being made for import of required quantities of aluminium, there is at present no proposal to impose control on distribution of non-levy aluminium required for the utensils industry.

भारत से अधिकतम मात्रा में तम्बाकू का आयात करने वाला देश

6897. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उस देश का क्या नाम है जो भारत से अधिकतम मात्रा में तम्बाकू का आयात करता है; और

(ख) भारतीय तम्बाकू का निर्यात किस एजेंसी के माध्यम से किया जाता है?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) ब्रिटेन।

(ख) तम्बाकू का निर्यात किसी अभिकरण के माध्यम से नहीं किया जाता है लेकिन निर्यातकों को स्वयं को तम्बाकू बोर्ड में पंजीयित करना पड़ता है।

Loan given by Burdwan Branch of Allahabad Bank.

6898. SHRI MANOHAR LAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Burdwan Branch of Allahabad Bank had given loans worth Rs. 40 lakhs which later were found to be fictitious by the CBI as reported in Blitz of 18th March, 1978; and

(b) if so, the names of the persons responsible for this and action proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Central Bureau of Investigation has reported that it has not so far investigated into the loans given from Burdwan Branch of Allahabad Bank. However, Reserve Bank of India has reported that during the period 1968 to 1972, the Burdwan Branch of Allahabad Bank had sanctioned agricultural finance to the extent of about Rs. 45 lakhs and that there have been some irregularities in respect of some of these advances. So far only eight cases of impersonation involving an amount of about Rs. 0.54 lakhs has been detected by Allahabad Bank and the bank has filed criminal cases against the persons involved. In the course of the follow-up action being taken if the bank comes across lapses on the part of any officer, appropriate action will be taken by the bank against the persons concerned.

Prosecutions pertaining to Central Excise, Customs and Gold control Launched prior to and after Departmental adjudication

6899. SHRI MANOHAR LAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any criteria had been adopted by the Government to launch prosecution in economic offences pertaining to Central Excise, Customs and Gold

Control prior to and after Departmental adjudication during Emergency; and

(b) if so details of prosecutions, launched in aforesaid offences and final orders passed by the Courts during and after Emergency in Central Excise, Kanpur Collectorate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL) : (a) and (b). The laws governing Central Excise, Customs and Gold Control provide for departmental adjudication as well as prosecution for the offences under each of these enactments. Certain criteria for launching of prosecution in cases besides departmental adjudication already existed even prior to Emergency, in order to see that deterrent action, including prosecution, over and above departmental adjudication, is taken in respect of offences which are of serious nature and in cases of deliberate and intentional violations of the laws governing Central Excise, Customs and Gold Control. No Special criteria had been issued during the Emergency.

In Kanpur Collectorate during Emergency, 12 prosecutions were launched under the Customs Act out of which three cases have been decided. In one case the person concerned was convicted for 3 months imprisonment and in the other two cases fine of Rs. 50/- and Rs. 3000/- respectively were imposed. The remaining 9 cases are pending. After Emergency 5 prosecutions have been launched out of which one case has been decided and the person was convicted to six months imprisonment. Remaining four cases are pending.

Under the Central Excise and Salt Act, 21 prosecutions were launched during the Emergency out of which three cases have been decided and 18 cases are pending. In one case a penalty of Rs. 250/- was imposed on the accused; in the second case to two accused were fined Rs. 2000/- each while the third accused was fined Rs. 1000/-. The third case in which one person was involved resulted in acquittal. After Emergency, 7 prosecutions were launched out of which one had been decided resulting in the imposition of penalty of Rs. 250/- on the accused, and against this decision the department has filed an appeal for enhancement of punishment.

Under the Gold (Control) Act no prosecution was launched during the Emergency in the Kanpur Collectorate. Two prosecutions launched after the Emergency are still pending.

**Assistant Collector of Central Excise,
Farrukhabad.**

6900. SHRI MANOHAR LAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether any enquiry and follow up action was taken by the Government against the then Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Farrukhabad in the Division Office on 21st February, 1977/22nd February, 1977 who illegally handed over six Central Excise employees on duty to the local police and were tortured by the police in his presence ; and

(b) if so, why the aforesaid Assistant Collector is not relieved from Farrukhabad in spite of his transfer and assurance given, by the Collector of Central Excise Kanpur.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL) : (a) It is reported that an attempt to burgle official records from Farrukhabad Central Excise Division was made on the night of 21st/22nd February, 1977. A complaint was lodged by the Assistant Collector, Farrukhabad, with the local police. In connection with the investigation of the case, the local police took six employees of the Central Excise to the police station and interrogated them. It is not correct to say that these employees were handed over to the police by the Assistant Collector. The State Police authorities have denied any ill treatment to these employees. The enquiries made by the Collector of Central Excise, Kanpur have also not revealed any evidence to show that torture or bad treatment was meted out to any of the Central Excise employees by the police. In these circumstances the question of an enquiry or follow-up action against the Assistant Collector did not arise.

(b) The Assistant Collector who was transferred from Farrukhabad in the normal course was relieved on 8-2-78 and joined duty at Kanpur on 16-2-78.

Export of Cement

6901. SHRI S.R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that export of Cement in 1977-78 has shown a declining trend and, if so, the details thereof and the comparative figures for the previous two years ;

(b) what are the reasons for this slowdown ;

(c) whether any firm commitments are made for export in 1978-79 and the details thereof ; and

(d) the steps taken to fulfil the commitments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) Yes, Sir. The export of cement during the last three years had been as under :

(Qty. in lakhs of MTs and value in Rs. crores)					
		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	
Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
4.01	14.10	8.79	34.53	4.35	16.45
				(estimated)	

(b) The export of Cement was restricted and no fresh contracts were entered into during 1977-78, on account of the acute shortage of cement in the country. Exports made during 1977-78 were against existing firm and irrevocable contracts only.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

Items whose export were banned or restricted

6902. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) the items whose export was banned or restricted in 1977-78 due to pressures of home demand ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in spite of these steps there was no fall in prices of such items as far as the consumer is concerned ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to ensure that the consumer gets the benefit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : (a) Essential commodities

and items of mass consumption whose exports were banned or restricted in 1977-78 due to pressure of domestic demand are onions, tea, HPS groundnuts, cumin-seed, turmeric and fresh vegetables.

(b) and (c). The above measures had generally a sobering impact on the prices of these items in the domestic market. Ban/restriction on exports is one of the steps to make essential commodities available to the local consumers at reasonable prices. Other important measures being taken in this connection are to increase their production; supplement domestic supplies by imports; and to direct national level cooperatives like National Agricultural Cooperation Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) and National Cooperative Consumers Federation (NCCF) to enhance their operations in these commodities.

Decline in the Export of many value added items

6903. SHRI S.R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the reasons for the weakening trend in the export of many value added items in 1977-78;

(b) whether also such items have been identified and, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the targets of export fixed for these items in 1978-79 and the measures Government have taken to achieve them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) :
(a) The weakening trend in the growth of exports can be attributed to factors such as recession in the world market, protectionist tendencies adopted by developed countries and in the case of certain mass consumption items, Government's deliberate policy to regulate their exports in the interest of domestic market.

(b) During the first half of 1977-78, as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, exports were lower in the case of principal items like ready-made garments, leather & leather manufactures, iron & steel, sugar and vegetable oils.

(c) Export targets for the year 1978-79 are not yet finalised.

Impact of New Levies on Coal, Electricity and enhanced excise duties on cost of production of Industrial Goods

6904. SHRI S.R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has worked out the impact of the new levies on coal, electricity and the enhanced excise duties on cost of production of industrial goods in 1978-79 ;

(b) if so, what are the specific items they have taken up for such exercise and the higher cost of production so worked out;

(c) what according to Government will be the effect on demand which is said to be sagging; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent any further slackness in demand ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H.M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). Immediately after the presentation of the Budget, a quick exercise was undertaken to assess broadly the direct impact of new/additional excise levies on the items included in the Wholesale Price Index (1970-71=100). This study did not take into account the indirect effects which would arise from the increase in existing excise duties on inputs and the new duties on coal and power. As regards the latter, the Wholesale Price Index for the group, "Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants" shows a rise of 3.4 per cent during the first post-Budget week. The data relating to 1650 non-Government, non-financial medium and large public limited companies, compiled by the Reserve Bank of India, show that fuel and power accounted for 5.13 per cent of the value of production in 1975-76. Hence the direct impact of the new levies on coal and power on costs in the private corporate sector would work out at 0.17 per cent. Of course, in some cases, like aluminium and cement, the impact would be higher.

(c) and (d). Deficiency of demand can only be overcome by a step up in investment and the creation of more incomes through larger production and employment. The developmental outlay in the Annual Plan for 1978-79 has been raised by 17 per cent with this end in view; and the new Five Year Plan indicates the Strategy for the whole period 1978-83.

**Extension of I.A. Flight from
Calcutta Port Blair upto
Madras**

6905. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is long pending demand for extension of IAC flight No. 285 from Calcutta Port Blair upto Madras via Carnicobar; and

(b) if so, details and reasons for not meeting this demand for the convenience of the passenger traffic in Andaman and Nicobar islands ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) and (b). There has been a demand for extending the Calcutta/Port Blair service upto Car Nicobar and Madras. The air service between Calcutta and Port Blair which was earlier operated with a Viscount aircraft via Rangoon is now being operated direct with Boeing-737 aircraft effective August, 1977. The traffic has, however, not matched expectations. Indian Airlines is very much short of fleet capacity for new links or additional services. The load development between the Mainland and Andaman and Nicobar Islands is being kept under review and the question of a service from Madras will be considered if and when the situation warrants it.

वर्ष 1975, 1976 और 1977 में खजुराहो मन्दिर देखने के लिए आए विदेशी पर्यटक

6906. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975, 1976 और 1977 में, वर्षवार खजुराहो मन्दिर देखने के लिए कितने विदेशी पर्यटक आये थे ;

(ख) इन पर्यटकों से वर्ष-वार, अनुमानतः कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित हुई; और

(ग) इन स्थानों पर और अधिक पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख).

भारत आने वाले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों तथा उनसे अर्जित होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा के आंकड़ों का वार्षिक अनुमान अखिल भारतीय आधार पर लगाया जाता है न कि स्थानवार आधार पर। तथापि, पर्यटकों के स्वरूप, उनकी प्रतिक्रिया की प्रकृति, उनके व्यय की रूपरेखा, उनके रुचि के यात्रा स्थलों, इत्यादि का अंदाजा लगाने के लिए विदेशी पर्यटकों के समय समय पर सर्वेक्षण किये जाते हैं।

1976-77 के दौरान किये गये विदेशी पर्यटकों के सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों में से 6.02 प्रतिशत ने इस अवधि में खजुराहो की यात्रा की। यद्यपि यह निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता कि प्रत्येक पर्यटन केन्द्र ने अलग अलग कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा उपार्जित की, तथापि, उपरोक्त सर्वेक्षण से पता लगा कि विदेशी पर्यटकों द्वारा प्रति व्यक्ति भारत में किया गया औसत व्यय 4420 रुपये था।

(ग) पर्यटन विभाग अपने विदेशों में स्थित कार्यालयों के माध्यम से भारत का प्रमुख पर्यटक प्रजनक देशों में एक लक्ष्य रूप से गन्तव्य स्थान के रूप में प्रचार करता है। यद्यपि मुख्यतया साधनों की तंगी के कारण किसी स्थान विशेष के लिए कोई विशिष्ट प्रचार नहीं किया जाता तथापि फोल्डरों, पोस्टरों, आदि पर्यटन प्रचार साहित्य के वितरण तथा डाक्यूमेंटरी फिल्मों के प्रदर्शन द्वारा पर्यटक रुचि के स्थानों का व्यापक प्रचार किया जाता है। पर्यटन के बारे में इस प्रोत्साहन नीति के अपनाने से पर्यटक यातायात का विकिरण एवं विकेन्द्रण होगा और पर्यटक अपने यात्रा कार्यक्रमों को कुछ एक स्थानों तक केन्द्रित न करके उनमें यथासंभव और अधिक स्थानों को भी सम्मिलित करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

सामान्य रूप से किये जा रहे प्रचार अभियान के अलावा पर्यटन विभाग ने खजुराहो जाने वाले पर्यटकों के लिए पर्याप्त जल-व्यवस्था करने के लिए खजुराहो में वाटर-सप्लाई स्कीम के लिए 15.98 लाख रुपये को राशि स्वीकृत की है। खजुराहो के लिए पर्यटक यातायात को प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य से खजुराहो के विकास को व्यवस्थित करके एक सुखद वातावरण को सृष्टि के लिए राज्य सरकार ने खजुराहो का एक मास्टरप्लान भी तैयार किया है। खजुराहो में सरकारी एवं निजी दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में आवास व्यवस्था का भी उदय हुआ है और खजुराहो पहले से ही रेल और विमान सेवा द्वारा जुड़ा हुआ है। इन उपायों से खजुराहो के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटक यातायात को और अधिक प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा।

रोजगार-उपकर

6907. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार रोजगार-उपकर लगाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ध्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एन० पटेल) :

(क) जी, नहीं। इस तरह का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

बड़े गृहों द्वारा नियंत्रित कम्पनियों को दिये गये ऋण

6908. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार,

बड़े गृहों द्वारा नियंत्रित उन कम्पनियों को कितने ऋण दिये गये जिन का उल्लेख औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति सम्बन्धी जांच समिति के प्रतिवेदन में किया गया था; और

(ख) विदेशी नियंत्रणाधीन कम्पनियों को गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार कितने ऋण दिये गये ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एन० पटेल) :

(क) और (ख). यथासम्भव सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है तथा सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Loan given by Allahabad Bank

6909. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 40 percent loans given by Allahabad Bank have become either bad or Sticky as reported in Blitz weekly of March 18, 1978; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government to recover the loans ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H.M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank is looking into the various allegations contained in the article published in Blitz. As per the latest balance sheet of the bank on December 31, 1976, debts considered doubtful or bad and not provided for have been shown as nil.

आयकर विभाग में कम्प्यूटर लगाने का प्रस्ताव

6910. श्री राघवजी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का आयकर विभाग में कम्प्यूटर लगाने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये कम्प्यूटर कहां-कहां पर और कितने-कितने लगाये जायेंगे और ये कम्प्यूटर कितने कर्मचारियों के स्थान पर कार्य करेंगे ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्लाह) : (क) और (ख). आयकर विभाग में कार्य के कुछ खास-खास क्षेत्रों में कम्प्यूटर व्यवस्था शुरू करने के लिए सिद्धान्तरूप में निर्णय ले लिया गया है। एक पद्धति विकास दल मामले के सभी संगत पहलुओं का इस समय अध्ययन कर रहा है। इस अध्ययन के आधार पर, आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 206 के अधीन, सौत पर काटे गए और वेतन-विवरणियों में दिखाए गए कर की जांच से सम्बन्धित कार्य को कम्प्यूटरों की सहायता से 8 मुख्य नगरों में किया जा रहा है। यह कार्य अन्य अभिकरणों के कम्प्यूटरों पर किया जायेगा और इस समय आयकर विभाग में कम्प्यूटरों को खरीदने और लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। कम्प्यूटरों की सहायता से कार्य करने की जिस प्रणाली की अब परिकल्पना की गयी है उस से विभाग के मौजूदा कर्मचारियों में से किसी की भी छंटनी नहीं की जायगी।

आयकर अधिकारियों और आयकर इन्सपैक्टरों की कुल संख्या

6911. श्री राघवजी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल में आयकर अधिकारियों के पदों के लिए स्वीकृति दी है परन्तु आयकर इन्सपैक्टरों के पदों पर नई नियुक्तियों के लिए स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस समय देश में आयकर अधिकारियों और आयकर इन्सपैक्टरों की अलग-अलग कुल संख्या क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार उल्लाह) : (क) और (ख)).

आयकर विभाग में कर-निर्धारण, वसूली और प्रशासन के कार्य के लिए नवम्बर 1977 में आयकर अधिकारियों के एक सौ पचास पद स्वीकृत किये गये थे। संवर्ग की संख्या का जायजा लिए जाने तक आयकर निरीक्षकों के कोई अतिरिक्त पद स्वीकृत नहीं किये गये हैं।

(ग) आयकर अधिकारियों और आयकर निरीक्षकों की वर्तमान संख्या नीचे दिए अनुसार है :

आयकर अधिकारी (ग्रुप क)	1575
आयकर (अधिकारी (ग्रुप ख)	2032
आयकर निरीक्षक	3549

जनता होटलों में भोजन और निवास की दरें

6912. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुभन : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देश के निर्धन पर्यटकों को सुविधाएँ देने की दृष्टि से दर्शनीय स्थलों पर जनता होटल खोलना आवश्यक समझती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की योजना क्या है ; और

(ग) भोजन और निवास की क्या दरें निर्धारित करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख). 1978—83 का पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता तथा मद्रास के चार महानगरों में जनता होटलों का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है। 1978-79 के दौरान नई दिल्ली में जनता होटल परियोजना के लिए 50 लाख रुपए के व्यय का अनुमोदन किया गया है। जिन अन्य स्थानों पर केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में जनता होटल स्थापित किए जाएंगे

उनका निर्धारण एक सर्वेक्षण करने के पश्चात् तथा इस प्रयोजन के लिए उपलब्ध कराये गये साधनों के आधार पर किया जाएगा। ये होटल निम्न वर्ग के पर्यटकों के लिए सस्ते आवास की व्यवस्था करेंगे।

(ग) जी हां। जनता होटलों के किराये (टैरिफ) पर्यटन विभाग से परामर्श करके निर्धारित किए जाएंगे।

Grant of Contracts/Licences in respect of Ministry of Finance

6913. SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total number of contracts/licences granted in respect of Finance Ministry, its attached and subordinate offices including the public sector undertaking for the entire period of Janata Government and the share if any, to S.C. and S.T. in each category of such contracts/licences and if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : Presumably the Hon'ble member is referring to the award of contracts/licences relating to the running of Government offices and institutions under Government. There is no provision for reservation of any quota for members of scheduled caste/scheduled tribes in this regard. In view of this, no data for this purpose is required to be kept and accordingly such information is not available.

Steps to make Banks in Rural Areas Village Oriented

6914. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he said at the inauguration of the Bank of Baroda Staff College at Ahmedabad on March 12 that nationalised banks continue to maintain an urban approach even while doing banking in rural areas;

(b) if so, whether he is thinking of entrusting the rural banks to institutions other than urban based banks ; and

(c) whether he proposed to take any other steps to make banks in rural areas village oriented?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) While inaugurating Staff College of Bank of Baroda at Ahmedabad on March 12 1978, I had observed that "our banks traditionally have had an urban bias and this bias seems to have persisted even after nationalisation." I had added that "As far-sighted businessmen, bank management should realise that their future growth really lies in developing business in the rural areas, serving agriculture, small and cottage industry and other rural occupations". To secure this objective, the banks have been advised to meet the personnel needs of the rural and semi-urban branches in such a manner that the staff posted at these branches was familiar with the rural environment and was capable of transacting business in the local language.

(b) The expansion of banking facilities in the rural and semi-urban areas by the public sector banks and the regional rural banks was studied by two separate committees, James S. Raj Committee and Prof. Dantwala Committee appointed by the Reserve Bank of India last year. The Raj Committee has submitted an interim report and Dantwala Committee its final report to the Reserve Bank of India. The recommendations made therein are being examined in the Reserve Bank of India. Reorientation of the branch expansion policy in the rural and semi-urban areas will be brought about by the Government and the Reserve Bank in the light of recommendations of these committees.

(c) Besides branch expansion in unbanked blocks and in rural areas in underbanked districts, public sector banks have been advised to achieve a credit deposit ratio of 60 per cent in their rural and semi-urban branches. They have also been asked to step up the level of their credit to neglected sectors from the level of about 27 per cent in March 1977 to 33.3 per cent of their aggregate credit. Both these targets are to be achieved by March 1979. To facilitate this process, the Lead Banks were to formulate District Credit Plans for their lead districts by March 1978. Quick information received from the banks shows that, by and large, the target has been virtually met and that the banks are taking up the area credit schemes included in the plans for joint implementation by all the financial institutions at the district level.

Payment of dearness allowance etc. to Central Government Employees

6915. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Members of Standing Council of JCM (National Council) had met the Finance Secretary at his invitation on the 21st March 1978 to discuss the question of payment of dearness allowance to Central Government employees, restoration of D.A. cut from 3-1/2 per cent to 4 per cent and 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent in case of Class III and IV employees, and merger of dearness allowance with pay ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the representatives unanimously demanded payment of sixth instalment of dearness allowance in cash and restoration of D.A. cut;

(d) whether the Finance Secretary has not considered the representation so made; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to settle the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The Finance Minister will be making a Statement in the House later in the day.

Life of Third Pay Commission

6916. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the life of Third Pay Commission Report in respect to Central Government Employees has ended in March 1978;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken for a negotiated settlement of wage revision on bilateral basis between the Government and recognised employees organisations;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is reluctant to implement the decision in regard to merger of dearness allowance with pay as per the Commission if the Cost of living Index does not fall below certain given points ; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and steps being taken to arrive at a negotiated settlement in this respect ?

433 LS-8

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : (a) The pay and allowances of the Central Government Employees, determined on the basis of the Third Pay Commission's recommendations, will continue beyond March, 1978 also.

(b) There is no proposal for any general wage revision of Central Government Employees. However, a Study Group has been set up for preparing a draft policy on Wages, Incomes and Prices, and its report is awaited.

(c) and (d). The Third Pay Commission had only recommended that the question whether a portion of DA should be treated as pay for specified purposes may be decided by the Government having regard to various considerations. The Question of merger of dearness allowance with pay of the Central Government employees was raised by the Staff side of the National Council (JCM) in its ordinary meeting held on 26/27th August, 1977. The item has been remitted to a Committee of the National Council, whose report is awaited.

Export quotas in the case of garments

6917. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the balance of export quotas in the case of garments during the current six month period of January to June, 1978—intended for the EEC and the US Markets is going to be allotted to prospective exporters on the basis of 50 per cent on cut-off price and another 50 per cent for handlooms; and

(b) if so, what are the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) and (b). The quota distribution policy for garments exports to EEC and USA envisaged allotment of 60% of the annual quota during the first half of the quota year (Jan.—June) and the remaining 40% during the second half (July—December). 50% of the allocable quota was to be allotted on high price realisation basis and the remaining 50% on first come-first-served basis. The latter 50% was, however, divided into 25% for ready goods duly inspected by the Textiles Committee for shipment and the remaining 25% for distribution against reservation. 50% of the quota under first-come-first-served category has been reserved for handloom garments.

It has also been decided that surrenders of quotas under high-price realisation would be allotted to handloom garments at lower cut-off prices recommended by the Development Commissioner for Handlooms in consultation with the Handloom Export Promotion Council.

In view of the high demand for quotas for garments and the fact that a very large proportion of India's garments supplies to both EEC and USA are to meet the overseas demand for spring and summer seasons, it has been decided to bring forward quotas to the extent of 20% from the quotas for the next six months period for allotment during the current six months on first come first served basis against ready goods duly inspected by the Textiles Committee subject to the minimum price of Rs.12 per piece for woven garments. Under the reservation category, the cut-off prices as arrived at under the high-price category have operated both for millmade/powerloom and handloom garments. At these rates the reservation of 50% for handloom garments has been kept.

The above quota distribution policy shall remain valid till 30th June, 1978.

Construction of suitable Air Field for Agartala

6918. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a memorandum from Indian Commercial Pilots' Association, 53F Chowringhee Road, Calcutta 700016 re the airfield condition and hazards of night operation to Agartala without installation of Approach lighting system, considered to be a necessary aid ;

(b) if so, the main points of the said memorandum and action taken by the Government on the same ;

(c) whether it has been alleged that the Government is taking no steps to construct a suitable airfield for Agartala, which is mostly dependent on airlink; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main thrust of the representation of Indian Commercial Pilots' Association is on the provision of approach

lighting system at the Agartala aerodrome for night operations. The Agartala aerodrome is at present provided with medium intensity runway lighting and Abridged Visual Approach Slope Indicator (AVASI). Provision has been made in the Five Year Plan 1978-83 for conversion of the AVASI into a full VASI, the installation of high intensity runway lights and that of approach lights.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Government have already sanctioned a project for development of a runway complex at the existing airport of Agartala at an estimated cost of Rs. 258.56 lakhs for making the aerodrome suitable for regular Boeing 737 operations. The work is expected to be completed by 1980-81. Proposals for development of terminal facilities and construction of operational wall have been included in the Five Year Plan 1978-83.

Misuse of imported polythelene by Asian Cables Corporation

6919. SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to refer to the answer given to the Unstarred Question No. 1630 on 3rd March, 1978 regarding misuse of imported polythelene by Asian Cables Corporation and state :

(a) when the re-examination of the case is likely to be completed; and

(b) the reasons why the company has been given fresh import licences valued at about Rs. 3 crores when the case of misuse of imported polythelene against it is still pending ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) The re-examination of the case is expected to take some more time. It is not possible to precisely indicate as to when this would be completed.

(b) The alleged misuse related to the years 1967-69. No prosecution was launched nor any departmental orders have been passed so far against the party. Hence until and unless the party is convicted or otherwise punished under the import laws, it was eligible to receive such licences as the policy in force from time to time permitted.

Cash Assistance to Exporters

6920. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Alexander Committee appointed by the Government to review the import and export policies and procedures and suggest suitable changes have made a number of recommendations on "cash assistance to exporters";

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) total cash assistance to the exporters, year-wise during the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Attention is invited to pages 55-56 of the Report of the Committee on Import-Export Policies and Procedures, which has been laid on the Table of the House on 4th April, 1978.

(c) Cash assistance given to exporters from Marketing Development Assistance in the last ten years is as follows:—

Year	(Rs. in crores) Amount spent towards CCS
1968-69	29.77
1969-70	36.84
1970-71	35.26
1971-72	46.78
1972-73	53.27
1973-74	53.24
1974-75	59.93
1975-76	93.86
1976-77	226.62
1977-78 (Prov.)	311.48

Building of Hotels to Accommodate Foreign Tourists

6921. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of hotels suitable to accommodate the foreign tourists are to be built in the near future; and

(b) if so, how many of these hotels will be built in U.P. and the expenditure thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) About 75 hotel projects in the private sector have been approved and are under implementation.

(b) Out of these 75 hotel projects in the private sector, 8 are to be constructed in U.P. at a total cost of approximately Rs. 322.63 lakhs. As regards hotels to be put up in the public sector, the India Tourism Development Corporation has plans to put up a hotel at Agra at a cost of Rs. 75.00 lakhs. The Hotel Corporation of India is also proposing to construct a hotel at Kushinagar, the cost of which has not yet been worked out.

Increase in earnings of Airports in International Air Traffic in India

6922. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Earnings of airports in the international air traffic in India have increased;

(b) if so, what were its earnings for the last one year ;

(c) to what extent it has gone up;

(d) what are the other steps being taken to improve the facilities on these international airports; and

(e) to what extent the increase in the domestic traffic at these international airports was during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During 1976-77 the earnings of the International Airports Authority of India on account of landing,

parking and housing charges and passenger service fee was Rs. 1028.70 lakhs. The account for 1977-78 is yet to be finalised.

(c) Compared to the previous year the earnings increased by 24% during 1976-77.

(d) : The International Airports Authority of India have provided passenger amenities like closed circuit television and modern public address system at the airports. In addition, they have plans to instal additional conveyor belts at Calcutta and Delhi airports. The terminal building on the city side is being expanded at Delhi airport. There are plans

to expand the domestic arrival hall at Calcutta airpar.

An new international terminal complex at Bombay is already under construction. A feasibility report for the construction of new international terminal at Delhi air part is under consideration of the Government.

(e) Actual figures of the domestic traffic during the last 3 years and their percentage growth rate is given in the following tables:

(i) Actual Domestic Traffic figures:

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Bombay	12,41,292	14,65,131	15,28,963
Calcutta	7,04,343	8,15,078	8,73,815
Delhi	10,24,070	11,50,276	12,63,717
Madras	4,40,812	4,65,752	5,53,694

(ii) Percentage Growth Rate :—

	Growth over previous year		Total % age growth of 1976-77 over 1974-75
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Bombay	18.03%	4.35%	23.1%
Calcutta	15.72%	7.21%	24.0%
Delhi	12.32%	9.86%	23.4%
Madras	5.66%	18.88%	25.6%

Rules for added service by Technically qualified Officers

6923. DR. SUBRAMANIAMSWAMY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rule No. 50 in the Central Regulations of 1950 exists, providing for added years of service to, technically qualified officers and it is neither abrogated nor cancelled;

(b) why is it that it has not been implemented uniformly with reference to all Ministries/Departments;

(c) whether fresh instructions reiterating the provisions of the above rule will be issued for compliance so that Departments such as Directorate General of Technical Development, Development Commissioner's (Small Scale Industries) Office etc. in the Ministry of Industry are all covered under this provision; and

(d) will Government ensure that these benefits will also be made applicable to officers who have retired without this benefits due to non-application of the provisions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H.M. PATEL) : (a) to (d). There are no Regulations called "Central Regulations of 1950".

However, Rule 30 of the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, provides for addition to qualifying service in special circumstances. This rule applies to all Departments/Ministries having services or posts—

(a) for which post-graduate research, or specialist qualification or experience in scientific, technological or professional fields, is essential; and

(b) to which candidates of more than twenty-five years of age are normally recruited. No instance has come to notice regarding non-compliance of this rule or denial of benefits due to non-application of this provision.

Malpractice by Petrol Pump Owners in Delhi

6924 SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA;:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK;

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Petrol Pumps in Delhi are issuing less petrol than metered to the consumers;

(b) if so, what is the procedure to check this malpractice;

(c) whether it is a fact that the petrol pump owners are also selling adulterated mobil oil; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto and action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) (a) No Sir.

(b) Weights and Measures Enforcement Officers check periodically all the petrol pumps in their respective areas and if any petrol pump is found defective, suitable action is taken under the Rajasthan Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi. During the year 1977, short delivery was detected in 31 cases out of about 2000 such checks carried out and remedial action taken.

(c) and (d). The Government has not come across any serious complaint about the quality of lubricating oils sold by the authorised dealers of the oil companies.

Ginger Production in Mizoram

6925. DR. R. ROTHUAMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation agreed to purchase ginger from Mizoram at the rate of Rs. 90 per quintal whereas the then State Government (Mizoram) purchased ginger at the rate of Rs. 120 per quintal in 1975-76;

(b) in view of the terrible Thingam Famine occurring currently in Mizoram and the ginger being the only source of income for poor cultivators of Mizoram whether the Ministry propose to revise the present Ginger Rate of Rs. 90 per quintal at least to Rs. 150 per quintal now; and

(c) whether the Central Government propose to set up a Dehydration Plant or any other factory connected with ginger in order to solve its marketing problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) (a) No Sir, Neither the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation nor the Mizoram Administration made any procurement of ginger in 1975-76. The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) and the Mizoram Apex Cooperative Marketing Society, Ltd. however, jointly purchased ginger in Mizoram at Rs. 125 per quintal fixed by the Union Territory Administration in that year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Income-Tax and other cases pending in High Courts

6926. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what is the number of income tax, wealth tax and corporate tax cases pending in different high court of the country and how many cases have been pending for over five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Discriminatory Treatment to Members of Different Unions of Workers by Chairman, United Commercial Bank

6927. SHRI MADHAV PRASAD TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the chairman of United Commercial Bank is giving discriminatory treatment to members of different unions of workers;

(b) whether office bearers of certain unions are transferred and replaced by members of All India Bank Employees Association;

(c) whether one vice president of U.P. Bank workers organisation has been transferred from Nagpur and the vacancy has been filled by posting a member of All India Bank Employees Association; and

(d) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H.M. PATEL) : (a) and (b). The Bank has reported that transfers are made in the normal course and no discriminatory treatment is meted out to members of different unions of workmen. Transfers of office-bearers of unions are made in accordance with the provisions of Sastri Award.

(c) Presumably the reference is to Shri S.C. Agarwal, who was working at Itwari (Nagpur) branch of United Commercial Bank. According to the bank, Shri Agarwal was promoted as an officer in January 1976 and the officer's cadre being an All India one, was transferred from Bank's Itwari (Nagpur) Branch to Poona Camp Branch in the normal course.

(d) No action is called for by Government.

Assessment year	Income/Loans returned	Income/Loss assessed
1974-75 . . .	Loss Rs. 8,96,311	Loss Rs. 2,37,564
1975-76 . . .	Loss Rs. 8,04,016	Loss Rs. 5,35,887
1976-77 . . .	Loss Rs. 2,34,740	(Assessment pending)
1977-78 . . .	Income Rs. 11,89,625	(Assessment pending)

Amount Deposited by National Herald in Benami Names

6928. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is Government aware of the fact that the National Herald authorities have deposited about one crore of rupees in benami names;

(b) if yes, what action has been taken by the Government over it;

(c) is Government aware of the fact that the former Prime Minister deposited this money in different names with the National Herald;

(d) if so, what action has been taken by the Government against her;

(e) what was the declared income by the National Herald in the last four years and on how much income it has been assessed; and

(f) give the reasons of enhancement of income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (d). Scrutiny of the books of account of M/s. Associated Journals Ltd., Printers and Publishers of the National Herald has shown receipt of cash totalling over Rs. 82 lakhs during the period 1-4-70 to 31-8-77 without any mention being made of the name(s) of the person(s) from whom the cash was received. These receipts have been accounted for as income of the company and are included in the income returned and assessed. No evidence is on record that any part thereof has been received by the Company from Smt. Indira Gandhi.

Investigations as called for, are being made.

2. An inspection of the books of account and other records of M/s. Associated Journals Ltd. was undertaken under section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956 during December, 1977 to February, 1978. The inspection report has since been received in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (Department of Company Affairs) and is under their consideration.

(e) & (f). Declared/assessed income of M/s. Associated Journals Ltd., Printers and Publishers of National Herald:

For the assessment year 1974-75, difference between the loss returned and assessed is mainly on account of recomputation of depreciation and disallowance of bad debts and provision for gratuity etc. For assessment year 1975-76, the difference is mainly due to disallowance of bad debts and provision for bonus.

सिले-सिलाये वस्त्रों के निर्यात में घोटाला

6929. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 21 मार्च, 1978 के 'इकानामिक टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें बड़े पैमाने पर सिले-सिलाये वस्त्रों के निर्यात के बारे में घोटाले का समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सिले-सिलाये वस्त्रों के बारे में निर्धारित प्रक्रिया क्या है ;

(ग) वस्त्र निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद् ने इस बारे में क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा इस मामले में भी जांच की जा रही है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में पूरे तथ्य क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ बेग) : (क) जी हां ;

(ख) भारत के साथ द्विपक्षीय वस्त्र करार, जिनके अन्तर्गत निर्यात मात्रा-सीमाओं के अधीन है, वाले देशों को परिधानों के निर्यात समय-समय पर सरकार द्वारा रखे गए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर कोटा वितरण के रूप में सूती वस्त्र निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद् के माध्यम से त्रिनियमित किए जा रहे हैं । 1978 की पहली छमाही के

लिए परिषद् को बताए गए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों में कोटा वर्ष की पहली छमाही में वार्षिक कोटे के 60 प्रतिशत का आवंटन किया गया और 40 प्रतिशत दूसरी छमाही के लिए रखा गया है । 60 प्रतिशत कोटे के लिए वितरण नीति निम्नलिखित है :—

(1) 50 प्रतिशत की ऊंची कीमत प्राप्ति के लिए आरक्षण ।

(2) 50 प्रतिशत पहले आये पहले पाए आधार पर के लिए जिसका 25 प्रतिशत संपुष्ट क्रयादेशों के एवज में आरक्षण के लिए रखा गया और 25 प्रतिशत वस्त्र समिति निरीक्षण प्रमाणपत्रों द्वारा यथाविधि संपुष्ट निर्यात हेतु तैयार माल के लिए रखा गया ।

परिषद् को निदेश दिया गया है कि जहां व्यवहार्य हो न्यूनतम कीमत तंत्र के माध्यम से समीचीन वसूली सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जाएं । परिषद् ने अपने परिधान पेनल की सिफारिशों के आधार पर बुने हुए परिधानों के लिए 12 रु० प्रति नग न्यूनतम कीमत निर्धारित की है ।

बाद में चूंकि कोटे के लिए मांग अधिक थी तथा इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि कोटे वाले देशों को होने वाले निर्यातों का बड़ा अंश बसंत तथा गर्मी के मौसम की आवश्यकता है, सरकार ने तैयार माल के एवज में पहले आए पहले पाये आधार पर चालू छमाही अवधि के दौरान अगली छमाही अवधि से 20 प्रतिशत वार्षिक कोटा आगे लाने का निर्णय किया गया है । इससे स्थिति काफी आरामदेह हो जानी चाहिए ।

(ग) परिषद् द्वारा अपनाई गई क्रिया-विधि मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों से भिन्न है जो निम्नलिखित से स्पष्ट है :—

(1) कोटा आवंटन के लिए आवेदनपत्र एक परिपत्र द्वारा आमंत्रित नहीं किए गए ;

(2) 1-1-1978 से 6-2-1978 तक वार्षिक कोटा स्तर के बदले निर्बाध

निर्यात जिन्हें पहली छमाही के लिए सरकार के मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अन्तर्गत तैयार माल के लिए रखे गए 25 प्रतिशत के नामे नहीं डाला गया।

(3) 6-2-1978 को बकाया पड़ा शेष वार्षिक कोटा सरकार द्वारा रखे गए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार आवंटित किया गया सिवाय इसके कि पहली छमाही के लिए उपलब्ध 10 प्रतिशत कोटा 40 रु० और उससे ऊपर मूल्य के परिधानों के लिए बन्द कर दिया गया।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Top positions of vested interests in the Institutions of Cooperative Societies

6930. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the vested interest parties are occupying the top positions in the institutions of Cooperative Societies; and

(b) if so, how can Government ensure that the institutions of cooperative societies would be politically neutral bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Complaints of a general nature to the effect that cooperative institutions are dominated by vested interests, have come to notice from time to time.

(b) A number of measures have already been initiated with a view to ensuring that the dominance of vested interests in cooperative institutions is avoided. On the recommendations of the Conference of Chief Ministers and Ministers of Cooperation held in 1968, the State Governments have been advised to adopt the following general measures to prevent the domination of cooperative institutions by vested interests:

(a) Money-lenders and middlemen etc. should be excluded from becoming members of cooperatives;

(b) there should be open membership in primary societies;

(c) seats should be reserved on the Board of Management of cooperatives for weaker sections;

(d) there should be restrictions on the number of societies in which and the number of terms for which any one person could hold office;

(e) regulation of loans to office-bearers of cooperatives;

(f) regular elections by an independent authority. Several State Governments have already implemented some or all the afore-mentioned recommendations. In addition, a number of Cooperative Societies Acts also provide for reservation of a larger number of seats for weaker sections on the managing committees of certain categories of cooperative institutions. In some cases, the reservation extends to not less than one half of the total number of members of the committee of management. In the case of societies in the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh, the total number of seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes is as high as two-thirds of the total strength of the committee of management. Another recent feature is the amendments to some State Cooperative Societies Acts providing for open and automatic membership in certain categories of cooperative societies from the date of application for such admission. All these steps have been initiated with a view to removing the perpetuation of the vested interests in cooperative institutions. Recently the Conference of State Ministers of Cooperation held in December, 1977, adopted *inter alia* the Cooperative Policy Resolution which is an important instrument of development of the cooperative movement, as an autonomous, self-reliant and politically neutral movement serving the interests of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, rural artisans and ordinary consumers belonging to the middle and lower income groups. The Resolution gives positive directions both to the non-officials as well as official cooperators. The Cooperative Policy Resolution has since been forwarded to the State Governments for initiating necessary action. The State Governments have also been requested to ensure that the management of cooperatives is left to the professionally trained management and that incursion of politics in their decision-making process is avoided. The State Cooperative Laws also contain a provision empowering the Government to nominate a certain number of Directors on the Board of Directors of cooperative institutions depending upon the equity capital contributed by the Government. The State Governments

have been advised to ensure that the nomination of Directors is confined to experts in their particular field of activity and officers with the requisite experience and background. This will also ensure to an extent the exclusion of politics from the cooperative societies.

12 Hrs.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Direction 115, I have given a notice to you against the Minister for Steel and Mines, Shri Biju Patnaik, for making an incorrect statement in the House....**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: How can I safeguard everybody's interest in this way? Have you exhausted yourself?.....Exhaust yourself first, thereafter I will speak.

Please do not record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Each and everything will be considered undoubtedly, if you give me the opportunity. If twenty persons speak, what opportunity can be given...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

MR. SPEAKER: You had your say. Now please let me have my say. Please hear me first. ... (Interruptions) Nothing is recorded. Let us go in an orderly way like a Parliament functioning. Otherwise nothing will be recorded and nothing can be recorded because how can the reporters record if 20 hon. Members speak at one and the same time. Therefore, I am saying that it will not be recorded and it cannot be recorded. Let us go one by one.

Shri Saugata Roy says that he has given a notice under Rule 115.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Adjournment motion comes first.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for me to choose whichever I want.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your Direction No. 2....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, if you intervene, it will not help you. That is all I can say.

So far as notice under Rule 115 is concerned, I have immediately sent it to the Minister for explanation. After I get it, necessary orders will be passed. That is the normal procedure.

So far as certain adjournment motions are concerned, I have disallowed the adjournment motions because the Home Ministry's Demands are coming on the 18th. After all it is coming on Tuesday. To-day is Friday and so you can discuss it during the Ministry's Demands.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): It will be too late..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, I am on my legs. It is the accepted rule that when the Speaker is on his legs, no member shall speak. You were on both your legs for a long time.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: And also the lungs.

MR. SPEAKER: So I have disallowed all the adjournment motions. That can be discussed during the Home Ministry's Demand.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

So far as the CIA matter is concerned, the External Affairs Ministry's demands are coming on the 17th. ...

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): We want to know something urgently.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Many people will be killed..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Then I will sit down. I have disallowed the adjournment motion on CIA.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: After I finish.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

(Interruptions)**

** Not recorded.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want one minute.

In your wisdom you have said since Home Ministry's grants are coming and are going to be debated, therefore, Pantnagar University matter cannot be taken up.

What is the meaning of adjournment motion? It is that all the business of the House be adjourned. It is so very urgent, it is better to take up discussion. We cannot possibly wait. The purpose of the adjournment motion will be defeated

....

MR. SPEAKER: Your one minute is over.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The effect of the plutonium planted in the Himalayas by the CIA....

MR. SPEAKER: One minute is over, rather much more than that.

(Interruptions)

श्री भारत भूषण : (नैनीताल) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले पर डिस्कशन होना बहुत आवश्यक है। वहाँ पर स्थिति यह है कि लेबर खेतों में फैला हुआ है, पुलिस खड़ी है, वहाँ पर कोई कानून और व्यवस्था नहीं है, आपस में इतनी हत्याएँ होंगी कि खून की नदियाँ बहेंगी इसलिये सरकार को इस ओर तुरन्त ध्यान देना चाहिये। वहाँ पर बहुत विकट परिस्थिति है जिसको गम्भीरता से लिया जाये।

SHRI G.M. STEPHEN (Idukki): The point is that you have a decision for the adjournment motion and everything. I am not challenging at all.

One aspect we have to remember. This has come up in a very big way in the press. Now the people must feel that the Parliament took a note of it. One way is atleast notice under 377. If it was there, some Members may be prepared to raise it so that Minister may give a reply, so that the country may know that Parliament is not oblivious of this. Something possibly may have to be given like this.

(Interruption) **

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs now.

Do not record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I know what to admit and what not to admit. I am not to be dictated in these matters.

So far as CIA matter is concerned, according to the Press Report, if it is correct, it was as far back as 1964. Himalayas are not going to be ruined in one day. The matter....

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record anything.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ugra Sen, why is this 'halla gulla' in this way?

(Interruptions)**

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I want to rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the rule?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Rule 376, Sir. You just now said that the Himalayas will not melt. The CIA business is a very serious business.

MR. SPEAKER: You must tell me the rule.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Rule 376, Sir. Rule 376 reads as follows:—

"A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such Articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House."

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody knows it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Then it says:—

....and shall raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker."

MR. SPEAKER: Which is the rule?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Let me formulate my Point of Order.

MR. SPEAKER: Tell me what the breach of the rule is.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You made an observation regarding the CIA.

MR. SPEAKER: Which is the rule that is breached or the law that is breached?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Rule 377. You please read it.
It says:—

“A member who wishes to bring to the notice of the House any matter which is not a point of order shall give notice to the Secretary in writing stating briefly the point which he wishes to raise in the House....

MR. SPEAKER: With the permission of the Chair.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You don't allow me to read even. These are specific rules. It says:—

“A member who wishes to bring to the notice of the House any matter which is not a point of order shall give notice to the Secretary in writing stating briefly the point which he wishes to raise in the House together with reasons for wishing to raise it, and he shall be permitted to raise it only after the Speaker has given his consent and at such time and date as the Speaker may fix.”

I request your permission, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not granted you permission.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It is a matter which is serious. You may please ask the Minister to make a statement. This is the concern of the whole nation. The Minister might agree to that.

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I would like to draw your attention in just one minute...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: On Rule 376 or Rule 377, what are your observations, Sir? This is a serious matter concerning the whole nation. The CIA is working here in India. You said that the Himalayas will not fall. You may please ask what is the explanation of the Government. Sir, the Minister on his own should intervene and try to resolve the issue.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I entirely agree with the hon. members that the matter is serious. Immediately after we saw press reports and received

some information from our embassy in Washington, we summoned the Ambassador of the United States of America to the Foreign Office and we expressed our grave concern on the reported planting of some nuclear device by the CIA in the Himalayan region as far back as 1965...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: and 1968 also....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: ...and the Ambassador has promised us to contact Washington and give us full information. We are also trying to collect information from our side. I would request the hon. Members to wait for a day or two, because, whatever is in my possession.

I can take the House into confidence about it, but we will have to wait for this information. It is not a matter between the Treasury Benches and the Opposition.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, the Minister agrees that this is sufficiently an important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I have always thought that it is a very important matter... Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: May I complete, Sir, that the subject-matter is important but it is not a subject for an adjournment motion and that is why the Speaker was reluctant to give his permission. (interruptions) Sir, I am in your hands. I am prepared to make a statement in the afternoon. But, it will be much better if I am asked to do that on Monday. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): We should have a discussion to-day itself.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, Rule 197 says:

“A Member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister on any matter of public importance....”.

Therefore, I would request you to be good enough to admit the Calling Attention Motion. This is my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order. The Minister himself has promised to make a statement on it after getting the information. That is the reason why I did not allow this. The

papers themselves have reported that. The Minister has called for the Information. The Ambassador has promised to give him information. Therefore, there must be some time. If you see my order, you will find that the order itself says that the material is under collection and, therefore, some time will be necessary. On 17th the Demands on the External Affairs are coming. That is the appropriate time. (Interruptions). This is a matter which cannot be dealt with in a small compass. Many Members would like to participate on it. Many Members would like to express their opinion. That will be an appropriate opportunity to have a debate. When the debate comes, it must be on the basis of the materials available.

AN HON. MEMBER : We have materials.

MR. SPEAKER : You may have materials. But, he must have materials. Therefore, no further discussion on this matter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, you have diluted the whole thing now. (Interruptions). The External Affairs Minister said that he will be making a statement on Monday. You may consider the Call Attention. This cannot be debated in the External Affairs Demands. We want to focus the attention on this matter. It can be done only by a call attention. On Monday we will come ready. Now, both are agreed. Why are you coming in the way ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider that. All that has been said will be considered. And nothing more than that I will consider. I will consider whether I should allow this or not.

SHRI P. VENKARASUBBI (Nandyal) : Please do not take this very lightly.

MR. SPEAKER : Who said it ?... Don't record. No more recording.

(Interruptions)**

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore) : You should not penalise me because I do not have the long power.

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody underestimated your power, madam.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : Sir, I would like to say one word. You pointed out that this matter would be discussed when the Demands of the External Affairs Ministry comes up. This cannot be done in a general discussion. It is an extremely important matter. Therefore, we are pleading.

MR. SPEAKER : We are all agreed on this.

श्रीनाथ सिंह (दौसा) : (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर रूल 376 और रूल 41 व 42 के अन्तर्गत है। (व्यवधान) मैंने राष्ट्रीय ध्वज के अपमान के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रश्न दिया था। (व्यवधान) मैंने रूल 41 की सभी शर्तें पूरी की थीं। (व्यवधान)।

MR. SPEAKER : There is no breach of rule and, as much, there is no point of order. You have given a question. It will be considered. It is not a breach of rule. Please, sit down now. Do not record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI SAMARGUHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is great urgency in this matter of plutonium reactor. I am a student of science. Now, whether this plutonium reactor has broken and contaminated the water or not,—can be detected. I would request the hon'ble Minister to ask Dr. Sethna of the Atomic Energy Commission to come. It will take only five minutes to detect whether Ganga water has been contaminated or not. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Please give this information to the Minister.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Don't record.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed you. You can mention this to the Minister.

SHRI SAMARGUHA : You can allow me one minute. Otherwise I am not going to sit.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly hear me for a minute. I cannot have one rule for one member and another rule for others. I have not allowed this. You may have a valuable information. I know you are a learned person in Physics. Whatever information you have got, I am quite sure you will give it to the Minister and he will examine the matter. Why I am not able to do it is not because I have no respect for you. I have a great respect for you and I have a great respect for all the Members. But there is one thing that is the Speaker should not have one rule for one person and another rule for others. Mr. Guha, you must give a lead to the House. You are a senior Member and senior Members like you must assist me in disposing of the matter. Without your assistance I cannot dispose of the matter. If you say "I will do satyagraha in the House" then how is it possible to conduct the business of the House. There are 540 Members and if each one of them asks for the minute, it will become very difficult. Mr. Guha, you are not hearing me at all. You are so excited.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Kindly hear me for one minute. I agree with the ruling of the Speaker. Kindly give me one minute.

MR. SPEAKER : If I hear you, I must hear everybody for one minute.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : After hearing me, you decide whether my request is relevant or not.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Don't record anything. We shall discuss the matter in the Chamber. If I allow you I must allow everybody ; if I do that I will not be able to maintain order. If you insist on it every other Member will also insist on it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, nothing will go on record.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) : Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Opposition Members and other Members made several points and you were forced to decide..... (Interruptions) Not forced, but persuaded and even the External Affairs Minister would be making a statement because of pressure from the Opposition Members.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Not pressure, but request.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : —request amounting to pressure. He has agreed to make the statement. He has to make that statement on Monday and if Mr. Samar Guha wants to add some point which will help him in making a proper statement, there is no reason why he should not be allowed (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : I have got great respect for Mr. Guha and also other Members. If he says he could make a useful contribution, every Member says so; every Member thinks that he is making useful contribution and I have got to accept it because I cannot treat one Member more equal than the other and once I allow one Member I must allow others. I am sure he will give serious thought to the matter. My difficulty is, not that I have any lack of respect for Mr. Guha; that is not so. My respect is there. But if I deal with Mr. Guha in any manner other than the one in which I deal with the other Members, I will not be impartial.

AN HON. MEMBER : We appreciate that.

MR. SPEAKER : Sometimes you appreciate ; sometimes you depreciate it does not matter; I stand on my principles. I have implored Mr. Guha to assist me.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Is it not a fact that you called my name ?

MR. SPEAKER : I thought you were raising a point of order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I did not want to raise any issue in a circuitous way.

MR. SPEAKER : It is your duty as much as anybody else to assist the Chair. The Minister has taken note; kindly sit down..... (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Prof. Guha has already made his point ; it is a very important point and he had made a very constructive suggestion.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : It has not been recorded.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It has been recorded... (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I am rising on a point of order. As per the records of the House, on suggestion has been made.
(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Don't record.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is no point of order. You must point out the rule or law that is breached.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) : Under Rule 352, a Member while speaking shall not (i) refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending—that does not apply here—(ii) make a personal charge against a member. During the tumult and the shouting that was going on
(Interruptions) I heard a Member on the opposite side—I do not know who—call@
(Interruptions) If it has gone on record, it should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER : If it is there, I shall expunge it and any other direct expression. (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing any more unless there is a point of order. Don't record.
(Interruptions)**

SHRI A.K. ROY : (Dhanbad) : On a point of information.

MR. SPEAKER : No point of information.

SHRI A.K. ROY : I had sought your permission to mention a serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not given you permission. Mr. Patel.

12.42 hrs.

STATEMENT *Re* GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO PAY THE SIXTH INSTALMENT OF DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN CASH

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon'ble Members will recollect that

I had made a statement in the House on the 27th February, 1978 announcing that Government has decided to sanction an additional (5th) instalment of dearness allowance to Central Government employees with effect from 1-1-1978. I had further stated that while agreeing to sanction an additional D. A. instalment, in keeping with the practice so far followed, the form and manner in which the instalment should be paid is a matter which Government proposes to discuss with the Staff Side of the National Council of the JCM.

Government has had discussions with the Staff Side and had suggested that the amount of D. A. to be released should be invested by the Staff Side wholly or partly in National Development Bonds. Government urged that while conceding the grant of D.A. in accordance with the current formula, it would be in the larger interest of the employees themselves to assist Government in controlling the price levels and reducing the money supply. The investments in National Development Bonds would also be a prudent saving for Government employees.

I regret that our efforts to persuade the employees to invest the D. A. release wholly or partly in National Development Bonds have not borne fruit. The representatives of the Staff Side indicated that they would consider investment of a portion of the D. A. in National Development Bonds provided Government was agreeable to some major changes in the formula itself including increase in the percentage of the neutralisation by half a per cent and merger of pay and D. A. upto 272 points at least for the purposes of calculating gratuity and retirement benefits. Government have indicated to the Staff Side that it would not be possible to link up these border issues. The entire question of wages and incomes is under Government's consideration. Government would have to take a view on the whole question of D. A. formulae operated in the country and therefore at this stage it would be undesirable to make any *ad hoc* changes. Nevertheless Government will continue to discuss these other matters with the Staff Side.

In these circumstances Government has decided that the additional (6th) instalment of dearness allowance should be paid to the employees in cash.

**Not recorded.

@Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

12.45 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SOLVENT-EXTRACTED OIL, DE-OILED MEAL AND EDIBLE FLOUR (CONTROL) (SECOND AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL) : I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Solvent-Extracted Oil, De-Oiled Meal and Edible Flour (Control) (Second Amendment) Order, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 209(E) in a Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1978, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2090/78.]

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 195(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th March, 1978, issued under clause (2) of the Solvent-Extracted Oil, De-Oiled Meal and Edible Flour (Control) Order, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2091/78.]

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH : (Jamnagar): The policy of the Government in regard to export of de-oiled cakes is strange. When there is a surplus of 10 lakh tonnes of de-oiled cakes and there is a potential surplus...

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot make a speech. What is your objection to laying it on the Table ?

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH : You should reconsider the entire policy in this regard.

Notifications under Customs Act, under Central Excise Rules and Amendment to Reserve Bank of India Employees' Provident Fund Regulations.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 213 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G. S. R. 214(E) and 215(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G. S. R. 218 (E) and 219(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G. S. R. 221(E) and 222(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1978, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2092/78.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G. S. R. 202(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G. S. R. 210(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2093/78.]

(3) A copy of amendment (Hindi and English versions) adding new regulation 5B to the Reserve Bank of India Employees' Provident Fund Regulations, under sub-section (4) of section 58 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. [Placed in Library See No. LT—2094/78.]

12.49 hrs

STATEMENT re AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN REGARDING DESIGN OF SALAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT ON RIVER CHANAB MAIN.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE) : The House will recall that the Indus Water Treaty 1960 provided for exclusive use of the three eastern rivers (Sutlej, Ravi and Beas) to India while Pakistan was allowed the exclusive use of the waters of the three western rivers (Chenab, Jhelum and Indus). Exclusive use meant that except for some limited uses for domestic and agricultural purposes, the waters of the Western rivers could not be removed except for non-consumptive purposes such as the generation of hydro-electric power. However, under the Treaty, Pakistan, as a lower

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

riparian, was entitled to study the design and raise objections on the ground that the design, did not, in their opinion, conform to the criteria laid down in the Treaty. The Salal Hydro-electric Project on the Chenab in the State of Jammu and Kashmir was planned by the Central Water and Power Commission which, when completed, will generate 345 megawatts of power and provide significant increase in the availability of power for the State of Jammu and Kashmir and other States of the Northern Region. The designs were first sent to the Pakistan Commissioner for Indus Waters in 1970. Pakistan raised various objections to the design and urged in brief that the design was not in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty. It was also suggested that it would give India the capacity to manipulate the flows of the river which may cause harm to Pakistan. As a consequence, discussions had been going in the Permanent Indus Commission since 1973 and were continued at the Foreign Secretary's level since 1975.

These discussions did not resolve the differences, and as a result, at one stage, it was being discussed that the question might be referred, under the provisions of the Treaty, to a neutral expert. However following the agreement for the restoration of diplomatic relations and the other severed links and in keeping with the understanding reached in the Simla Agreement of 1972 we took the initiative to invite Pakistan to resume bilateral negotiations to resolve this problem. Pakistan agreed to the suggestion and two rounds of discussions were held at the Foreign Secretaries level in October 1976 at New Delhi and Islamabad. These negotiations succeeded in narrowing the differences and a broad understanding was reached on the points at issue pertaining to the design. However, no agreement could be finalised.

When I went to Islamabad in February this year, the Pakistan Government indicated their willingness to resume the negotiations on the Salal plant. I am glad to report to the House that as a result of the present discussions it has been possible to reach and sign an agreement on the design of the Salal Electric Plant to-day. In terms of this Agreement the height of the spillway gates shall be 30 feet and all the sluices shall be closed within one year of the date of first filling of the reservoir up to the full pondage level or within three years of the date of the first filling of the reservoir up to the crest of the spillway, whichever

is earlier. Adequate provision has been made to meet any unforeseen emergency if the safety of the plant might be endangered. In essential respects, the specifications of the design are the same as were informally agreed in Islamabad in October, 1976.

Thus, an important and a most difficult problem which has been bedevilling relations between the two countries has been resolved to the satisfaction of the both the countries.

The discussions were held in an atmosphere of understanding and cordiality which reflected a desire to foster friendly and good-neighbourly relations on the basis of sovereign equality and mutual benefit in order to usher in an era of cooperation and confidence between the two countries.

The Agreement once again demonstrates that the Janata Government respects inherited obligations and seeks to build with greater vigour cooperative relations with our immediate neighbours. We hope this Agreement will be a significant step to consolidate and to reinforce these policies and to make our subcontinent an area of stability and thus enable the nations of the region to optimise their natural resources and spur their development and promote the well-being of the peoples in the countries of the region.

Sir, I beg the leave of the House to lay on the Table a copy of the Agreement between India and Pakistan regarding the design of the Salal Hydro-electric Plant on the river Chenab Main.

Text of Agreement

The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan,

Being desirous of promoting and strengthening friendly relations between them on the basis of sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit,

Taking into consideration the provisions of the Indus Water Treaty, 1960, to which both the Governments are parties,

Having discussed the differences that had arisen between the two Governments regarding the design of the Salal Hydro-electric Plant on Chenab Main, and

Without prejudice to the provisions of the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960 (hereinafter referred to as the Treaty) or to the rights and obligations of the parties thereunder,

Have agreed as follows :

ARTICLE 1

The salient features of the Salal Hydro-electric Plant shall conform to the following :

- (i) Location At Salal,
Longitude: 74° 50' East
Latitude: 33° 08' North
- (ii) Full Pondage Level Not higher than I L 1600 feet
- (iii) Dead Storage Level Same as the Full Pondage Level
- (iv) Operating Pool Nil
- (v) Dead Storage Capacity Not exceeding 230,303 acre feet
- (vi) Immovable Crest Level of the Spillway Not more than 30 feet below the Full Pondage Level
- (vii) Spillway Gates 12 numbers, 50 feet wide and 30 feet high.
The design shall provide for water to spill over the top of the spillway gates if the gates are not opened in time.
- (viii) Level of Power Intakes The centreline of the penstocks at the intake to be not lower than 27.5 feet below the Full Pondage Level.
- (ix) Outlet Works Six numbers with sill level not below EL 1365 feet. These shall be permanently closed with concrete plugs within one year of the date of the first filling of the reservoir upto the Full Pondage Level or within three years of the date of the first filling of the reservoir upto the crest of the spillway, whichever is earlier.

The Dead Storage shall not be depleted except in an unforeseen emergency endangering the safety of the earth or the concrete dams. In that event, India shall give immediate information to the Government of Pakistan of the nature of the emergency and may simultaneously undertake such action as may be necessary.

In case the removal of concrete plugs becomes necessary, India shall hold immediate consultation with the representatives of the Pakistan Government including site inspection of the Plant.

ARTICLE 2

India shall not make any further alterations in the features of the design of the Plant specified in Article 1 above except by mutual agreement.

ARTICLE 3

Any question which arises between the Parties concerning the interpretations or application of this Agreement or the existence of any act which, if established, might constitute a breach of this Agreement shall be dealt with under the provisions of Article IX of the Treaty.

ARTICLE 4

Matters not expressly provided for in this Agreement shall be governed by the provisions of the Treaty.

ARTICLE 5

The terms used in this Agreement shall have the same meanings as in the Treaty.

ARTICLE 6

This Agreement shall come into force upon signature.

Done in duplicate in the Hindi, Urdu and English languages at New Delhi, on this Fourteenth day of April, 1978. All the texts will be equally authentic; however in case of doubt, the English text shall prevail.

Sd/-

(A.B. VAJPAYEE)

Minister of External Affairs,
for The Government of the Republic of India.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, you should have given a copy of the Statement to me. This is imperative.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am sorry. I apologise.

MR. SPEAKER : You see that such things do not happen in future.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Certainly.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur) : Sir, may I seek one clarification? Salal happens to be a project of national importance. It also happens to be in my parliamentary constituency. The hon. Foreign Minister has not clarified what the implications of this are going to be with regard to the quantum of electricity that is to be generated, the cost of the project and the time schedule of its completion. He has only said that it has been agreed that it will be 30 feet. What does that mean in actual terms for the project? The hon. Minister should clearly spell that out before the House. Otherwise, we are not aware at all as to what the implications of the Agreement for the project are. Already work has been going on for the last nine years on this project. What will be the effect of and how much electricity will be reduced as a result of this Agreement? Will the cost be extended or not? Will he clarify?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Sir, I have laid the copy of the Agreement on the Table. Let the hon. Member study the Agreement and if there are any issues which are to be settled within the country

Sd/-

(AGHA SHAHI)

Adviser on Foreign Affairs,
for the Government of the Islamic Republic of
Pakistan.

and with which Pakistan has nothing to do, they need not be raised at this point of time.

DR. KARAN SINGH : That is not the point. The point is whether, as a result of the Agreement, the amount of electricity has come down. This is a national problem and we must know what the implications are.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA (Delhi-Sadar) : Sir, are you allowing a discussion on this?

MR. SPEAKER : We can have an opportunity to discuss it at a later stage.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag) : Sir, I am not asking a question. I am only conveying the congratulations of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

MR. SPEAKER : That is allowed under rule.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE— *contd.*

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS FOR 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) :
I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the
Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and
English versions) of the Ministry of
Home Affairs for 1978-79. [Placed in
Library. See No. LT-2094A/78].

12.55 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID
ON THE TABLE

MINUTES

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi-Sadar) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Sittings of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table, held on 31st December, 1976, 1st September and 5th October, 1977 and 28th March, 1978.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) : I am on a point of order, under rule 305B(1).

MR. SPEAKER : On the statement, no questions are allowed. Are you referring to the rule which says that on a statement made by the Minister, no question....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : I am aware that Rule 305C refers only to papers laid on the Table, and not to the Minutes of the Sittings of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table. My hon. friend and colleague, Mr. Gupta has laid the Minutes of the Sittings of that Committee—on the 31st December, 1976.

MR. SPEAKER : You are merely thanking him.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : It is an appreciation. It is not deprecatory. The 31st December, 1976 pertains of course to the Emergency period of the discredited regime, of the unhonoured, unwept and unsung regime.

Now I come to the point. What has been done is that the Minutes of the Sittings of that Committee have been laid. That falls within the ambit of rule 305B(2). The other point is that under rule 305C, matters coming within the ambit of rule 305B(1) cannot be raised in the House. But this falls within the ambit of rule 305B, sub-rule (2). Apparently, there is a lacuna in the rule which the Rules Committee should consider. There is no rule providing for the laying of the Minutes of the Sittings of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table. Therefore, the rule should be amended so as to provide for that also.

MR. SPEAKER : Office will note it down.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : There is also a slight mistake in the wording of rule 305B(1).

MR. SPEAKER : Give the suggestion in writing. That will be helpful.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH

It is a minor thing. It is said here : "whether there has been compliance of the provisions", "compliance with" should be there. As a former Judge of the Supreme Court, you will agree that it has to be changed to "compliance with".

12.56 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following five Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 3rd April, 1978 :

1. The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1978.
2. The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Bill, 1978.
3. The Hindustan Tractors Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1978.
4. The Interest Bill, 1978.
5. The Children (Amendment) Bill, 1978.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SEVENTIETH REPORT

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki) : I beg to present the Seventieth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on paragraph 8 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1975-76, Union Government (Railways) relating to Marketing and Sales Organisation.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID
ON THE TABLE

THIRD REPORT

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi, Sadar) : I beg to present the Third Report of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

THIRD REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the Third Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Jute Corporation of India Limited—Jute and Exploitation of Jute Growers.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED CONTINUED CLOSURE OF SOME JUTE MILLS IN WEST BENGAL

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following:

The Naihati Jute Mill and the Kinnisan Jute Mill in Hajinagar and Titagarh respectively, continue to be closed for over six months. The mills employ, together, over 10,000 people. The mills which were closed on the plea of labour unrest, are now pleading financial inability and financial stringency. The surprising thing is that no significant steps have been taken by the State and Central Governments to re-open the mills, even though six months have passed. The Naskarpara Jute Mill in Howrah which is under lock-out from September last, is on the verge of closure now. That is why I beg to draw the attention of the House, and through the House, of the Minister of Industry, to this matter for immediate re-opening of and takeover of these mills.

(ii) REPORTED VIOLATION OF SHILLONG AGREEMENT BY INDIAN SECURITY FORCE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following:

13 hrs.

In blatant violation of the Shillong agreement, Indian Security Forces, stationed at Melori in Phek District, has arrested 18 members of the Naga group, and they are now in Kohima District jail. It is regrettable to hear the report that a resident of Kohima Transit Peace Camp, Hoshena Sema, was tortured to death and a bullet was fired upon him after the collapse. The operation had occurred when he was taken into custody

by the Indian Security Forces stationed at Melori in Phek district. The date of occurrence was 18-3-78.

The 18 members of the group who have been put inside Kohima Jail is led by Povezo D Soho and the group include one member from each Naga tribe viz. Zeliangrong, Shepumaramth, Chakhesang Angami. The persons involved were moving within the limit of peace keeping measures, which was quite within their rights according to understanding and their arrest and imprisonment by the Indian Security Forces is unlawful and illegal. This sort of action will bring setback in the relation that exists now. I would request the hon. Home Minister to make a statement on the same before this House either on Monday, or on Tuesday at the latest.

(iii) REPORTED INADEQUATE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE BELONGING TO SOCIALLY AND EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD CLASSES IN SERVICES

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura): Sir, a large number of socially and educationally backward classes of people are most inadequately represented in the Central and State Government services but, despite 30 years of independence, the State has failed to take any step to give them representation in the various services, although article 16(4) of the Constitution clearly lays down provision for giving them representation.

(iv) DECLARATION OF 14TH OF APRIL, THE BIRTHDAY OF LATE DR. AMBEDKAR, A NATIONAL HOL DAY

श्री रामजी लाल सुमन (गीरोजाबाद) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम : 77 के अधीन
बाबा साहब डॉ० अम्बेदकर के जन्म दिवस
को राष्ट्रीय अदकाश घोषित किये जाने के

सम्बन्ध में आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER: Please read the statement.

श्री रामजी जाल सुमन : मैं उसी हिसाब से बोल रहा हूँ, हमारी मंशा वही होगी इसलिये उसी भाषा में पढ़ना आवश्यक नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सेन्ट्रल हाल में और उसके बाहर लोगों ने “इन्कलाब जिन्दाबाद” के नारे लगा कर उस महान व्यक्ति के प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित की है और इस सदन के प्रति अपनी भावनाओं को व्यक्त किया है। बाबा साहेब हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों शोषित लोगों के प्राण थे। इस देश का संविधान बना कर उन्होंने जो काम किया, वह हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में अभूत-पूर्व था। बाबा साहेब के जन्म दिवस का महत्व इसलिये भी है कि इस देश में जो संविधान बना और उस संविधान में जिन मान्यताओं की व्यवस्था की गई, हिन्दुस्तान में पिछले दिनों आपातकाल के चलते और उसके पूर्व भी उन समस्त मान्यताओं को बदलने का काम किया गया, जिनकी किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक देश में बहुत आवश्यकता थी ।

आज बाबा साहेब के जन्म दिवस पर मैं आपसे दरखास्त करता हूँ और सम्भवतः आप भी मेरी इन भाषनाओं से सहमत होंगे कि आज जो शातावरण इस देश में हरिजनों के प्रति बना हुआ है, उनके जन्म दिवस को राष्ट्रीय अवकाश घोषित किये जाने से उस

काम को तथा शातावरण को साफ करने में बहुत बल मिलेगा तथा इससे उस महान आत्मा के प्रति सम्मान आदर प्रकट होगा ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि आप मेरी भाषनाओं को निश्चित रूप से सम्बद्ध मंत्री जी तक पहुंचा देंगे ।

(v) PLACING OF INTERIM REPORT OF
SHAH COMMISSION OF INQUIRY BEFORE
PARLIAMENT

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, by your leave, I proceed to make the following statement on the Interim Report submitted by the Shah Commission of Inquiry.

The Shah Commission of Inquiry is reported to have submitted an interim report over two months ago. In view of the fact that the Commission's terms of reference are of great public interest and of considerable importance for the future of democracy in India, it is imperative that the interim report, together with the memorandum regarding the action taken, or proposed to be taken thereon by Government, should be laid on the Table of the House without further delay. I hope and trust that Government is fully alive to the need of the hour.

May I ask whether these statements made under rule 377 are conveyed to the Ministries?

MR. SPEAKER: Beforehand. They are conveyed immediately and they are expected to, if they choose, to make a statement on that either today or any other subsequent day.

AN HON. MEMBER: They don't do it.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot compel them.

13.05 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1978-79
—contd.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Labour.

Shri Ram Das Singh may continue.

श्री राम दास सिंह (गिरिडीह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं आपके माध्यम से श्रम मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ जिन्होंने आसुका, भारतीय सुरक्षा या आन्तरिक सुरक्षा अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत जो प्रतिबन्ध मजदूरों या मजदूर संगठनों पर आपातकाल में लगाए गए थे, उनको खत्म कर दिया और उन तमाम लोगों को जो की पब्लिक सेक्टर या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में उस समय जेल में बन्द थे, छोड़ दिया और ब्रेतन और दूसरे तमाम लाभों के साथ उनको काम पर ले लिया।

13.06 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair)

यह काम हमेशा के लिए जब तक यह लोक-तंत्र रहेगा, इतिहास में चिरस्मरणीय रहेगा और इस कारण मैं अपनी बातों को कहने से पहले माननीय श्रम मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

इससे सम्बन्धित और भी बातें मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ और इस विषय में समय-समय पर मेरी उनसे बातें हुई हैं। आपातकाल के दौरान खास कर हरिजन और आदिवासी वर्कर्स जो वेगन लोडिंग का काम करते थे और वाशरीज के अन्दर सलरी पोंडस जो होते थे, उनमें काम करते थे, उनको आज तक काम पर नहीं लिया गया है। केवल सी० सी० एल० और बी० सी० सी० एल० के अन्तर्गत कोल इण्डिया में 19,000 ऐसे लोग थे जो आपातकाल के दौरान हटाए गए थे और उनको हटाने का कारण यह बताया गया था कि हम ठेकेदारी

प्रथा को समाप्त करेंगे। ठेकेदारी प्रथा को समाप्त करने के नाम पर वहाँ पर काम करने वाले लोगों को हटाया गया और अभी तक काम पर नहीं लिया गया है। ठेकेदारों द्वारा वेगन और ट्रकों से वहाँ पर माल ट्रान्सपोर्ट होता था और वे लोग उस काम में लगे हुए थे। आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० और ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० से कम्पनी ने एग्रीमेंट किया क्योंकि हमारी जो यूनियन थी, उस समय उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ था, और उन लोगों को सिविल सेक्शन में डाल दिया गया। उन लोगों को कोई काम नहीं मिला है और वे आज तक बेकार पड़े हुए हैं और हमारा जो संगठन है, उसके पास रिपोर्ट आई है और बी० सी० सी० एल० और सी० सी० एल० में 19,000 लोगों के बारे में खबर आ चुकी है और उस तरफ मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमने 500 मजदूरों के बारे में जांच की है कि जो कोलमाइन्स प्रोवीडेंट फंड है, जिसका आफिस धनबाद में है, वे उसके सदस्य रह चुके हैं और उसमें पांच और दस वर्षों तक उनका पैसा फंड के नाम पर कटा हुआ है और आज भी जमा है। वे पुराने लोग हैं, गरीब सैक्शन के लोग हैं और वहाँ के स्थानीय लोग हैं, उनको आज तक काम पर नहीं लिया गया है और वे बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि वे उन लोगों की तरफ ध्यान दें। जो वेल-टू-डू लोग थे, जो समर्थ थे और जो जेलों में प्रत्यक्ष रूप से थे, उनको तो काम पर ले लिया गया है लेकिन वे लोग जो आवाज नहीं उठा सकते हैं और नौकरी में बहुत दिनों से थे, वे आज बेकार हो गये हैं। उनकी तरफ मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपातकालीन स्थिति हटने के बाद मंत्री महोदय ने जो मजदूरों और मजदूर संस्थाओं और संगठनों को लोकतान्त्रिक

पद्धति वापस की है, वह एक बहुत अच्छी बात है और उन्होंने एक 30 सदस्यों की त्रिपक्षीय समिति भी बनाई है इस बात की जांच करने के लिए कि क्या वजह है कि आज ये हड़ताल, लॉक-आउट्स और प्रदर्शन हो रहे हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस समिति की रिपोर्ट भी श्रम मंत्री जी के पास आ गयी है लेकिन आज तक उस पर कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। सितम्बर महीने में वह रिपोर्ट आ गयी थी लेकिन इतने दिन बाद भी उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। मैं कहता हूँ कि उस पर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

इस रिपोर्ट में बहुत सी बातों के बारे में अभी तक कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। आपातकाल में मजदूरों की जो यूनियनें तोड़ दी गयी थीं, उनसे लड़ने का अधिकार छीन लिया गया था, ऐसी बहुत सी बातों को अभी तय करना है। बहुत सी ऐसी कोल माइंस हैं जिनमें मजदूरों के एग्रीमेंट हुए थे और बहुत से काम हुए थे, आप देखेंगे कि उनके बारे में भी कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। एक समझौता कोल मजदूरों का 1970 में हुआ था कि मजदूर क्या काम करेंगे, उसका भी इस एवार्ड में कोई प्रबंध नहीं है।

इतने दिनों के दौरान बहुत सारी वहां नयी मशीनें लगायी गयी थीं। वे मशीनें भारत में भी बनायी गयी थीं, और दूसरे देशों से भी मंगा कर लगायी गयी थीं। उन मशीनों के लिए जो टेक्नीशियन रखे गये थे उनके ग्रेड के बारे में, उनके जो बूस डीस्क्रिप्शन के बारे में भी कुछ पता नहीं है कि उनकी क्या मजदूरी होगी, वे किस कायदे-कानून से गवर्न होंगे। पब्लिक सेक्टर की जितनी कंपनियां हैं उनमें भी अलग-अलग कंपनियों में अलग-अलग कानून हैं, अलग-अलग कायदे हैं, अलग-अलग सर्विस कंडीशंस हैं। अभी हाल में बीकारो स्टील सिटी में ए० ई० ओ० टी० ने एक महीने की हड़ताल की। वहां केवल

एक हजार चालीस आदमी हड़ताल पर थे लेकिन इस हड़ताल से राष्ट्र का एक सौ करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। इस हड़ताल को समाप्त कराने का हम लोगों ने पूरा प्रयत्न किया। हम मंत्री जी से मिले, बिहार में भी लोगों से मिले, कि यह हड़ताल समाप्त हो जाए लेकिन हड़ताल शीघ्र समाप्त नहीं हुई। इससे बहुत बड़ा नुकसान लोगों का हुआ। ये जो क्रेन आपरेटर्स थे, ये लोग टेक्नीशियन हैं, इनके काम बन्द कर देने से सारा काम बन्द हो गया और उत्पादन होना रुक गया। वहां पर केवल तनख्वाह देने के लिए ही बाकी लोगों की हाजरी होती थी। प्रोडक्शन वहां नहीं होता था। इससे भी राष्ट्र का नुकसान होता है। इसलिए मैं श्रम मंत्री जी से अपील करता हूँ कि वे इंडस्ट्रियल बिल जल्दी से लायें। आप मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनों की बात करते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये हड़तालें क्यों होती हैं? आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० और आई० टी० यू० सी० के लोग बहुत जोर से कहते हैं कि सरकार हड़तालें और तालाबन्दी पर काबू नहीं करती है। मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि जो भी एच० एम० एस० की मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनें हैं, सी० टी० यू० की यूनियन हो या कोई इंडीपेंडेंट यूनियन हो, सब की मान्यता छीन ली गयी थी। जिन लोगों ने एमर्जेन्सी का समर्थन किया था उन्होंने लोगों को आज भी मान्यता प्राप्त है। इस सदन में जो भाई आज विरोध पक्ष में बैठे हुए हैं उन्होंने के हाथों में आज फिर मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनें हैं। आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० के लोग स्ट्राइक करते हैं। वे लोग सेबोटेज कराते हैं। 5 नवम्बर से लेकर 13 नवम्बर तक आपके बीकारो थर्मल पावर स्टेशन और चन्द्रपुरा थर्मल पावर स्टेशन में तोड़-फोड़ की गयी। अगर यह तोड़-फोड़ चार मिनट के अन्दर डिटेक्ट नहीं होती तो उससे पावर का आइसिस हो जाता और आगे चल कर बहुत सारा नुकसान राष्ट्र को उठाना पड़ता। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि मजदूरों की यूनियनों को नयी

[श्री राम दास सिंह]

मेम्बरशिप के आधार पर, गुप्त मतदान के आधार पर नये सिरे से मान्यता देनी चाहिये। नहीं तो आप चाहे जितना खोजते रहें, जितना टटोलते रहें, आपको सच्चाई नहीं मिलेगी। यह सारी बातें ट्रिपार्टाइट कमेटी में भी आयी थीं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में जितने तथ्य हैं, जितने फेक्ट्स हैं, इनके बारे में सरकार को पहले ही सोच लेना चाहिए और इसके पहले ही बोर्ड बना लेना चाहिए ताकि छानबीन करके जितने भी कानूनों में डिफेक्ट्स हैं, उनमें सुधार लाया जा सके। तभी समय से पहले उस कमेटी को काम दिया जा सकता है।

जहाँ तक सेप्टी की बात है पब्लिक सेक्टर में 1 करोड़ 28 लाख 90 हजार के करीब मजदूर काम करते हैं। चूँकि सेप्टी के नियमों का पालन नहीं किया जाता है इस वास्ते एक्सीडेंट्स जो हो जाते हैं उनको देखें। चासनाला में हुआ, सुदामाडीह कालियारी में हुआ, ठोरी कालियारी में हुआ और उसमें तो 369 आदमी मारे गये थे। इन एक्सीडेंट्स पर कमीशन बिठाए गए थे। उन्होंने रिपोर्ट दी है। ये रिपोर्टें श्रम मंत्रालय में बरसों हो गए हैं पड़ी हुई हैं लेकिन दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है। अगर कार्रवाई नहीं करनी है तो फिर कमीशन बिठाने से फायदा क्या है? इस कारण से भी मजदूरों में असन्तोष व्याप्त है। सिर्फ एमर्जेन्सी में हुई ज्यादतियों के कारण ही नहीं इन कारणों से भी है। इस तरह की चीजों की वजह से भी ये बातें हो रही हैं।

पब्लिक सेक्टर जिसकी बात चल रही है उसमें बहुत ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार है, राष्ट्रीय धन का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। आज भी लोग आए हैं और उन्होंने बताया है कि दुग्धा कालियारी में आग लगी हुई है, बेरमों कोल फील्डज में लगी हुई है, साउथ कर्मपुरा की कालियारी में लगी हुई है, बी० सी० सी० एल० के अरिया कोल फील्डज में लगी हुई

है। इस तरह से कई स्थानों पर लगी हुई है। लगी हुई है या लगाई गई है यह तो इनकवायरी करने पर ही पता चल सकता है। कोयले की जो चोरी होती है और उस वजह से कोल शार्ट हो जाता है तो दो चार जगह जानबूझकर आग लगा दी जाती है और पांच हजार टन कोयला जला होता है तो पांच लाख टन लिख कर कोयले की चोरी को छिपाया जाता है।

हम लोग तीस बरस से सुनते आ रहे हैं लेबर मैनेजमेंट पार्टिसिपेशन की बात। सभी जगह इसको लागू किया जायेगा इसको सुनते हुए हम आ रहे हैं। यह सरकार बनी तो इसने भी एक कमेटी बिठाई 31 मई को। कमेटी ने 6 फरवरी, 1978 को अपनी रिपोर्ट भी दे दी। लेकिन मंत्रालय चुपचाप बैठा हुआ है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह पार्टिसिपेशन लॉस और गेन के लिए ही नहीं होना चाहिये बल्कि इंडस्ट्री की जो व्यवस्था है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है उसमें मजदूरों का क्या हाथ होगा, यह भी लेबर मैनेजमेंट पार्टिसिपेशन में आना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो मनमाने ढंग से धन का जो दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, मनमाने ढंग से मजदूरों पर जो जुल्म हो रहा है यह होता रहेगा। उनको काम से हटा दिया जाता है, मनमाने ढंग से चार्ज शीट कर दिया जाता है। मैंने देखा है बी सी सी एल में जितने मुकदमों के केस होते हैं उनका सुप्रीम कोर्ट से जा कर ही फैसला होता है। इस लिटिगेशन में अफसरों को कोई नुकसान नहीं होता है। बेटा ए डी ए आदि सब खर्च ले लेते हैं। छः बरस के बाद मजदूर के पक्ष में निर्णय हुआ और वेजेज के साथ उनको मजदूरों का पैसा देना पड़ता है। इस तरह की बातें होती रहती हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री राम दास सिंह: पहले बोलने वालों को आपने ज्यादा समय दिया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले बोलने वालों को ज्यादा समय और बाद में बोलने वालों को समय ही न मिले यह तो कोई बात नहीं। आप जल्दी खत्म करें।

श्री राम दास सिंह : अब आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर को लें। उनका वहां मनमाना रुख होता है। वहां पर 67 लाख 90 हजार आदमी काम करते हैं। उन पर कोई कानून लागू नहीं होता है। जितनी भी वेज आप तय कर दें उनको नहीं दी जाती है। सेप्टी के जो कानून हैं उनका वहां कतई पालन नहीं होता है। उन पर लेकर डिपार्टमेंट का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। वहां मनमाने जुल्म लेबर पर होते हैं।

एग्रिकल्चर मजदूरों की बात को आप ले। स्टेट मिनिस्टर साहब ने परसों बड़ा जोर दे कर कहा था कि इनके लिए हम लोग काम करने जा रहे हैं। अपनी रिपोर्ट में आपने कहा कि दो करोड़ रुपये का आपने उनके लिए प्रावधान किया है। एग्रिकल्चर में 4 करोड़ 75 लाख मजदूर काम करते हैं। 3 करोड़ 17 लाख पुरुष हैं और 1 करोड़ 58 लाख औरतें हैं। उनके पास न घर है, न उनके लिए तनख्वाह का कोई कानून है, न उनके लिए दवाई की कोई व्यवस्था है और न ही वे लोग संगठित हैं। जितने भी कानून बने हैं वे देहातों में लागू नहीं होते हैं। और आज जो पांच करोड़ के करीब मजदूर हैं उन कीमती के आप कौन से कदम उठाते जा रहे हैं? इनकी रिपोर्ट में है कि हम मजदूर सैल बना करके मीटिंग करेंगे, सेमिनार करेंगे। जहां पर पीने दो करोड़ औरतें काम करती हैं क्या उनके लिये कोई मेटर्निटी बनिफिट की स्कीम है? क्या क्रीशेज (creches) हैं उनके बच्चों के लिए? मेरा निवेदन है कि आप जिन्दगी की जरूरत की चीजों में से कोई

एक मुद्दा चुन लें, चाहे बच्चों को कम्पलसरी शिक्षा दें, चाहे उनको जीने का साधन दें, चाहे मकान दें, कोई एक आइटम अगर लागू करें तो मैं समझूंगा कि सरकार खेतिहर मजदूरों की राहत के लिये कुछ काम कर रही है। नहीं तो मीटिंग और लेक्चरबाजी करने से और जो योजनायें हैं, उससे कोई काम नहीं होने वाला है। यह जो वेज फिक्सेशन उनके बीच में हुआ है उस तरह की बातें ले कर उनकी तकलीफें दूर की जायें। और इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन के बारे में जितनी भी मशीनरी है, जितना भी दुरुपयोग हो रहा है उसका कुछ कहना नहीं। आज कोयले का प्रोडक्शन टारगेट पूरा हो गया। लेकिन कितना लौस हुआ? आज बिजली का कितना परसेंटेज उत्पादन हो रहा है, उसका क्या कारण है? और जो उत्पादन कम हो रहा है उसका दूसरी इंडस्ट्री पर कितना असर पड़ता है, इसका सुचारु रूप से काम नहीं चल रहा है, असंतोष है, मैनेजमेंट में भ्रष्टाचार भी है। इसलिये मैं पुनः श्रम मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि समय आ गया है छानबीन करके इस वर्ष के अन्त तक समुचित कार्यवाही करें। नहीं तो भविष्य में इंडस्ट्रियल वैल्ट के लिये बड़ा अंधकारमय समय होगा और हर जगह उत्पादन के साथ साथ अशांति फैलेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि जो मैंने सुझाव दिये हैं मंत्री महोदय उन पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेंगे।

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे (बम्बई उत्तर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं श्रम मंत्री श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा जी को जरूर अभिनन्दन करना चाहूंगी कि आपात स्थिति के दौरान में जो परिस्थिति पूरे श्रम विभाग के लिये हो गई थी, मजदूरों के लिये हो गई थी उसमें सुधार करने का काम आपके मंत्रालय ने किया। एक बात जरूर है कि आपात स्थिति के दौरान में जिस प्रकार से मजदूरों की दबाया गया

[श्रीमती मृणाल गौर]

था यह बिल्कुल स्वाभाविक था कि आपात स्थिति उठने के बाद दबाये गये मजदूरों का आन्दोलन और जोर से शुरू हो जाये। और यह देखते हुए उसमें मुझे कोई आश्चर्य नहीं लग रहा है कि औद्योगिक अशांति आज भी बनी हुई है।

मैंने माननीय साठे का भाषण पढ़ा तो मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि 1977 में जो श्रम दिन नष्ट हुए उसका हिसाब लगाते समय वह 1976 के साथ तुलना कर रहे थे। जरूर 1976 में इमरजेन्सी को ले कर जैसा मैंने कहा अस्वाभाविक रूप से मजदूरों को दबाये जाने से कुछ श्रम दिन कुछ कम हो गये, कम नष्ट हो गये, उसकी संख्या कम हो गई। लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगी कि उसमें हालातबन्दियों के जरिये ज्यादा श्रम दिन लौस्ट हुए। लॉक आउट्स ज्यादा हुए इमर-जेंसी के दौरान, और मजदूरों को अपनी लड़ाई करने का मौका नहीं मिल रहा था। लेकिन 1977 में जिस प्रकार से जो आपने आंकड़ा दिया है 212 लाख श्रम दिन नष्ट हुए, अध्यक्ष महोदय, केवल आंकड़े से कि कितने श्रम दिन नष्ट हुए, यह चिन्ता की बात नहीं है, मेरी दृष्टि में असल में चिन्ता-जनक परिस्थिति यह है कि एक जो नया सिलसिला खासकर महाराष्ट्र और बम्बई बेलापुर थाने की पट्टी में हम देख रहे हैं। असल में जिसको हम ट्रेड यूनियन कह सकते हैं मजदूर आन्दोलन कुछ है ही नहीं। जो है वह गुण्डागर्दी है, जानबूझकर मजदूरों पर खूनी हमला करना, उनको स्टैब करना, सरिया से मारना, यह मजदूर आन्दोलन नहीं हो सकता है।

मैंने इस परिस्थिति का विवेचन करने और समझने की कोशिश की है। वैसे तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास इसकी पूरी

लिस्ट है, लेकिन आप घंटी बजायेंगे, इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए, मैं पूरा पढ़ नहीं पाऊंगी, इसलिये नहीं पढ़ रही हूँ, लेकिन इतना जरूर कहना चाहती हूँ, 267 कारखाने आज बन्द हैं जिसमें से 62 प्रतिशत कारखानों पर तो इंटक के डा० दत्ता सामन्त की यूनियन है, जहां जानबूझकर इस प्रकार के झगड़े खड़े किये जाते हैं। जो हड़ताल चल रही है, बहुत नजदीक से देखने का हमको भी मौका मिलता है। हमारे यहां भी काफी कारखाने हैं और हम यह देख रहे हैं कि उनमें मजदूरों की असली डिमांडज को लेकर स्ट्राइक होती हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है। कई जगह पर इन्टर-यूनियन राइवलरी है। कई जगह पर पहले एग्रीमेंट कर लेते हैं और फिर एग्रीमेंट तोड़कर फायदा उठा लेते हैं। जो मजदूर बाधा देते हैं, बीच में आते हैं, उनके ऊपर कारखाने में या कारखाने के बाहर गुण्डे लगाकर उनको मारने का कितने जोरों से काम आज चल रहा है यह भी देखने की बात है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगी इस पर जरूर उनको विचार करना चाहिये।

मैंने काफी मजदूरों की हड़ताल नजदीक से देखी है और मैं समझती हूँ कि कलैक्टिव वॉर्गेनिंग से मजदूर अपनी मांगों को हासिल कर लेते हैं। लेकिन मैं यह भी जानती हूँ कि देश में इस प्रकार की हवा तैयार की जाती है कि संगठित मजदूर फायदा उठा लेते हैं और जो असंगठित मजदूर हैं, दूसरे संवर्गन आफ सोसाइटीज हैं, वह उनको बीच में रखकर फायदा उठा लेते हैं। लेकिन मुझे विश्वास है कि अगर हम ठीक ढंग से संगठित मजदूरों की न्यायोचित मांगें देकर उन्हें साथ में ले लेते हैं तो उनके जरिये हम इस समाज में कुछ नया सिलसिला भी शुरू कर सकते हैं। लेकिन कलैक्टिव वॉर्गेनिंग का प्रिंसिपल यह नहीं कि कुछ मजदूरों और अफसरों पर हमला करके इस प्रकार से कुछ सवाल हल करने की कोशिश हो, यह मेरी दृष्टि से बहुत चिन्तनीय बात है। इसकी

तरफ हमें देखना चाहिये । महाराष्ट्र में श्री दत्ता सामन्त की यूनियन, दीना वामा की यूनियन, शिव सेना की यूनियन और दूसरी ऐसी यूनियनें हैं जो यही तरीका अपनाती हैं ।

मैं बहुत दुःख और संताप के साथ कहती हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र की सरकार किसी प्रकार से भी ऐसी गुण्डागर्दी करने वाली यूनियनों को दबाने की कोशिश नहीं कर रही है । एक तरफ मालिक लोग मजदूरों की सही मांगों को दबाने के लिये ऐसी यूनियनों का उपयोग कर लेते हैं और दूसरी तरफ आज जो वहां सरकार है, वह भी इस प्रकार की यूनियनों को मदद देती है । मुझे लगता है कि डा० दत्ता सामन्त जैसे लोग, हो सकता है चुनाव में पार्टी के लिये उपयोगी होते हों, इसलिये उनको मदद मिलती है । इस तरह से जो काम चल रहा है, उसके बारे में मैं कहूंगी कि आप जरूर कुछ करें ।

आपात स्थिति के दौरान जिन लोगों को निकाला गया था, उनको वापिस लेना चाहिये । इसकी कोशिश आपके मंत्रालय ने कुछ की है, लेकिन आज भी मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि कई ऐसी प्राइवेट इंडस्ट्रीज और पब्लिक सेक्टर में ऐसे संस्थान हैं, जिनमें उस वक्त निकाले गये लोगों को अभी तक न्याय नहीं मिला है । दुःख के साथ यह भी कहना पड़ता है कि एक साल तक रुकने के बाद भी जब न्याय उनको नहीं मिलता है तो लोगों का विश्वास आपके मंत्रालय से उठ जाता है । इसके लिये हम लोगों को जागरूकता से देखना चाहिये । मिसाल के तौर पर मैं आपको अटॉमिक एनर्जी विभाग के कुछ लोगों की बात बताती हूँ जिनको उस वक्त निकाला गया था और वापिस नहीं लिया गया । इंडियन आयल कम्पनी के एक आफिसर पाठक को वहां से निकाला गया, वह कोर्ट में गये, कोर्ट के आर्डर हो गये कि उनको वापिस लेना चाहिये, लेकिन आज 6 महीने हो गये, उनको वापिस नहीं ले

रहे हैं, कोई जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं । प्रिमेच्योर रिटायरमेंट जिनका किया गया, उनके बारे में भी कुछ नहीं हुआ । हजारों की तादाद में ऐसे लोग हैं जिनको आपात स्थिति के दौरान प्रिमेच्योर रिटायर किया गया । इन लोगों के बारे में गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ आर्डर्स निकाले हैं, होम मिनिस्ट्री से भी आर्डर निकले हैं कुछ रिव्यू वगैरह करने के लेकिन उसके आगे क्या हुआ कुछ पता नहीं । कई ऐसे केसेज पड़े हुए हैं । यहां मैं सिन्धिया की स्ट्राइक की तरफ भी ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगी कि उनके जनरल सेक्रेटरी को अन्यायपूर्ण तरीके से निकाला गया था । आठ महीने तक वह आपके पास आते रहे, कहते रहे कि हम को न्याय दिलाइए । आप नहीं दिला सके तब उन्होंने हड़ताल की । लेकिन हड़ताल के बाद भी, मैं जानती हूँ कि आप की पूरी सहानुभूति उन के साथ थी, फिर भी आप उन्हें न्याय नहीं दिला सके । क्या अगर कोई प्राइवेट कम्पनी, सरकार जब चाहती है तब भी वर्कर्स को न्याय नहीं देना चाहती तो आप उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कर सकते ? क्या आप इस प्रकार की उन को छूट दे देंगे कि वे वर्कर्स के साथ अन्याय करें और फिर भी उन के ऊपर कोई ऐक्शन न हो । मैं आप से यह कहूंगी कि इस बारे में जितने भी केसेज बाकी हैं उन को आप तुरन्त देखें ।

आप ने बोनस फिर वापस दे दिया, बहुत ही अच्छा काम किया । कम्पलसरी डिपॉजिट वापस देने का फैसला किया । बहुत ही अच्छा किया । आज ही अभी एनाउंसमेंट की गई कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स को जो कुछ डी ए दे रहे हैं, पहले नेशनल डिफेंस बांड में देने के लिए कहते थे, लेकिन वह आप जब कैश दे देंगे । मैं यह कहती हूँ कि क्या यह नहीं हो सकता था कि यह सब जो काम आप ने किया इसे और जरा ग्रेसफुली करते ? इसके लिए मजदूरों को लड़ा कर, फिर बाद में करें या

[श्रीमती मृणाल गोरें]

इस प्रकार से करें कि इस में देर लगे और मजदूर कहे कि यह ठीक नहीं हो रहा है, तभी आप जा कर उसे बदल कर लाएं ? ठीक है, आखिर इस में एक तो बात यह साबित होती है कि कुछ लोकतंत्र आप मानते हैं और मजदूरों का पैसा, प्रेशर आता है तो देते हैं। प्रेशर आने पर आप उस को मंजूर करते हैं, इस में कोई शक नहीं है। लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि अगर इन सब चीजों में और ग्रेस से आप कुछ करते तो हो सकता था कि इस देश के अन्दर मजदूरों के पूरे जगत में एक नई हवा बनाने में आप कामयाब हो जाते। खुद अपनी ओर से अगर आप उन से कहते कि जरूर आप को न्याय हम दें रहें है लेकिन अपने देश में दूसरे असंगठित मजदूर हैं जिनको कुछ नहीं मिल रहा है उनकी तरफ आपको देखना होगा और इसीलिए आपको पैसा नेशनल डिफेंड बांड में देना चाहिए तो मेरा खयाल है कि मजदूर जरूर इस में आप के साथ सहयोग करते। मुझे लगता है कि आज भी इस प्रकार की चीजों में सजग रह कर हमें काम करना चाहिए। आप ने ट्राइपार्टाइट की बात फिर से शुरू कर दी। कई चीजों में देर लगा कर शुरू की है। लेकिन एक काम्प्रोहिंसिव बिल लाने के लिए जो कोशिश आप की चल रही है, ऐसा न हो जायें। कि उस में बहुत देर हो जाय। ऐसा न हो कि मजदूरों का जो पेशेस है वह टूट जाय, यह देखने की जिम्मेदारी आप की रहेगी। मैं यह कहूंगी कि आप बहुत ही जल्दी इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशंस के ऊपर काम्प्रोहिंसिव बिल ले आएँ और वैसे ही दूसरी बात वर्कर्स पार्टिसिपेशन के लिए भी कहना चाहूंगी। मैं जानती हूँ, आप कहेंगे कि उस पर काफी कुछ एक्सपेसाइज चल रही है, हम काफी मेहनत कर रहे हैं, इन को बुलाया, उन को बुलाया, मजदूरों को बुलाया, एम्प्लायर्स को बुलाया, सरकार को बुलाया,

स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के श्रम मंत्रियों को बुलाया। यह बात ठीक है, आप ने काफी किया है। लेकिन और जरा जल्दी इन चीजों के बारे में हम लोगों को काम करना चाहिए।

खेतिहर मजदूरों के बारे में जो आप ने कहा है, बिल्कुल बात सही है कि उनके लिए मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट कई जगहों पर बना है, मेरा खयाल है लगभग सभी प्रान्तों में ऐसा हुआ होगा लेकिन उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन बिल्कुल नहीं हो रहा है, वह लागू नहीं किया जा रहा है। इस के साथ साथ जो कमेटी वगैरह बनाने का काम है वह नहीं हो रहा है और इसीलिए आज तो यह मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट केवल कागज पर रह गया है। खेतिहर मजदूरों को मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट का कोई फायदा नहीं मिलता है। उस को संगठित करना भी बहुत मुश्किल है। सब राजनैतिक दल इस चीज को कहते आये हैं लेकिन आज तक किसी भी राजनैतिक दल का सही रूप में कोई संगठन इन का नहीं है। यह मैं जानती हूँ। इस में कठिनाई क्या है, यह भी मैं जानती हूँ। लेकिन इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करके खेतिहर मजदूरों के सवालों को हल करना चाहिए। मैं जानती हूँ जनवरी टू आपने कांफ्रेंस भी की थी जिसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद भी देना चाहती हूँ। आपने इसमें गति तो दी है लेकिन खेतिहर मजदूरों की समस्याओं के बारे में जोर लगा कर उनको हल करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

अनुसूचित जमात के मजदूरों के लिए आपने सेल बनाया है। रेलवे में मेरे खयाल से अनुसूचित जमात के मजदूरों की शिकायतों का जल्दी निराकरण करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है लेकिन मैं समझती हूँ सभी मंत्रालयों में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। दूसरी सेमी गवर्नमेंट एजेंसीज में भी अनुसूचित जाति जमात के मजदूरों की शिकायतें दूर

करने के लिए कोई खास व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ।

बोनस और सी डी एस वापिस करने में आपने थोड़ी देरी की । आयु बीमा कर्मचारियों का कहना था कि आपात स्थिति में हमारा एग्रीमेंट रद्द हुआ, उनको न्याय देने में आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट से मजबूर हुए लेकिन अगर खुद फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट इसको कर देता तो अच्छा होता । जो फोल्ड आफिसर्स हैं उनकी मांगें आज भी कायम हैं । उनकी मांगें फाइनेंशियल नहीं हैं । आपात स्थिति में जिस प्रकार से उनके साथ एग्रीमेंट हुआ है उसको आपको देखना चाहिए । मुझे आप से यही प्रार्थना करनी है कि आपके मंत्रालय को सरकार के दूसरे मंत्रालयों को कहना चाहिए कि कृपा करके अपने कर्मचारियों के साथ थोड़ी सहानुभूति ज्यादा रखें और अगर उनके कोई मामले हो तो उनको सुलझाने का काम जल्दी करें ।

आखिर में मैं कुछ स्त्री और पुरुष मजदूरों के समान पारिश्रमिक के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ । ईक्वल रेम्युनेशन ऐक्ट 1975 का जो है उस पर पूरी तरह से अमल हो रहा है। उसमें ऐसे प्राविजनस थे जैसे—

Advisory Committees for promoting employment opportunities of women, appointment of authorities for hearing complaints, appellate authorities, inspectors.

इस के बारे में क्या हुआ ? प्लान्टेशन इन्डस्ट्री के बारे में मैं कहना चाहती हूँ । रिपोर्ट के पेज 45 पर दिया है :

"The matter was examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law and a clarification was issued to the State Governments indicating that the nature of work and not the output was to be the criterion for determining whether the work is similar or not. Output of male and female workers was, therefore, not relevant for determining whether the work was the same or of similar nature".

यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है । अभी भी वहाँ के मालिकों ने इसको मंजूर नहीं किया है ।

यह प्रिंसिपल अगर मंजूर नहीं होता है तो ईक्वल रेम्युनेशन फर ईक्वल वर्क का कोई अर्थ ही नहीं रह जायेगा । सरकार ने जो स्टैंड लिया है वह बिल्कुल सही है लेकिन जो मालिक इसको मंजूर नहीं कर रहे हैं वे भी इसको मंजूर करें—इस बात को आपको देखना चाहिए ।

एक चीज की ओर मैं मंत्री जी का खास ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगी । इस देश में 11 साल तक महिला प्रधान मंत्री रहें लेकिन महिला प्रधान मंत्री के रहते जो नहीं हो सका वह आपके जमाने में हो गया । आप प्लानिंग कमीशन को वर्किंग ग्रुप आफ एम्प्लायमेंट टू वीमेन के लिए एक सेल सेटअप करने के लिए मनवा सके, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद देना है । मुझे प्लानिंग कमीशन के सदस्य श्री राज कृष्ण जी के साथ भी चर्चा करने का मौका मिला । महिलाओं को ज्यादा नौकरियां मिलें, ज्यादा रोजगार मिलें—इस के लिए क्या करना चाहिए, इन सब बातों पर काफी चर्चा हुई । मैं इस समय एक दो ठोस सुझाव देना चाहूंगी । इस समय सभी क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं की संख्या कम होती जा रही है । 1963 में टैक्स-टाइल्ड में महिलाओं की संख्या 5.5 परसेंट थी, 1972 में वह गिर कर 4.6 परसेंट रह गई । माइन्ड के क्षेत्र में 1963 में महिलाओं की संख्या 14.2 परसेंट थी, जो 1972 में गिर कर 11.6 परसेंट रह गई । प्लांटेशन में थोड़ी कम गिरी हैं—1963 में 47.9 परसेंट थी, लेकिन 1972 में 47.7 परसेंट रह गई । एग्रीकल्चर में, यद्यपि वर्कर्स की डेफिनीशन उस में कुछ अलग है, फिर भी उस में काफी फर्क पड़ा है । उन फैक्ट्रीज में, जिन को अपने रिटर्न सबमिट करने पड़ते हैं, 1963 में महिलाओं की संख्या 10.36 परसेंट थी, जो 1972 में गिर कर 8.73 परसेंट हो गई । आप देखेंगे कि सभी जगहों पर महिलाओं को कम नौकरियां मिलने लगी हैं ।

[श्रीमती मंगल गोरे]

मेरा सुझाव है कि महिलाओं को बोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग ज्यादा से ज्यादा देने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए, दूसरे एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के जो बोर्ड्स हैं उनमें महिलाओं को लीजिए ताकि उन को ज्यादा नौकरियां मिलने की दृष्टि से कुछ काम हो सके।

आज जो महिलायें काम करने जाती हैं, उन की एक सब से बड़ी समस्या उन के बाल-बच्चों की देखभाल की होती है। एग्रीकल्चर के क्षेत्र में जो महिलायें खेतीहर मजदूर के रूप में काम करती हैं, उन के बाल-बच्चों की देखभाल कौन करता है? यदि उन के यहां 7-8 साल की लड़की है तो वह छोटे-बच्चों को देखती है, जिस के कारण छोटी लड़कियों की शिक्षा बन्द हो जाती है और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उन के ड्राप-आउट का परिमाण बहुत बढ़ रहा है? इस लिए मेरा कहना है कि छोटे बच्चों की देखभाल की दृष्टि से और महिलाओं में शिक्षा का ड्राप-आउट कम हो, इस दृष्टि से खेतिहर मजदूर महिलाओं के बच्चों की देखभाल के लिए "कैश" व्यवस्था होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। यदि आप "चाइल्ड-केअर-फैसिलिटी" की मिनिमम नोट्स प्रोग्राम में प्लानिंग कमिशन से मनवा सकें तो इस से खेतिहर मजदूर महिलाओं को बहुत मदद मिलेगी, उन के बच्चों की देखभाल भी हो सकेगी और साथ ही उन को ज्यादा नौकरियां मिल सकेंगी। आप इस प्रोग्राम को "मिनिमम नोट्स फैसिलिटी" में इन्क्लूड करायें—ऐसा मेरा अनुरोध है।

मैं आशा करती हूं कि श्रम मंत्रालय के कामों में काफी सुधार होगा और अभी तक जो कुछ आप ने किया है, उस के लिए आप को पुनः धन्यवाद दे कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करती हूं।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): First of all, going through the report of the Ministry for the year 1977-78, you will find that in certain matters attempts have been made on certain basic problems which

have been left out in the past periods. Restructuring the tripartite machinery, the Committee on comprehensive Industrial Relations, Committee on Workers' Participation, the Committee on Consumer Price Index and other special conferences on agricultural bonded labour—these are all things worth mentioning. But I would like to point out in this connection regarding the reinstatement of victimised employees. Even though it was stated in the last session that the government have almost given orders to the various Ministries that those who were victimised, especially, during the emergency, should be reinstated, I am sorry to say that except in the Railways, in the Audit, in Defence, in P. & T. and in so many other Government Departments and also in private undertakings, thousands of employees are still kept out. I would request the hon. Minister to pay attention to this. His impression is that it is being solved very promptly, but that is not the position.

Now I shall skip over to the overall position of man days lost in 1977. I am not comparing with those of 1976. That is not my point whether 1976 was better or 1977 was better; I am not saying anything in that regard. In 1977, 21.21 million man days were lost. Out of that 50% was due to the lock outs. What was his phenomenon of 50% man days lost by lock-outs? If you go into the history of this, you will find that there is no justification behind these lock outs. Most of them are unjustified. It is simply to coerce or intimidate the workers. For instance, two days back there was a report in the press about lock out in the Premier Tyre Factory, Kerala. One labourer was demanded to help in a particular section of the factory. The employer refused to allot anyone. The workers could not carry out the work. Immediately the factory was on a lock out and 2,000 workers were on the street.

These lock outs are an instrument to intimidate the workers and to bring down the workers to their knees.

In 1977, the man days lost are 21.21 million. 50% of these are lock outs. What is the condition all over the country? We see strikes and lock outs. It is told that certain elements are just intimidating or some persons with political motivation are creating all these things. It is not true. But really there are some basic problems which give rise to all this.

Please have a look on the picture in the country—in the Centre, in the States, in the public sectors or in the private sectors. You may take Railways. The Railway workers, General insurance employees, LIC workers and various

other sections—all are showing resentment every day. Demonstrations are going on in this country. In all these places what is happening? A peculiar situation is developing.

Certain instances make certain things clear. Certain peculiar things happened in certain factories in U.P., Haridwar, Bihar, etc. The employers with the help of their securitymen beat, shoot down the workers. They had the audacity to do all these things. They can beat the workers to bring them on the feet of their employers. This situation is developing.

Due to deficit financing in the Budget and also due to certain indirect taxation, inflationary tendency is sure to develop. Discontentment is brewing in this country. Workers could show their resentment only through direct actions.

The peculiar feature of these direct actions in the Centre and in the States is that we found most of the trade unions meet on the common platform. The allegation is that these strikes are politically motivated. But that is not the fact.

What is the root cause of all this? We know there is the lack of proper industrial relation machinery these days. There are multiplicity of unions. These are also some other causes to these problems. With all these things this cannot be taken so lightly. In UP it has happened. In Bailadilla it has happened. The whole contract system has played havoc in that area. There have been cases of whole sale burning of huts. This has been done deliberately. It is done to see that the workers do not stay there or agitate for their reemployment. As I just explained, in U.P. they have declared all strikes as illegal. They declared the Electricity Workers' strike as illegal even though there was no strike notice. Recently demonstrations before the U.P. Assembly for Trade Union rights have been banned. In Punjab and in Rajasthan also demonstrations have been very severely dealt with. Section 144 is being freely used to ban meetings and to ban demonstrations. Strikes have been banned in Delhi. Central and State Governments have taken an attitude not to negotiate on any demands when any strike is going on, and thus prolonging strikes and struggles. There have been several cases of firings on workers killing scores of them, in Rajasthan mines, Kanpur, Bokaro, Dhanbad, Shahibabad, Midland, Lucknow, Bailadilla etc. How do all these things compare with your 'fall-claims' to give workers trade union rights? This is the question which I would like to ask.

Now I come to the very important question of Bonus. Regarding Bonus, your manifesto clearly states that 'Bonus is a deferred wage.' Well, even it is a deferred wage, why should there be any *ad hoc* decisions?

I feel that you should make an announcement on bonus before 1978 August because in 1978 August, bonus is due for the workers in two or three States including Kerala State.

Therefore, unless you come up with an announcement in this regard, the workers will be forced to resort to agitational methods.

The hon Minister might say that we have to wait for the report of the Bhoothalingam Committee. Sir, all the trade unions, (irrespective of political affiliations) have unequivocally stated that they have got nothing to do with this Bhoothalingam Committee and they are not going to wait for its decisions. It is considered to be a sort of ghost hanging over their heads.

So, Sir, without waiting for this report the Minister himself should come out with the necessary announcement declaring the principle which will be accepted by the Trade Unions also. I do not want to go into the details in this respect.

Then, Sir, several times, responsible Ministers—including the hon. Labour Minister—have stated that there is no intention on the part of the Government to declare a 'Wage Freeze'. In this connection, I would like to quote from a letter of the Bureau of Public Enterprises, dated 27th August, 1977. It says:—

"As you may be aware, Government has since set up a study group on wages, incomes and prices under the Chairmanship of Shri S. Bhoothalingam *vide* Ministry of Finance OM No. 2(66)/78-BPE-9 GM-I) dated 13 October, 1977.

The Study Group is to submit its report to Government within six months. Government have decided that no new wage agreements should be signed in the high wage public sector undertakings i.e. the undertakings where the current level of wages is higher than that in vogue in the generality of public enterprises, till such time as the policy on incomes and wages is formulated on the basis of the recommendations of the study group mentioned earlier, unless such agreements result in a reduction of disparities in the terms and conditions of service, compared to the bulk of the public enterprises.

[Shri K. A. Rajan]

(The minimum wage—basic pay plus D.A. at the minimum—of the lowest level is Rs. 415 per month. The corresponding emoluments, basic pay plus DA at the maximum of the highest scale covered by agreements with the workers has been generally in the range of Rs. 1000—1050, the actual figure depending on the types of posts covered by the agreements. These figures may be taken as illustrative of the level of emoluments applicable to the majority of public enterprises, so far as the unionised categories are concerned).

Government has further decided that in other undertakings also, the maximum restraint possible should be exercised during negotiations, where negotiations are to be undertaken.

Finally, in a such cases, high wage public enterprises and others, in respect of the wage agreements which my come up for review before the recommendations of the above mentioned study group and government decisions thereon become available, no new wage agreements should be finalised by any of the public enterprises without the administrative ministry getting the specific approval of Finance Minister. BPE may also be kindly consulted in the event of doubts as to whether the wage even in any undertaking is higher than that in the generality of public-sector enterprises."

They cannot do that without getting the specific approval from the Ministry of Finance. The Minister can also be consulted in the case of wage level to see whether it is higher in the undertakings or not. This is a circular issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises. Practically the D.A., formula and bonus are awaiting the Bhoothlingam Committee Report. This is what is happening now. Negotiations are going on in the H.M.T. and other public undertakings. But because of this directive from the Bureau of Public Enterprises, there is now a virtual wage freeze. None can escape that whatever may be the arguments. The working class is going to fight it out. On this question a joint trade union platform known as Working class front has been created. There, i-respective of party affiliations, the CITU, AITUC etc. and every other sector of trade union organisation has unequivocally stated that Bhoothalingam Committee must the wages of the working classes so that the country can flourish and industrial production may also be increased in this country.

I would like to appreciate the decision taken by the hon. Minister on a legislation which he is going to bring forward as initiated in Kerala by which the security of job and amenities and welfare of the agricultural workers are ensured. Whatever be the law or whatever reforms he may bring forward, how he is going to implement that in so far as rural agricultural masses are concerned. This is a very important question. Unless there is a machinery to deal with the problems, nothing is going to come out of the legislation.

I would like to remind you that whatever may be the legislation and whatever may be the good intentions with which you are doing so, on the rural agricultural sector, that can be implemented in this country only with the cooperation of the workers and their trade unionist and also with a strong administrative machinery.

With these few words, I conclude.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on Labour ministry's Demands for Grants. But, I am confining my remarks only to the plantation industry which employs a large number of people. The statistics given to me show that, at the time when India became free, the figure of plantation labour in tea was 9,83,000, in coffee it was 1,52,000 and in rubber it was nearly 45,000.

Today the figures are so pathetic that though the number of plantations in tea, coffee, rubber has increased by 200 per cent. On rubber from 13,900 plantations it has now gone up to 1,20,000. The number of labourers employed in tea plantation has come down from 10,33,000 in 1950 to 7,41,000 in 1973. In coffee, the number of workers in 1950 was 1,75,000. That has come down to 62,000 in 1976. In rubber, the plantation workers were 44,287 in 1950 but they have come down to 33,000 in 1975. Thus, though the number of plantations in tea, coffee and rubber has increased; more and more money has been invested in starting plantations or in expanding them, the Tea Board, Rubber Board and the Coffee Board have given enough money to the plantation owners for development of their plantations. Is it not surprising, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that the number of plantation workers has come down to nearly half. At the time of Independence the number of tea plantation workers in Assam was 8 60 lakh whereas in 1976-77 it came down to 4 13 lakhs. Sir, whereas the area under the tea plantation has increased by 30 per cent the number of tea plantation workers has come down to half. Why is it so ! I know it personally because of my contact with the labour. In

[Shri Purnanarayan Singh]

Cachar district of Assam in 1947-48 the number of tea plantation workers was 1·15 lakhs plus 15 thousand to 20 thousand casual labourers. Today the number has come down to 65,000 plus 15 thousand to 20 thousand casual labourers.

Sir, in 1947 the price per pound of an average good quality tea was Rs. 4·50. At that time the wages of tea plantation labourer—according to the Government statistics—was Rs. 1·53. Today the wages of tea plantation labourer is Rs. 3·15 (male) and Rs. 2·98 (female). Although the wages of both male and female workers are to be the same according to 1975 Act of Wages for men and women labourers yet this exploitation is there by enhancing workload.

14·03 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

Madam Chairman, the price of good quality tea per kg. was Rs. 29 whereas the production cost of tea in the plantations in the State of Assam is Rs. 4·75 per kg. Upon it is added 46 paise of excise levy and cess. So, the total production cost of best quality tea is not more than Rs. 6·00. That tea is still sold at Rs. 29 kg. here. Where is the parity between the production cost of tea and the selling price in the market? The best quality of tea with some blending, of course, is sold at Rs. 200 per pound in the London market. My point is: Is there any comparison between the wages paid to the workers and the money earned by the planters. If a planter owns one tea garden today, he becomes owner of two gardens in the third year. The planters are making money and so also the Government is. Government is earning—according to the figures quoted by Mr. Mohan Dharja the other day in Calcutta—to the tune of Rs. 550 crores as foreign exchange from tea exports. The Government also earned Rs. 533·0 crores as excise duty. And on the export of tea, Government earned Rs. 5·0 per Kg. more. Is that not an enormous amount? It is used to earn much more money. From the factory, avoiding auction, tea is taken to places like Amritsar, Wadi Bunder, Sundar Nagar. From these places it is smuggled out to Pakistan, Middle-East countries and also to other parts of the world. There are some fixed places and ports through which tea is smuggled out. Thus they are able to sell tea at higher prices and avoid export duty and other duty to be paid to the Government. Now, though they earn money the condition of the tea labourers is very bad. The hon. minister has been elected by a section of the people of the workers who are half-naked and half-starved Adivasis. There are

Scheduled Caste people from Madras, Orissa and also from Madhya Pradesh. They live in 'jhopris'. They are worse than the people living on the foot-path of Bombay or in any other city. Nowadays there is drought in Cachar district and the 'jhopris' have been burnt down by fire and they have been rendered homeless. Each labourer earns from Rs. 3·50 to Rs. 4·20 per day and they get some food-stuff at concessional prices. There is no proper medical care. There is no security of livelihood. In our language there is a saying which means that if the Sahibis pleased the job will continue.

Now, Sir, during the Emergency, about 6,000 tea labourers were dismissed from job just because they were the members of the Union which did not support the Government in power at that time. Those who did not support the 20-point programme, those who resisted forcible sterilisation, were dismissed. Those who had undergone forcible sterilisation have now become handicapped and they are not able to work in the plantations. Even if the present Government which has taken over the administration a fortnight back, give them work in the plantations, they cannot work because they have undergone sterilisation and become useless. Youngman aged 35 to 40 who have undergone sterilisation cannot stand in the sun, cannot use his spade and cannot carry a bucket of water. They are so much handicapped. Not one who has become handicapped but I can name 6000, I can name even 16,000 persons. They have become sick for the whole of their life because of the sterilisation. Out of 8,60,000 plantation workers, about two lakh workers were tea garden workers who were lured to get job by undergoing sterilisation. People who were lured and undergone sterilisation could work for one year or one-and-half years. After, that they became handicapped. These things have happened.

Now there are more than 25 lakhs of tea garden labourers in Assam and there are more such workers in other parts of the country. They are suffering. They are being paid wages, which is not living wages, not to speak of fair wages. So, there is a lot to be done. But I find on the contrary with regrets, when such is the position of the tea garden labourers, some tea garden managers have become princely people, a new generation of princes in India. In every household of the tea garden labourers, there are four to five grown-up young boys and girls capable of working without employment. The per acre employment of labour was three, which has come down to one per hectare, though two and a half acres make a hectare. The rates of the workers have come down to that because they have maintained the wages bill at the same level as it was in 1947 or 1950. Though they are earning three times more,

[Shri Purnanarayan Sinha]

they have kept down the wage at the same level reducing the number of workmen. This is the explanations as to how 860 thousand people have come down to 413 thousand.

I must also regret Madam Chairman, that this report prepared by my hon. Minister's Labour Ministry—I do not accuse him because I know that he does not prepare it—deals with the conditions of 25 lakhs of tea labour in Assam alone and more than fifteen lakhs in elsewhere in the country, in just ten lines. The hon. Members will see that there are only ten lines dealing with the bulk of this labour population. Here, I refer to plantation Labour Bill 1973. In 1973, a Bill was brought in the Rajya Sabha by the then Minister of Labour, Shri Raghunatha Reddy, and taken to a Select Committee. They were supposed to submit the report in June the same year. The Report was submitted to the Government on 3rd March 1975. The Report contains certain revelations. The Committee also find that seriousness of the offences involving violation of Labour Laws is not appreciated and the Courts generally take a very lenient view in dealing with such offences and let off the offenders i.e. employers with the lighter punishment of fine which normally does not exceed Rs. 100/-. They have also recommended to the Central Government to amend the Section 36 of the Plantation Labour Act to provide punishment of the offending managements with imprisonment for violation of the provisions of the Act.

The housing condition of labour is very bad. Even if the Government provides the loans and subsidy for construction of the Houses the progress of the construction of the Houses has gradually declined. Not only that two even three families are forced to share one unit of housing provided.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Otherwise, the Minister will not have time to reply.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: You are stricter than the Deputy Speaker. I have asked for your sympathy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have sympathy. But I think you also want the Minister to reply to you. Please leave time for him.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA:

There was a gentleman's agreement with the former Labour Minister of Assam that they will complete 8 per cent houses in 12 1/2 years but two 12 1/2 years have passed by till now. If this is the treatment of the people who are adivasis, Harijans and Backward Classes, it is a very sorry state of affairs. They are earning foreign exchange more than Rs 1000 crores to the Government exchequer through foreign exchange, excise duty and export duty, etc. Do they deserve this treatment? I appeal to the hon. minister that he should create a separate portfolio for safeguarding the interests of plantation labourers not only in Assam but also in West Bengal, Tripura, U.P., Nilgiris, Kerala and Karnataka. India is going to face a great tumult from the backward classes and down-trodden people. That is the forecast. I am also making this prediction. In that tumult, these people will play a very great role and they will be in the forefront unless some attention is paid to them. I am giving this warning to my Government and I request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and ameliorate the conditions of the poor people working in the tea, rubber, and coffee, plantations, so that they may have a better and more comfortable living.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) :

Madam Chairman, I rise to review the situation in the country particularly on the labour front. One year's performance is before us in the form of the report of the Labour Ministry. I may be permitted to make the comment that this is nothing but a document which reveals the beginning of the decline and slide-back of the power of the Labour Ministry, of course, after that initial advance. You would agree with me that the working class of our country has been denied the fruits of what they call the first freedom. The working class of our country also joined the vast masses of the country to win the second liberation, the second freedom. Again the working class of our country is going to be denied the fruits of the second freedom, although they have borne the brunt of the attack from the bureaucracy and others in power.

I want to mention certain instances to prove my accusation that the Labour Ministry has started a process of retreat. The Labour Minister is to be accused in history that after exhibiting initial success, he started the process of retreat. The trade union right is the most essential part of the trade union

movement. We want the democratic trade union rights which were taken away to be restored. It was the duty of this Ministry to expand, broaden and deepen that right. But what has actually been done? You know that the trade union rights had been curbed by the M.P. Government in the form of mini-MISA. Does it not constitute a retreat on the part of the Labour Ministry whose duty it was to restore the democratic and trade union rights of the working class? Several strikes in U.P. have been declared illegal. Is it restoration of democratic and trade union rights? You will be astonished to learn that the Delhi Administration, under the directives of the Home Ministry of the Government of India have very recently declared all the sectors of industry in Delhi as essential services, thereby putting a blanket ban on any kind of strike in the Delhi metropolitan area. You know that Maharashtra Government has promulgated a pernicious ordinance which provided for prosecuting absenting workers and employees.

Last of all, I only want to mention an instance of attack on democratic and trade union rights by the Bihar Government proposing that the employees be denied the right of the formation of trade unions, peaceful agitation and offering dharna. As a matter of fact there is a blanket ban on the trade union activity of the Government employees. Therefore, Madam, you will agree with me when I say I accuse—this is my allegation that the hon. Minister...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA) : You have referred to many States, but not to the Centre.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I will come. But the Central Government over which you are presiding, is committed to restoring the democratic rights. Here I say, you have started the retreat. You could not protect the workers' fundamental right of trade unions. You preside over a Ministry which was not taken note of, which was not listened to, and you have very well retreated, you have not offered resistance also. The working class have got their own strategy to fight. The Labour Ministry here presided over by my esteemed friend, Mr. Varma, should defend the working class in their fight against those who are snatching away the democratic rights and the trade union rights. Here is the state of retreat, here is the state of slide back, and I think the working class

outside this hall shall not accept it lying low. I say, the bonus issue is also a retreat particularly for him. I would only mean to say that the bonus is a time honoured concept, it is also a legally accepted principle—payment of deferred wages. And by conceding that the matter should be decided upon by the Bhootalingam Committee is retreat and he cannot deny. You have allowed the concept accepted by the country, accepted by the Labour Ministry and you have been allowed to lapse it before the Committee of Bhootalingam. Is it not a retreat? I say it is a retreat on the part of the Labour Ministry here. Again, the Bhootalingam Committee comes when the Government said that there shall be no wage revision unless the Bhootalingam Committee makes an illustrious and glorious report.

Sir, my burden has been lightened by my friend when he quoted the Circular issued by the Ministry of Finance. I say he has retreated, because it was his orbit, it was his domain, it was his field of activity and if he was so particular he should have appointed a committee to have a tripartite discussion on the basic wage revision. He had retreated and he had allowed some body to graze in his pasture. It is the Finance Ministry, the foreign sheep. He allowed that foreign sheep to graze which is to lay down the principle governing the wage revision and wage fixation. Madam, it is a retreat. Then I say that the Index Committee was set up and I think last February they have submitted a Report. Certain Government departments might have said something. There has been a dissenting note also. I do not know what is being done about it. Again, it is at retreat. He could not prevent the Finance Ministry from grazing in his pasture. He did not uphold the principle of bilateralism in the matter of wage fixation wage policy. He allowed the Finance Ministry to set up a committee to usurp his own particular function.

I also want to mention one thing here; there is a pernicious conspiracy in the matter of removal of disparities. I don't want disparity of income, wages and prices. But it is the Finance Ministry which is looking after the work of determining it. But let the incomes of Birlas, Tatas, monopoly houses and multinationals be taken into consideration. The Tatas have got about Rs. 1200 crores. If 10% profit is allowed, it comes to Rs. 120 crores per year, whereas the landless agricultural worker gets only Rs. 120 as annual income. In the matter of disparity of income, the incomes of monopoly houses, capitalists and big

[Shri Chitta Basu]

landlords are also to be taken into account; and then you can level them. Instead of doing this, you are taking steps only to level the income of a section of organized labour, under the slogan of removing disparities in income, wages and prices. This is where the Labour Minister has scored a retreat—and not a victory.

"The last item of retreat comes in the case of Wage Board for Working Journalists. You will agree with me that the empires of newspaper industry are trampling down on the accepted principles of trilateralism, even in violation of the law. Section 11 of the Working Journalists Act specifically and clearly confers this on the Wage Board—Quote :

"All and any of the powers which an industrial tribunal constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act."

Madam Chairman, it is the empires and the owners of the newspaper industry who have been boycotting the Wage Board. Not only this. By allowing them to boycott it, you are allowing them to strike at the very roots of and knock out the principle of tripartitism in regard to wage fixation and wage revision. This is the Labour Minister's retreat.

What the working classes in India want, after the Second Liberation, is a strong, independent Labour Ministry. I want an independent Labour Ministry which can really defend the rights of the workers of our country. Instead of having an independent and powerful Labour Ministry, I am sorry to find that the Labour Ministry—or the Labour Minister himself, although he is an esteemed friend of ours—cannot rise equal to the occasion, free from the influence of the trigger-happy bureaucracy in the Home Ministry and the soft-spoken clichés of the Finance Ministry. The working class people of our country are being crushed by these trigger-happy bureaucracy in the Home Ministry and the soft-spoken clichés of the Finance Ministry. May I ask the Minister of Labour : "Will he kindly rise equal to the occasion and see that the workers of our country are not deprived of their trade union right and of the basic and accepted principle of trilateralism—negotiation, settlement and the basic right to win their rightful place ?

With these words, I conclude. I want an answer from the Minister to these points.

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंग साहू) : सभापति महोदय, श्रम विभाग की मांगों पर पिछले दिन से चर्चा चल रही है। हमारे विपक्ष के माननीय सदस्य श्री साठे, जिनके प्रति मेरे दिल में अत्यन्त श्रद्धा है, मैं मानता हूँ कि वह काफी सीनियर हैं, जब वह बोलने खड़े हुए तो मेरे मन में एक लालसा जागी कि आज इस सीनियर मोस्ट आदमी के द्वारा इतने दिनों का अनुभव सुनने का अवसर मिला है, जिसको सुनकर मैं इस देश के श्रमिकों के लिए उसका उपयोग कर सकूंगा, ऐसी मेरे मन में उत्सुकता हुई—और इसीलिए मैं उनका सारा भाषण एक वगुले की तरह ध्यान लगा कर सुन रहा था।

एक बात तो उन्होंने साफ और सही कही कि खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिए काम करना इतना आसान नहीं, इस बात को उन्होंने स्वीकार किया। उन्होंने इस बीच यह भी कहा कि अब इस देश के लोगों को 19 महीने की एमर्जेंसी को भूल जाना चाहिए। मैं भी मानता हूँ कि अगर पिछली बीती हुई बातों में हम उलझे रहेंगे तो शायद हो सकता है कि हम उन मजदूरों के लिए ज्यादा काम न कर सकें। यदि हमारी अपील से, हमारे कहने से इस देश के मजदूर भाई पिछली एमर्जेंसी की बातों को भूलना चाहते हैं, तो मैं कहता हूँ कि जरूर भूलें, लेकिन जहां एक तरफ हमें उस एमर्जेंसी को भूलने की बात कही जाती है, वहां उसी बात को अच्छा सिद्ध करने के लिए समय-समय पर और स्थान-स्थान पर झगड़े करवाने के प्रयास चल रहे हैं। यह स्वयं उसे याद दिला रहे हैं, तो हमारे मजदूर कसे उसे भूलें ?

हम इस बात को मान लें कि एमर्जेंसी को मजदूर भूल जायेंगे, लेकिन पिछले 30 साल में जो काम हुआ है उससे उनका हित कहां तक हुआ है, इस बात को मजदूर कैसे

भूल सकते हैं ? पिछले 30 सालों में उनकी सरकार ने खेतिहर मजदूरों के बारे में क्या किया इसको कहने की गुंजाइश नहीं । मैं सोच रहा था कि साठे जी आज हमारे सामने ऐसा नक्शा रख देंगे कि पिछले 30 साल में इन मजदूरों के लिए क्या क्या किया गया है और अब हमने एक साल में क्या किया है, यह वह हमसे पूछेंगे, ऐसा मुझको लगता था । लेकिन खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिए कुछ करने की बात तो दूर रही, उन्होंने इस बारे में कुछ भी नहीं किया ।

हम यह मानकर और धैर्य रख कर चल रहे हैं कि जो मुश्किल काम है, उसे भी हम हिम्मत के साथ करेंगे, ऐसा हमने संकल्प किया है और इस देश के खेतिहरों के लिए भी बचनबद्ध हैं कि कुछ न कुछ कर के दिखलायें । इसलिए हमने एक सम्मेलन बुलाया था, उसमें खेतिहर मजदूरों के बारे में ही चर्चा हुई । उसमें कुछ तथ्य भी सामने आये जिन में से बहुत सी बातों पर सभी एक मत थे और कुछ बातों में दो मत भी थे । उससे हमको काफी फायदा हुआ ।

हमने आई० एल० ओ० कन्वेंशन को भी मान लिया है । उसमें हम यह प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि उनको संगठित करने के लिए जितना हम सहयोग दे सकते हैं, उसको देने के लिए प्रयास करते हैं । हम जानते हैं कि जब तक मजदूरों का संगठन नहीं होगा, तब तक उनका भला होने में दिक्कत हो सकती है ।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री सौगत राय, ने—वह इस समय सदन में नहीं हैं—इस देश के बंधुआ मजदूरों का जिक्र करते हुए कहा कि यह सरकार बंधुआ मजदूरों के बारे में बहुत मन्दगति से चल रही है । बंधुआ मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में पिछली सरकार ने क्या किया है, उसका अन्दाजा इस बात से लगाया जा सकता है कि इस समय सामने

की वैचित्र्य खाली हैं—मैदान साफ़ है । बंधुआ मजदूरों के बारे में कागजों पर कुछ हुआ होगा, लेकिन कार्य रूप में कुछ नहीं हुआ । जिस गांव में मैं रहता हूं, वहां भी बंधुआ मजदूर हैं । जब बंधुआ मजदूरों को मुक्त कराने के बारे में फ़ैसला हुआ, उस समय मैं विधायक था । इस सम्बन्ध में जो मीटिंग हुई, उस में मुझे भी बुलाया गया । यह जान कर मुझे प्रसन्नता हुई कि अब इस देश में बंधुआ मजदूरों की प्रथा समाप्त होगी । उस मीटिंग में कहा गया कि जिन लोगों के पास कोई जमीन नहीं है, और उस के कारण आवास की व्यवस्था नहीं है, उन सब को आवास के लिए जमीन दी जाये जहां उन के रहने के लिए मकान बनाये जायेंगे ।

लेकिन उस समय की बनाई हुई स्कीम के अन्तर्गत कोई घर नहीं बना, और जो घर बने भी, उन में कोई मजदूर नहीं रह सकता है । हो सकता है कि यह योजना एयर कण्डीशन में रहने वाले पटेलिखे बड़े आदमियों ने बनाई हो । इस बारे में मजदूरों की सलाह नहीं मांगी गई । कागजों में तो बंधुआ मजदूर छूट गये, लेकिन वास्तव में वे फिर उसी मालिक से प्रार्थना कर के उसके यहां काम करने के लिए मजबूर हो गये । इस लिए बंधुआ मजदूरों को केवल छुड़ा देने से काम नहीं चलेगा । उन्हें अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करना पड़ेगा । लेकिन पिछली सरकार ने बंधुआ मजदूरों को रीहैबिलिटेट करने के लिए उन को बसाने के लिए, कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं बनाया । इसलिए हमने गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार कर के यह निर्णय लिया है कि इन मजदूरों को केवल मालिकों के यहां से निकालने से काम नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि इन्हें अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करना पड़ेगा । इस के लिए हम ने बजट में एक करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है । जो राज्य अपने यहां बंधुआ मजदूरों को बसाने

[श्री लारंग साय]

के लिए जितने पैसे की मांग करेगा, उतना पैसा हम उस को देंगे। पिछली सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में विस्तृत प्रयास नहीं किया गया था। आज भी कई स्थानों पर बन्धुआ मजदूर हैं। हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि इस तरह के सब मजदूरों का पता लगा कर उन्हें अपने पैरों पर खड़ा किया जाये।

श्री राम देवी राम (पलामू) : एक करोड़ रुपये से बंधुआ मजदूर मुक्त नहीं हो सकेंगे।

श्री लारंग साय : वह तो टोकन ग्रांट के रूप में है जिस राज्य को जितनी जरूरत होगी, वह उसे मिलेगा।

श्री सौगत राय ने माइग्रेण्ट लेबर का जिक्र किया है। लोक सभा का मेम्बर बनने के बाद जब मैं दिल्ली के लिए रवाना हुआ, तो उस से दो दिन पहले मुझे पता चला कि मेरे गांव से दो मजदूर हरिद्वार, ऋषिकेश, उत्तर प्रदेश में काम कर रहे हैं। उस लड़की की मां ने रो कर मुझ से कहा कि आप ही उस लड़की और मेरे दामाद का पता लगा सकते हैं, मेरा और कोई नहीं है। जब मैं दिल्ली आया, तो एक इतवार के दिन मौका मिलने पर मैं हरिद्वार गया। हरिद्वार के पास जंगल में गंगा नदी के किनारे नहर का काम चल रहा है। दिन भर ढूँढते ढूँढते शाम के आठ बजे मैं उन मजदूरों को पा सका। उन लोगों की हालत देख कर मेरी आँखों में आंसू आ गये।

मैं माइग्रेण्ट लेबर की समस्या को जानता हूँ। इस लिए मैंने तय किया कि हम जल्दी इस के बारे में कानून बनायेंगे। एक कमेटी बनाई गई थी। उस की रिपोर्ट आ गई है। हम जल्दी ही एक कानून बनायेंगे, जिस में उन लोगों के रहने, दवाई, कपड़े के लिए और उन्हें वापस भेजने के बारे में व्यवस्था रहेगी। हम ने उन के लिए सारी व्यवस्था करने की कोशिश की है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने बीड़ी मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में कहा है। मैं दो दिन पहले पूता गया था। मैं इस बात से इन्कार नहीं करता हूँ कि उन की हालत बड़ी खराब है। पूना जाने के बाद मैं उनके घर गया मैं यह तय करके गया था कि आज मैं उनके यहां खाना खाऊंगा। उनके घर कितने ऊंचे हैं या चौड़े हैं और एक घर में कितने लोग रहते हैं इसका आप अन्दाज़ लगायें। मैं जानता हूँ कि वे अच्छी हालत में नहीं हैं, बड़ी बुरी हालत में हैं। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि क्या मालिक यहां आकर आपसे सहयोग करने की बात करते हैं तो उन्होंने उसका नकारात्मक जवाब दिया। मैंने उनसे यह भी पूछा कि क्या कभी कोई अफसर आप के पास आपकी हालत पूछने के लिए आया या कभी कोई मंत्री आया तो उन्होंने कहा कि आप ही पहले आदमी हैं जो हमारे पास आये हैं। मेरे साथ वेलफेयर कमिशनर थे, केन्द्र के भी और राज्य के भी। मैंने उन मजदूरों से पूछा कि आपको क्या तकलीफ है, आप बताइये। पहले कभी कोई आया भी होगा तो उसने सर्किट हाउस या किसी सेठ के यहां बैठ कर बात की होगी लेकिन मैं उनके घर पर गया था। जिससे वह बड़े प्रभावित हुए। मैंने उनके रहन सहन को देखा है हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में भी काफी बीड़ी मजदूर हैं मैं उनको पहले से जानता हूँ। उनके लिए घर की व्यवस्था करने की आवश्यकता है। बीड़ी बनाने वालों को तम्बाकू के कारण क्षय रोग की शिकायत होने की अधिक सम्भावना रहती है। कुछ मालिकों का कहना था कि जो लोग घरों में बैठ कर बीड़ी बनाते हैं उनको हम ज्यादा सहूलियत नहीं दे सकेंगे, औरतों को हमारे सामने आने में शर्म आती है, वे घुंघट लगाती हैं। मैं कर्नाटक गया, बंगलौर गया वहां पर 60 प्रतिशत महिलायें थीं। पूना के सम्मेलन में 90 प्रतिशत महिलायें थीं। हमने

तय किया है कि घर में बैठ कर बीड़ी बनाने वाली महिलाओं को भी फैसिलिटीज देंगे ।
(व्यवधान) :

इसी तरह से मकान बनाने और सर्कस में काम करने वाले मजदूरों का भी सवाल है, कभी कभी उनको खतरा हो जाता है और उसके बाद उनके परिवार के लिए तथा उनके बच्चों के लिए कोई गुंजायश अभी तक नहीं थी जिससे कि उनकी मदद हो सकती । इसके लिये भी हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं और कुछ करेंगे ।

कंट्रैक्ट मजदूरों के बारे में भी कहा गया है । जैसे माता-टीला के सम्बन्ध में बात उठाई गई थी । मैं मानता हूँ कि उनकी हालत ठीक नहीं है । इसके लिए हमारा एक एडवाइजरी बोर्ड है, जहाँ जहाँ कंट्रैक्ट वेसिस को खत्म करने का सवाल आता है वहाँ हम खत्म करते हैं । इस कानून में तब्दीली करने के लिए कुछ लोगों ने सलाह दी थी उसके लिए भी हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं और जल्दी संशोधन करेंगे ।

हमारे भाई सौगत राय जी ने कहा कि मजदूर वेलफेयर की हालत बड़ी बुरी है । मैं इससे इनकार नहीं करता । पिछले दिनों मैं धनवाद गया था । वहाँ कोल माइन के मजदूर जिस घर में रहते हैं, जो पहले पहल उनके लिए घर बनाये गए थे, उस घर में मैंने घुस कर देखा । मैं उसमें पांच मिनट ही रहा और पांच मिनट में ही मुझे महसूस होने लगा कि अगर मुझे बीस मिनट में रखा जायें तो शायद मुझे घसीट कर बाहर निकालना पड़े । इस प्रकार की वहाँ हालत थी । मैंने दुरन्त आकर निर्णय लिया कि वेलफेयर से सम्बन्धित जो भी गड़बड़ियाँ हैं, घरों को बनाने में या दूसरी उनको दुश्स्त करने के लिए कमेटी बना दी जायें । वह कमेटी जल्दी ही अपनी रिपोर्ट देने वाली है ताकि उनके मामलों में ठीक ढंग से काम किया जा सके । उसी वक्त से इस बलकेअर में जो भ्रष्टाचार

है, उस को खत्म करने के लिये, सही ढंग से उन की सहायता मिल सके—उस की छानबीन करने के लिये और उस का क्या सही रास्ता हो सकता है, क्या तरीका हो सकता है, इस को जानने के लिये यह कमेटी बना दी गई है जिस की रिपोर्ट आने वाली है और सरकार इन चीजों में सुधार लाने के लिये पूरा प्रयास करेगी :

मैं पिछले दिनों धनवाद गया था, वहाँ मुझे कोआपरेटिव की दुकान दिखलाने के लिये ले गये । कोआपरेटिव की दुकान होना एक बहुत अच्छी चीज है, लेकिन मैंने देखा कि उस दुकान की दशा बहुत खराब थी । मैंने मजदूरों से पूछा कि इस दुकान से आप को क्या-क्या मिलता है । कई जगह मुझे को लोगों ने कहा—इस में जो कपड़ा रहता है, वह हम नहीं पहनते हैं । हम को नमक चाहिये, लेकिन वह यहाँ नहीं रहता है । इसके बारे में भी हम ने सोचा और एक कमेटी बना कर कहा कि जल्दी से रिपोर्ट दो कि किस ढंग से कोआपरेटिव की दुकानों का ठीक ढंग से चलाया जा सकता है । हम इन दुकानों को भी ठीक ढंग से चलाने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

सभापति महोदया, मैं आप का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ । यह बात सही है कि हमारे अनेक मित्रों ने बहुत अच्छे सुझाव दिये हैं, उन सुझावों का लाभ हम की निश्चित रूप से मिलेगा । कुछ भाइयों ने हमारी नुक्ताचीनी भी की है, हमारी जो गलत बातें होंगी, जब वे उन को प्वाइन्ट-आउट करेंगे तो निश्चित बात है कि उनका भी हम फायदा उठावेंगे, उन पर फिर से छानबीन करेंगे और हमारे मंत्रालय द्वारा जो गलत हो रहा है, उस में तबदीली करूँगा । जो सही नहीं ही रहा है उस सम्बन्ध में मार्गदर्शन दिया जायगा । उस पर विचार करेंगे ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः आप का धन्यवाद करते हुए अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ ।

MR. CHAIRMAN Shri Ram Gopal Reddy :

श्री उग्र सेन (देवरिया) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। आप स्वयं मजदूर नेता हैं और कारखाने में रोज ही आप से मुलाकात होती रहती है। आप जानती हैं कि श्रम मंत्रालय का कितना महत्व है। आज यह बहस साढ़े-तीन बजे तक चलेगी, क्योंकि आज गैर सरकारी दिवस है। यदि सब लोग निश्चित समय में बोलें तो हम लोगों को भी पांच मिनट मिल जावेंगे। इस लिये निवेदन है कि आप थोड़ा-थोड़ा समय कम कर दीजिये, जिस से अधिक लोगों को मौका मिल सके :

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would like to tell the hon. Member that I am doing my level best. But unless the Members cooperate with me, I cannot do anything. You have seen that I have been trying to see that the Members take less time. If you cooperate with me, we can go on in a business-like manner.

I would like to remind the hon. Members that the debate will have to be completed today because the Minister will be replying to the debate on Monday. Therefore, I would request the hon. Members to cooperate so that the maximum number of Members can participate in the debate.

Shri Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Madam Chairman, at the very outset, I want to refute the allegation made by the hon. Member, Mr. Chitta Basu, that the Minister is taking a retrograde step in this Ministry. It is not correct. As a matter of fact, my complaint against the Minister is that he is going fast, not only fast but faster. I want him to go a little bit slow.

The bonus which was granted by the previous Government was taken away during the Emergency. But the present Government, without calculating the *pros* and *cons*, whether the country is in a position to pay or not, because they had promised in their election manifesto, in keeping with their promises, have sanctioned the bonus of 8.33 per cent to all workers. For that, the Minister deserves all congratulations.

Regarding the workers, I want all Opposition parties, though I belong to an Opposition party, to reconcile with the fact that the Janata Party has got a majority and they are now the ruling party and that we should not go on creating troubles every day for them. Creating trouble

for the Government is creating trouble for the country. The production must go up and at the same time, we have to help the workers to get their due. I would request the hon. Minister to see that housing facilities for the workers are improved. Instead of wasting money on wages only, they should spend more money on housing facilities, education of workers and all that. Also, there are many *bidi majdoors* in my State. The condition of the *bidi mazdoors* is pitiable. Just now the Minister had said something about it. What he said was quite correct. That is why I say that as far as *bidi mazdoors* are concerned, in some places, they are given bonus and in some other places, they are not given bonus. I will give all these details to the Minister in a latter so that the time of the House may be saved. I think the Minister deserves more congratulations. Our Commerce Minister, by exporting commodities, we are earning foreign exchange and our Labour Minister without exporting any thing except unskilled labour, idle labour which is in our country, is earning a huge amount of foreign money but our Finance Minister does not know how to spend it we are having so much of money.

The hon. Minister has brought the best officers of this country to his Ministry and he has replaced all inefficient officers who are not up to the mark. Now he is not only looking after the welfare of the labour but also the national prestige of the workers is maintained. For this, I have congratulated the Minister.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore) : Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak first. As you know, there is a wide-spread labour discontent in this country. There is a deal of injustice in the restructuring of this thing and it is time that correctives must be applied. There is a hesitation on the part of the Janata Government to clearly spell out the labour policy including the national wage policy and it has created a serious doubt among the working class so far as the earnestness and the sincerity of the Government's intention is concerned.

As I submitted earlier that there was a labour discontent, what are the reasons for the labour discontent? One of the reasons is that there is corruption in the Labour Ministry which has reached all time record.

These high conciliation officers have been openly demanding money for the inclusion of the demands in the conciliation and also some people in Mantrayalas have been openly demanding bribe from the employers rejecting references of the workers while referring to the industrial tribunals.

However, I may submit that there are scores of writ petitions pending in the High Courts of Bombay, Karnataka and other States against refusal of the States to refer the workmen's demands to industrial tribunals. Why should these trade unions resort to this machinery where corruption is rampant? The remedy lies in the amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act. The trade union should be given a right to approach directly the industrial tribunals and labour courts in all disputes without any reference to the Labour Ministry. This would not only cut off corruption but also prevent delay.

Another reason is that victimisation has been one of the principal reasons which has resulted in a large number of strikes. The Industrial Disputes Act should be suitably amended so as to provide speedy disposal of all cases of victimisation. Today the normal period required for disposal of a case of victimisation is not less than 3 years. It is also necessary that in all such cases of victimisation suitable provision for payment of subsistence allowance should be made pending decisions of the courts.

Another reason for the present industrial unrest is the ignorance of trade union leaders of the present labour laws. One of the demands made by the INTUC labour leader is payment of minimum wages in accordance with the Industrial Disputes Act. Now, no such minimum wages have been prescribed under the Act, but they are fixed under the minimum wages. Moreover, he made such claims where wages paid are higher than the minimum wages.

Another important reason for industrial unrest is a strong hatred of employers for certain trade unions.

Some employers are so much obsessed by certain names that they are willing to pay any price to get them out of their industrial units.

Experience shows that, in such units, strikes and lock-outs normally last for a long time as the workmen think that they have selected a right leader to teach a lesson to their masters.

The employers are not willing to discuss with such labour leaders, though they belong to recognised trade unions under law. In the process, the employers in many cases employ a large number of goondas and anti-social elements to meet the situation. But in the end, the discipline in the plant is completely undermined.

A penal clause is required to be incorporated in the present law so as to make it compulsory for employers to discuss matters with the office-bearers of the Unions which are recognised.

The uncertainty caused by announcements, pronouncements and speeches of Ministers from time to time has contributed substantially to the present labour unrest. The Central Government declared that it would give guidelines for purposes of exempting industrial units from the payment of bonus under the Bonus Act. No guidelines have been announced till today. But the employers who did not want to pay even the minimum bonus to their workers took full advantage of the aforesaid announcement and applied for exemption. They informed their workmen that they should wait till their applications were decided by the State.

Applications for exemption from payment of bonus have been rejected, but the bonus has not been paid, resulting in strikes, gheraos and go-slow in all such establishments....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I may submit that, in the country, there is unrest. Particularly when there is a voice of dissent, we have seen, the workers are killed by bullets. It has been said that democracy has been restored. What type of democracy has been restored? I do not understand this logic. When there is a voice of dissent, the workers are killed. For what? For raising their legitimate grievances, not for any other thing. When grievances are put forward by the workers, the grievances are met with bullets.

So far as the Bhoothalingam Committee is concerned....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should conclude now. You are going from one point to another. There are a large number of Members who want to speak.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: So far as the Bhoothalingam Committee is concerned, I may submit that this Committee is composed of bureaucrats and leaders of the management institutions. As I submitted in the morning, the composition of this Committee is particularly aimed at, and there is an attempt at initiating a wage freeze in the public undertakings in a deceptive way. I would ask the Minister to wind up this particular Committee because the trade union leaders have boycotted this Committee, their understanding is that the approach of this Committee would be a bureaucratic one and even the decision of the

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

Committee would be a bureaucratic one which will not be acceptable to all concerned. So, I would request the Labour Minister to consider this aspect of the issue and consider winding up of this Committee in the interest of the labour movement.

Finally....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. I would request you to cooperate with me.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY : The bidi workers must be paid at least Rs. 7 per thousand. They must be provided housing facilities, medical facilities, educational facilities.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY : You are also concerned about these bidi workers.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Excuse me, I have to call the next speaker.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY : I conclude with this.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर (सीकर) : श्रम मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में पिछले वर्ष में जो परिश्रम श्रम मंत्री श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा जी ने किया है सदन में उसके लिए उनकी काफी प्रशंसा हुई है। इस रिपोर्ट में जो प्रस्तुत की गई है, कुछ कमेटियों की चर्चा की गई है। लेकिन आज जब राज्य मंत्री महोदय ने भाषण दिया उससे ऐसा लगा कि यह मंत्रालय अब केवल कमेटियों के आधार पर चलने लग गया है। कितनी कमेटियों के नाम इन्होंने गिनाये। किसी कमेटी में उनका नाम नहीं था, फिर भी इतनी कमेटियों के नाम गिना दिये। क्या श्रम मंत्रालय कमेटियों के द्वारा ही चलेगा? मंत्री महोदय ने जो भी प्रयास किये उसके बाद भी अगर आज के दिन भी आपातकाल में क्या हुआ केवल उसी की चर्चा करेंगे तो समस्या का निदान नहीं होगा। आपातकाल में जो हुआ उसका निदान मंत्री महोदय ने कर दिया। प्रीवीडेंट फंड के बारे में आपने निर्णय ले लिया, जिन्हें नौकरी से हटाया गया था उनकी बहाली का आपने निर्णय ले लिया, और अनिवार्य जमा के बारे में निर्णय ले लिया। लेकिन इतने निर्णय लेने के बाद भी आज जो परिस्थिति विगड़ती जा रही है इस पर अगर

आप गम्भीरता से विचार नहीं करेंगे तो काम नहीं चलेगा। उन्होंने केवल एक बात की चर्चा की कि आपातकाल के दौरान जो श्रमिक थे वह बंधे हुए थे, अब उनको मुक्त वातावरण मिला है। हमने अगर समस्या का निदान किया है, फिर भी समस्या पैदा होती है तो कुछ उसके कारण हो सकते हैं जिनको आपको दूर करना चाहिये।

15 hrs.

एक जगह आपने इंटर यूनियन राइवेलरी का जिक्र किया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे कहना है कि अपने प्रान्त में देखने को मिला है विशेष तौर से जो सी० आई० टी० यू० यूनियन है वह इस प्रयत्न में है कि कोई भी दूसरी यूनियन वहां न जमे। हमारे प्रान्त में कई जगह पर मारपीट और हत्याएँ हुई हैं। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि राजनीतिक आधार पर हो सकता है कि सी० पी० एम० से कोई ऐग्रीमेंट हो, लेकिन उससे यूनियन नहीं चलने वाली है। लेबर मूवमेंट में जिस प्रकार से सी० आई० टी० यू० काम कर रही है और दूसरे संगठनों को काम नहीं करने दे रही है उसी का परिणाम है कि हर जगह पर अशान्ति फैल रही है। इसलिये इस प्रकार का जो राजनीतिक हनीमून सी० पी० आई० एम० के साथ है, सी० आई० टी० यू० के साथ है, उसको समाप्त कीजिये, और जो श्रमिकों के सम्बन्ध में कामप्रिहेंसिव लेबर ला बनाने वाले थे उसमें विलम्ब करेंगे तो उसका परिणाम हम सभी को भोगना पड़ेगा। किस यूनियन की कितनी संख्या है, क्या स्थिति है इस आधार पर आज कई दिनों से चर्चा चल रही है, खेती के अन्दर आज जो स्ट्राइक चल रही है उसका मूल कारण मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि वहां पर कोई मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन नहीं है। तो उसकी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। वे कहते हैं कि इसलिए नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई कानून नहीं बनाया। अब कानून के विलम्ब के कारण से अगर देश के अन्दर श्रम स्थिति विगड़ रही है और लोग उसका

लाभ उठा रहे हैं तो मंत्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष चिन्ता करें। और जिस प्रकार से बम्बई की समस्या श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे ने दत्ता सामन्त की यनियन के कारण बम्बई की समस्या बताया, वैसे केवल बम्बई में ही नहीं बल्कि सारे उत्तर भारत में, मध्य प्रदेश, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, सभी जगह श्रमिक आन्दोलन केवल मांग के लिये कि उनकी कोई जेनुइन मांग है, मांग की पूर्ति के लिये नहीं, बल्कि श्रमिकों में अपना वर्चस्व स्थापित करना है। और इस नाते मुझे विशेष रूप से कहना है कि जिस प्रकार से सी० आई० टी० यू० श्रमिक जगत के अन्दर अशान्ति और हिंसा पैदा कर रही है, उसके बारे में अगर मंत्री महोदय ने निर्णय नहीं लिया तो जो कुछ भी आपने प्रयत्न किये हैं, जो कुछ भी आपकी प्रशंसा की गई है वह सारी प्रशंसा अगले वर्ष में समाप्त हो जायेगी, सारी परिस्थिति खराब होगी।

जहां तक लेबर रिलेशन्स बिल की बात है मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वित्त मंत्रालय ने भूथालिगम कमेटी बनायी। उन्होंने शायद अपने संबंध में, नए वर्ष में कर लगाने के सम्बन्ध में जो व्यवस्था की है वह तो ठीक है। लेकिन मजदूरों के लिये, खास तौर से पब्लिक सैक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज में काम कर रहे, मजदूरों के लिये, उनका समझौता ड्यू हो गया और ड्यू होने के उपरान्त भूथालिगम कमेटी की वजह से उसको लागू नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसलिये उस सम्बन्ध में आप विचार करें।

मजदूरों का प्रीवीडेंट फंड जमा नहीं किया जा रहा है कम्पनियों की ओर से, और माननीय जार्ज साहब यहां उपस्थित हैं, उनका रपया जहां पर लगा हुआ है, जिस कम्पनी के अन्दर केन्द्रीय सरकार का बहुत पैसा लगा हुआ है, और इस सम्बन्ध में चर्चा भी हुई थी जयपुर उद्योग की, वहां पर जो मजदूरों का पैसा था उस पैसे को

जयपुर उद्योग वालों ने जमा नहीं किया है, और इसके कारण प्रीवीडेंट फंड का पैसा मजदूरों को नहीं मिल रहा है कम्पनी की ओर से। उसकी वजह से अशान्ति का वातावरण देश में फैल रहा है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा, यहां पर जो "नैशनल हैराल्ड" अखबार था उसमें भी जो श्रमिकों का प्रीवीडेंट फंड का पैसा था उस पैसे को मालिकों ने जमा नहीं किया। इस के बारे में मैं जब राज्य सभा का मेम्बर था चर्चा हुई थी। उस सम्बन्ध में भी चर्चा हुई। तो इस सम्बन्ध में भी मजदूरों में अशान्ति न रहे, चिन्ता न रहे, इसके लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में भी कदम उठावें।

खासतौर से अपने देश के अन्दर बंधुआ मजदूरों की बात मंत्री महोदय ने कही कि 10 लाख मजदूरों में से 28 हजार लोगों के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था की गई। आपने कहा कि बंधुआ मजदूरों को हमने मुक्त कर दिया है। आपने 10 लाख संख्या बताई और 28 हजार को काम दिया है तो यह कोई क्रेडिट लेने वाली बात नहीं। अपने देश में जिस प्रकार से कजुअल लेबर है, ठेकेदारी प्रथा है तो इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या सरकार निर्णय नहीं लेगी?

वेलाडीला में जो कुछ हत्याकांड हुआ है, वह भी सारे कजुअल लेबरर थे। हिन्दुस्तान कंस्ट्रक्शन कंपनी सरकारी कंपनी है, वहां ठेकेदारों के माध्यम से कंस्ट्रक्शन कराया जाता है। सारे उसमें कजुअल लेबरर हैं। इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार को निश्चित रूप से नीति बनानी चाहिये। अगर सरकार ने कोई नीति नहीं अपनाई, बेतन की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं की तो यह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है।

उसी प्रकार से एम्प्लॉयमेंट लेबर के बारे में रिपोर्ट में केवल दो पेज लिखे गये हैं और यह कह दिया गया कि यह प्रांतीय

[श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर]

सरकार की बात है। अगर हम आर्गेनाइज्ड लेबर को देख, बड़े शहर वालों को, तो उनकी समस्या का कुछ ज्ञान करेंगे, लेकिन देश में बहुत बड़ा भाग अगर लेबर का कहीं है तो वह एग्रीकल्चर लेबर है और अगर हमने केवल राज्य सरकारों के भरोसे इस समस्या को छोड़ दिया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका निदान नहीं होगा।

इसलिये मंत्री महोदय ने इस साल भर में जो कुछ किया है, उसके लिये मैं उनको जरूर धन्यवाद दूँगा, लेकिन आने वाले वर्षों में निश्चित रूप से देश में जिस प्रकार कुछ प्रमुख श्रमिक संगठनों की नीति, है उसके परिणाम स्वरूप श्रमिक अशांति ज्यादा पैदा होगी। इसलिये औद्योगिक अशांति को रोकने के लिये मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि उन्होंने कौन से उपाय निकाले हैं, वह अपने भाषण में इस पर जरूर प्रकाश डालेंगे, इतना ही मुझे निवेदन करना है।

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया) : सभापति महोदया मैं सबसे पहले माननीय मंत्री जी को दो बातों के लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि एमर्जेन्सी में जो बोनस का हुक काट लिया गया था, वह मंत्री जी ने पुनः देना चालू कर दिया है। दूसरी उनको अग्रिम बधाई यह देना चाहता हूँ कि साल भर में बोनस के कानून में वह 8.33 प्रतिशत बोनस दिलाने पर विचार करेंगे।

मेरे मित्रों ने कहा कि बहुत सी हड़तालें हो गईं। माफ कीजिये जब 2 साल हमारे मुंह पर ताला लगा दिया, हमें तिहाड़ जेल और बरेली सेंट्रल जेल में भेज दिया और डंडे के बल पर राज्य करते रहे। जब हमने मुंह खोला तो सब लोग डंडा लेकर बाहर निकले और हम ही का मारने लगे, तो यह तो जरूरी थीं। अगर हड़ताल नहीं होती तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मजदूर मर गये होते, लेकिन मजदूर मरे नहीं। दुनिया को बनाने

वाले मजदूर हैं मगर अरुसोस है कि मंत्री जी बोल रहे हैं, सब का घर और मकान देखते हैं, लेकिन प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी क्या है यह नहीं देखते। आज साढ़ें 3 आने रोज में 27 करोड़ लोग गुजर करते हैं और 1 रुपया रोज पर 16 करोड़ लोग गुजर करते हैं। टाटा, बिरला, सुन्दरमल नागरमल, बजाज, सिंहानिया आदि लोग क्या हैं, इनकी स्थिति देखिये। 45 करोड़ का टाटा और बिरला देखते-देखते 1 हजार करोड़ का हो गया। मैं कुछ ज्यादा कहना नहीं चाहता, सभापति महोदया, कारखानों में यूनियनों के सम्बन्ध में आप भी झगड़ा करती हैं, लेकिन मैं यहां श्री नीरज की कुछ लाइनें कहना चाहता हूँ—

तन की हावस, मन को गुनाहगार बना देती है,

बाग के बाग को बीमार बना देती है,
सूखी अंतड़ियों को संदेश सुनाने वालों,
भूखे इंसान को गद्दार बना देती है।

मैं श्री सीगतराय से कहना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन वह मेरे जिगर के टुकड़े चले गये हैं, मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ जैसा हमारे मित्र ने कहा है, सही कहा है, आगे इससे जबर्दस्त हड़तालें होंगी। मजदूर सड़कों पर निकलेगा, निहत्था निकलेगा। मैं डा० लोहिया का चेला हूँ। मैं गोली का जवाब गोली से देने वाला नहीं हूँ। डा० साहब कहते थे कि लोकतंत्र में गोली की नहीं, बोली की इज्जत होती है। वह यह भी कहते थे कि जब तुम सरकार में आ जाना, तो बोलने से काम नहीं लेगा, काम से बोलना।

जहां तक बीड़ी मजदूरों का सम्बन्ध है मोहनलाल हरगोविंद—बड़े मियां सो बड़े मियां, छोटे मियां सुभान अल्लाह—के खिलाफ मजदूरों के ड्यूज के बारे में एवार्ड हुआ, मगर उसने अदालत में दरख्वास्त दे कर मामले को लटका रखा है। चाहिए

तो यह था कि उस के घर और सामान बगरह की नीलामी कर के वह पैसा वसूल किया जाता, लेकिन कानून में खामी होने की वजह से ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा सकती है। इसी तरह विमकों ने भी कभी पैसा नहीं दिया है। श्री जार्ज फर्नानडिस ने उस को लेने का प्रस्ताव किया है। हम लोग बराबर इस बारे में आवाज उठाते रहे हैं, लेकिन पहले किसी ने इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। ये लोग दो आने की दरखास्त दे कर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चले जाते हैं और मामले को लटकाये रखते हैं।

किसी उद्योगपति पर मजदूरों का पैसा बाकी है। गवर्नमेंट ने हुकम कर दिया कि पैसा दे दिया जाये। मान लीजिए कि कानपुर के कलेक्टर ने राजाराम जयपुरिया के खिलाफ रोकवरी सर्टिफिकेट जारी कर दिया। वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट में दरखास्त दे देता है और कलकत्ता के बाजार में मौज लेता है अगर मंत्री महोदय कानून की इस खामी को दूर कर दें, तो मामला ठीक हो जायेगा। जो कानसलियेशन एक्ट बना हुआ है, उस में संशोधन कर के ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दी जाये कि इस निर्णय को पार्टीज पर लागू किया जा सके। जब रोकवरी सर्टिफिकेट इस्यू किया जाये, तो उन लोगों का घर, मोटर गाड़ी आदि नीलाम कर के पैसा वसूल किया जाये।

मंत्री महोदय इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन्स के सम्बन्ध में कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं। पहले बम्बई में इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्पूट्स एक्ट बना था, लेकिन उस में बहुत खामियां हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस कानून को सख्त और व्यापक बनाया जाये और मालिकों को बांध कर रखा जाये।

मालिक-मजदूर का रिश्ता आगे और भी बिगड़ेगा। इस लिए सब उद्योगों और सब सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों में मजदूरों को हिस्सा

देना चाहिए। आज लेबर पार्टिसिपेशन इन मैनेजमेंट की बात कही जाती है। यह तो दिल को बहलाने के लिए गालिब खयाल अच्छा है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश परिवहन निगम की यूनियन में बीस साल से काम करता रहा हूँ। जब हम लोग जेल में थे, तो हम ने पढ़ा कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स की एक बैठक में 1082 रुपया शराब पर खर्च हुआ। इस लिए इससे कुछ नहीं होने वाला है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में 76 चीनी मिलें हैं और लगभग सवा लाख मजदूर हैं। उन्हें वोनस नहीं दिया जाता है। जो बैठकी मजदूर, सीजनल मजदूर हैं, उन्हें सात दिन की ग्रीचुइटी दी जाती है। उन की मांग है कि पंद्रह दिन या एक महीने की दी जाये, लेकिन यह बात नहीं मानी गई है। अगर कोई मजदूर मर जाता है, तो मालिक उस की लाश उठा कर बाहर फेंक देते हैं। कानून में संशोधन कर के इस स्थिति में सुधार करना चाहिये। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी मिल मजदूर भूखों मर रहे हैं।

ई० एस० आई० स्कीम चीनी और टेक्सटाइल मिलों पर लागू होती है। मजदूरों का पैसा तो पहली तारीख को काट लिया जाता है, लेकिन मालिकान रुपया जमा नहीं करते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में मालिकों पर 20 करोड़ रुपया बकाया है। वे अदालत को दरखास्त दे देते हैं कि हमें समय दिया जाये और उन्हें समय मिल जाता है। इस लिए मंत्री महोदय कानून में संशोधन कर के यह व्यवस्था करें कि मालिकान अपना हिस्सा पहले दे दें, और उन पर जो बकाया है, वे उस को भी अदा करें।

इस बात की बहुत आवश्यकता है कि एक इंडस्ट्री में एक यूनियन हो। रिफ्रेजम, सीक्रेट बैलट होना चाहिए और जिस यूनियन के ज्यादा सदस्य हों, उस यूनियन को मान्यता देनी चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय इंडस्ट्रियल

[श्री उपसैन]

रिलेगण्ड के बारे में जो कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं, वह उसमें यह व्यवस्था रखें कि एक इंडस्ट्री में एक यूनियन रहे। मल्टिप्लोसिटी आफ यूनियन से मजदूरों का कोई लाभ नहीं होने वाला है।

एक बात की ओर बड़ी घुड़दौड़ चल गई है। सजती हम हूं राजकुमार—हमारी भी लेबर यूनियन है, सात आदमी कम्पनी में लेबर यूनियन बना लेते हैं।

मैं ने चीनी मिल मजदूरों के बारे में कहा, ग्रामीण प्रंचल के मजदूरों के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि उनका संगठन भी बन जाये। देहातों में करोड़ों की संख्या में खेतिहर मजदूर हैं जिनका जबरदस्त संगठन बनना चाहिए ताकि वे भी अपने रहने की जगह और खाने पीने की व्यवस्था कर लें। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि अगला बजट आते आते मंत्री जो हमें ऐसा मौका देंगे कि हम उनको अच्छी तरह से बर्बाद दे सकें। वे बोनस दे देंगे और नये कानून बना देंगे जिससे कि मजदूरों को लाभ हो सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रस्तुत मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister of Industry will now make a Statement.

15.16 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT OF ENTIRE GROUP OF SWADESHI COTTON MILLS COMPANY LTD., KANPUR

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : Madam Chairman, I am happy to inform this House through you, Sir, that the Government, by a Notification issued yesterday evening under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, have taken over the management of the entire group of Swadeshi Cotton Mills

Company Limited, Kanpur. The National Textile Corporation Limited has been appointed as the Authorised Person under the relevant provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. The industrial undertakings thus taken over are:

- (i) Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur, U.P.
- (ii) Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini, U.P., which has three units.
- (iii) Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Maunath Bhanjan, U.P.
- (iv) M/s. Rae Bareilly Textile Mills Ltd., Rae Bareilly, U.P.
- (v) Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Pondicherry, and
- (vi) Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur in Rajasthan.

Duly empowered officers of the National Textile Corporation have already moved in today and taken over the management of the various units. By this act Government have been able to fulfil a demand repeatedly made in this House as well as in Rajya Sabha for appropriate action in respect of this group of mills. The intention behind the take-over is to afford a clean and efficient management to these mills in public interest. I may assure the House that the units will not be handed over back to the erstwhile management.

The events leading upto this act, some of them with tragic proportions, have been agitating the minds of Hon'ble Members here, as well as enlightened public, all over the country. This case history is a rich example of how unprincipled self-centred private management can act in a manner which is highly prejudicial to a large cross-section of public interest. Plagued by family feuds, the management not only led the mills to ruin but also defaulted on more than one occasion in the payment, of legitimate wages to labour. In 1975, there was default in the payment of wages on the eve of Diwali and the management had to be coaxed for disbursing wages through a U.P. Government guarantee of Rs. 1-1/2 crores against borrowings from the banks for the purpose. There were persistent complaints against mismanagement of the company; and the Company Law Board had to undertake inspection under section 209-A of the Companies Act and a notice was issued to this Company in May 1977 under Section 408 of the Companies Act to show cause why Directors should not be appointed in the Company to prevent the affairs of the Company from being conducted in a manner detrimental to public interest. Despite the baling out of the Company

by the U.P. Government in early 1976, the Company went on slipping and dues for the labour were once again in arrears. An assessment made by the Company Law Board in December 1976 indicated that the Company had accumulated Rs. 43 lakhs arrears towards wages, 14 lakhs towards provident fund dues, 4 lakhs towards ESI and 10 lakhs towards statutory bonus. This was over and above the large overdues to Government by way of electricity charges and the like. The gross mismanagement of the company necessitated a special survey to be undertaken by the Textile Commissioner in respect of the affairs of this Company. The management, once again, revived their normal pattern of working through non-payment of wages. In October, 1977, with arrears of wages over a few weeks, the distressed labour started becoming restive. At the same time the non-payment of dues to the Electricity Board led the U.P. Government to appoint a receiver who in his exercise of his rights attached shares worth Rs. 1 crore of the Swadeshi Polytex invested *by the Swadeshi Cotton Mills. The labour situation fouled by continuous non-payment of wages took a serious turn and tragic incidents involving the loss of human lives took place on December 6th, whereafter the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur, remained closed.

While a large multitude of labour was adversely affected first by non-payment of wages and then by this compulsion of a closure, the family management continued with the family feuds and the interest of the workers and the community were nowhere in the picture.

Government was in a predicament since the policy of Government has been not to saddle the National Textile Corporation further with fresh liabilities. However, interest of the workers and that of the public at large could not be jeopardised; and Government had to take a decision to make an exception to the policy and to act for taking over of these units. This was done after satisfying that the U.P. Government were not in a position to take over the management.

On 11th March, 1978 however, the management, apparently apprehending Government intervention, went through the formality of ending the lockout; but the workers were in no mood to cooperate with the management which had forfeited its credibility. The lifting of the lockout

remained only on paper and the workers did not resume duty.

I have surveyed these events in some detail to enable Honourable Members to appreciate the decision in its proper perspective. They may, however, be wondering why Government had to take over all the units of this Company and not only the Kanpur unit which was facing these particular problems. This Company has six units located in various places and all the units are combined in a single balance-sheet of the Company. While the mismanagement and financial bankruptcy of the Kanpur unit was made conspicuous by the various events, the situation in the other units has also been far from satisfactory. An official group which went into the affairs of the Company and the detailed survey made by the Textile Commissioner and the inspection made earlier by the Company Law Board have revealed that the management has been transferring factors of production of men and machinery from one unit to other units freely. Assets of one unit are mortgaged for financing the other unit. In the case of five units it is found that the working capital was negative. It was also found that the reckless investment and creation of encumbrances related to all the units; and in the process all the units have been heavily encumbered. The gratuity payable to workers in all the units have been funded and kept with the head office at Kanpur. It was clear that the takeover of only one unit will not serve the purpose intended under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Sickness in industry is often infectious; and it would not have been appropriate for Government to interfere only after the situation got out of control in these units also. This apart, even on principle Government would like to make it clear that any attempt to pass on one unit of a company to the Government after sucking out its vitals cannot be tolerated any longer. This case should be a lesson for all irresponsible management who think that they can play this game of affliction at one end and prosperity at the other.

This group comprises of 2·14 lakh spindles and 2630 looms. There are more than 12,000 workers, of which nearly 6,000 are in the Kanpur unit alone which has been plagued by frequent closures and repeated anti-labour acts. This group also produces on an average more than 60,000 kgs. of yarn and nearly 2 lakh metres of cloth per day. The dimensions are so vast that Government cannot

*The original word of the Minister of Industry was "in". The correction as printed above was sent by the Minister afterwards.

[Shri George Fernandes]

afford to remain a passive spectator while a private management is playing foul with national resources and affects the interest of workers as well as that of the public at large.

The addition of this group to the NTC will no doubt imply a heavy strain on the already strained resources of the Corporation. In dimensions, this group would be as large as some of the subsidiaries of NTC; and that is why it has been decided that the group will be managed directly by the holding company immediately. Hon'ble Members have been informed by me even on earlier occasions how the NTC administered units are turning the corner. It was this that has encouraged Government to adopt a flexible attitude and entrust the management of this group to the National Textile Corporation.

The history of events of the Swadeshi group culminating in the take-over of the management provides us with an instructive case history of how family management is becoming more and more anarchistic in present conditions. The destinies of more than a lakh of people have been affected by family feuds. Scarce capital and other resources have been frittered away. These events make one think hard as to whether this system of management has not outlived its utility. Hon'ble Members would agree with me that in today's context, there is hardly anything like private capital or resources in the country. It is largely the public financial institutions which in turn are built out of tax payer's money that are supporting the various units. Even management-wise, family management is hardly appropriate in today's context. The Swadeshi case history is a pointer for us to take a careful look at these larger issues.

I am confident that with this decision of Government we would be able to bring back the long forgotten smile on the faces of a large number of workers affected in these units.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): One information. With regard to cement factory...

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are no question allowed on this.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री (रीवा) : मजदूरों के हितों के संरक्षण के लिए उद्योग मंत्री जी ने जो यह साहसिक कदम उठाया

है, उस के लिए मैं उन को हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूँ और बधाई देता हूँ ।

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): Regarding that firing, he has not mentioned anything.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have mentioned it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no discussion. No question also. Now the discussion will continue. Mr Lakkappa.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1978-79— Contd.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR—Contd.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Madam Chairman, the hon. Labour Minister has been appreciated as a very good Minister. But unfortunately, the Ministry which he is handling has necessarily to get cooperation from many other Ministries. But this Ministry is functioning without any cooperation of many other Ministries. I am not pleading for one type or category of labour force in this country. I would like to urge upon the Labour Minister to have plans and policies which would cover the idle manpower in the country and at the same time to find out a probable-rational solution to the situation which is very explosive in this country.

I would like to draw his kind attention to the large number of agricultural workers covering more than six crores in this country who are working for generations together and there is no code of conduct...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Lakkappa, if you need some more time, you can continue on Monday because the House will now take up Private Member's Business.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I will continue on Monday.

25.30 Hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTEENTH REPORT

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamaagar): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th April, 1978."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th April, 1978."

The motion was adopted.

25.31 Hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. CONTINUANCE OF ENGLISH AS ADDITIONAL LINK LANGUAGE—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now resume further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri S. D. Somasundaram on the 17th March, 1978 :—

"This House do urge upon the Government to amend the Constitution so as to implement Pandit Nehru's solemn assurance to Parliament that, besides Hindi being the link language English would continue as additional link language so long as non-Hindi speaking people want it."

Shri Yuvraj may continue his speech.

Out of 6 hours allotted, there is a balance of 1 hour 26 minutes.

श्री युवराज (कटिहार) : राष्ट्रीय भाषा का स्तर प्राप्त करने के लिए हिन्दी पूर्णतया सज्जन है और संविधान ने विधिवत इसको राष्ट्रभाषा के पद पर आसीन किया है और इसको घोषणा कर इसकी मर्यादा का बड़ाया है। न केवल यह सम्पर्क भाषा के रूप में रेकॉर्डित है बल्कि यह बोधगम्य भी है। अनेक भाषाओं के शब्द इस में

लिए गए हैं और इस देश में किसी प्रदेश की कोई जनता नहीं होगी, कोई पढ़े लिखे लोग नहीं होंगे जो हिन्दी बोल नहीं सकते हैं और समझ नहीं सकते। लेकिन ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद के कारण ही हिन्दी को भारी नुकसान पहुंचा था और यह एक ऐतिहासिक सत्य है कि प्रशासन के दृढ़ इरादे की कमी के चलते और सहयोग के अभाव के कारण जो हिन्दी पूर्णतया इस देश में एक मात्र सम्पर्क भाषा के रूप में समादृत होनी चाहिये थी वह नहीं हो सकी और आज अंग्रेजी को अतिरिक्त सम्पर्क भाषा के रूप में दुबारा कायम रखने के लिए हमारे भाई तर्क दे रहे हैं। हम इसलिए इसका विरोध करते हैं कि किसी भी स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र के लिए सब से पहली और बड़ी बात है कि उसकी भाषा क्या है, उसके कामकाज की भाषा क्या है, सारे सरकारी प्रयोजनों का काम किस भाषा में होता है, संसद किस भाषा में अपनी कार्यवाही का संचालन करती है, शिक्षण संस्थाओं में पढ़ाई का माध्यम क्या है। हर दृष्टि से विचार करने के बाद हम देखते हैं कि हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषा है, जन भाषा है और इस देश में कोई प्रदेश नहीं है जहां हिन्दी बोलने वाले नहीं हैं और वहां उनकी संख्या दूसरी या तीसरी नहीं है। हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में तो शत प्रतिशत यही लोग हैं। आप देख कि हमारे देश में अंग्रेजी जानने वालों की संख्या महज दो प्रतिशत है। आपको बहुत मौका मिला था हिन्दी को सर्वप्राह्य बनाने का और यह जिम्मेदारी प्रशासन की थी और अगर प्रशासन ईमानदारी से संविधान की भावना को कार्यान्वित करता तो अनेक दूसरे देशों की तरह यहां भी हिन्दी को जो स्थान मिलना चाहिये था वह स्थान मिल जाता। और आज भी यही प्रयास जारी है कि अतिरिक्त सम्पर्क भाषा के रूप में अंग्रेजी बनाये रखी जाय। मैं तब हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के भाइयों से अग्रोत करना चाहता हूं कि भाषा का प्रश्न कोई कानून का प्रश्न नहीं। यह तो विशुद्ध सांस्कृतिक और निष्ठा का प्रश्न

[श्री युवराज]

है, और इसका समाधान तभी हो सकता है जब हम सब लोग मिल कर सहयोग करें। इसलिये अहिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्र की जनता पर हिन्दी थोपने का प्रश्न नहीं है। प्रश्न यह है कि आज अंग्रेजी जो थोपी गई है हम उसे बरकरार रखना चाहते हैं ? इसकी भी एक सीमा थी। एक अवधि बीती, 15 वर्ष बीत गये, बार बार राजभाषा अधिनियम में संशोधन कर के इसे बरकरार रखने की कोशिश की गई। यह देश के लिये कलंक की बात होगी जहां की 70 फ्रीसदी जनता हिन्दी समझती हो आज उस देश ने अंग्रेजी की गरिमा अभी बरकरार है। जहां अंग्रेजी साम्रज्यवाद ने इस देश की सांस्कृतिक मर्यादा को, भावनात्मक एकता को तोड़ने में जी जान की वाजी लगादी थी, आज हम उसी अंग्रेजी के लिये लड़ते हैं, अंग्रेजी को बरकरार रखने की कोशिश करते हैं।

अगर हम भूलते नहीं हैं तो महात्मा गांधी के पहले जो हमारे पुराने मनीषी हो गये हैं जैसे राजा राम मोहन राय, श्री केशव राय, ऐसे विद्वानों ने हिन्दी को प्रतिष्ठित करने के लिये प्रयास किया था। मैं सदन का अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन हिन्दी का प्रश्न एक ऐसा प्रश्न है जिसका भावना से सम्बन्ध है। 5 अप्रैल को बेगल मूधन्य साहित्यकार श्री विमल मित्र आये थे, केरल और तमिलनाडु के बड़े साहित्यकार अखिलेन्दम और श्रीकृष्ण राव मूति आये थे, और एक स्वर से जब उनके सम्मान में आयोजन आयोजित था पटना में राष्ट्रभाषा परिषद की तरफ से तो श्री विमल मित्र और दक्षिण के बड़े साहित्यकारों ने हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में अपनी राय व्यक्त करते हुए यह भावना व्यक्त की थी कि हिन्दी ही सम्पर्क की एक मात्र भाषा हो सकती है। . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have a long list of speakers. Please conclude now.

श्री युवराज : महोदया, मेरी प्रार्थना है कि अतिरिक्त सम्पर्क भाषा के रूप में जो

अंग्रेजी को बरकरार रखने का प्रयास है यह नित्यदेह दुखद है, और मैं अभील करूंगा दक्षिण के भाइयों से, अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के भाइयों से कि हिन्दी सुबोध है, यह सांस्कृतिक एकता की एकमात्र कड़ी है इसे स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

श्री पायस टिकी (अलीपुरद्वार) :

सभापति महोदय, यह भाषा का सवाल बहुत पुराना है। आजादी के समय में कहा गया कि देश की भाषा वही होगी जो देश में अधिकतर लोगों द्वारा बोली जाती है। किन्तु दुर्भाग्यवश हमारी स्थिति कुछ ऐसी थी कि हम लोगों ने विदेशी भाषा को अपना लिया और विदेशियों को इस देश से चल जाने के लिए बोल दिया। जनसाधारण के बीच में यही भावना पैदा हो गई है कि यह जो अंग्रेजी रखने की हिमायत कर रहे हैं जिनका सरकारी नौकरी चाकरी में एक गुट सा बन गया है जो चाहते हैं कि उसमें साधारण मनुष्य न आ सके। इसलिए वे अंग्रेजी को शासन की भाषा बनाने के लिए दृढ़ संकल्प हैं। आज जितने भी सरकारी पदों पर हैं तथा अंग्रेजी जानने वाले के जो हिमायती हैं, उन्हीं के बाहुबल पर काम चलता आ रहा है। इसलिए अभी तक जो अंग्रेजी लागू करने के लिए जो कोशिश की जा रही है वह केवल इसलिए है कि हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी इलाकों में भी वहां के जो वर्जुआ नौकरदार हैं जो सरकार में अंग्रेजी के हिमायती हैं, वे सरकारी नौकरियों में अपने ही लोगों को रखना चाहते हैं और साधारण मनुष्यों का शोषण करने की साजिश चला रहे हैं।

साधारण आदमी दफ्तरों और अदालतों की भाषा नहीं समझता है। अन्याय, अत्याचार और दुर्नीति छिपाने वाली भाषा यह अंग्रेजी भाषा बन चुकी है, इसलिए जितनी जल्दी हो सक देश की भाषा ही सम्पर्क

भाषा होनी चाहिए। जिस प्रकार ज्यादा लोग हिन्दी समझते हैं, तो इसकी ही विकास की ज्यादा गुंजाइश है। जब आज भाषा के सम्बन्ध में बात आई है तो मेरा अनुरोध है कि हम सब गंभीरता पूर्वक इस विषय में एक विचार करें और जो भाई हिन्दी का विरोध करते हैं एवं अंग्रेजी की हिमायत करते हैं, उनको यह समझने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि अगर आज सारे देश में अंग्रेजी को पढ़ाया जाये तो वह आसान होगा या हिन्दी को पढ़ाया जाये तो वह आसान होगा। जो सबसे ज्यादा आसान हो, उसी को हम ले सकते हैं। यह सभी समझते हैं कि अंग्रेजी भाषा को अगर देहातों में पढ़ाया जाये तो यह कितना मुश्किल होगा? अगर हम थोड़ी सी मेहनत करें, थोड़ा सा सरकार ध्यान दे और कुछ प्रयत्न हो समूचे देश में, हिन्दी पढ़ना पढ़ाना हो तो जल्दी ही यह राष्ट्र भाषा हो कर यह देश की प्रगति में सहायक होगा। अंग्रेजी के सम्बन्ध में भी जो भाई अंग्रेजी की हिमायत करते हैं, उनसे मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह अपनी मातृभाषा बोलें। चीन, जापान जैसे हरेक देश में अपने देश की भाषा जब लोग बोलते हैं तो हम भी क्यों न अपने देश की भाषा बोलें और विदेशों में भी हम अपना नाम ऊंचा करें।

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura) : On the other day, I was present in the House : and I was pained to find that some of our Members still want to continue with English. English, as a matter of fact, has been left with us, due to foreign domination. I realize the difficulty of our friends from the South in learning Hindi so soon ; and I am not in favour of saying that Hindi should be thrust upon them, or that there should be indecent haste in bringing it, against their will. But I think it is not at all difficult to learn, if our friends from the South try to learn it. After all, they have learnt English. They can easily learn Hindi. I am prepared to learn any one of the South Indian languages, if it is made a link language, and people are compelled from now on to learn a South Indian language. That will be far better ; but to continue with English

reminds us of our slavery and of the old British regime. When we see many heads of States and heads of Governments from other countries coming here and speaking to us in their own mother-tongues and our Ministers and heads of Governments speaking to them in English we have to hang our heads in shame. So, I am speaking in English purposely so that our friends from the South may appreciate it. It is only for their convenience that I am speaking in English. As a matter of fact, I am not so fluent in English as I am in Hindi, which is my mother tongue and also the national language. After all, only two per cent of the population of India knows English. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia of the Socialist Party, who was one of the half a dozen people well-versed in English, thought it quite necessary in the national interest and in the interest of our national prestige that we should do away with English. Mathatma Gandhi was the first leader who thought of the necessity of doing away with English. For the first time he addressed the convocation of the Banaras Hindi University in Hindi and that almost created a revolution in these days. Shri Rajagopalachari also in his time expressed a similar view, in favour of Hindi. If this has received a set back, it is because of the over-anxiety of our friends from the north, who want to bring Hindi with indecent haste.

I would suggest that there should be a national conference where we should sit together and devise ways and means of doing away with English. Along Hindi we can also have any of the languages of the south to be learnt in the whole country, be it Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam or any other language, but English should go. Englishmen have left us but their legacy of language still remains in our country. We should not, parrot-like, repeat the English language. It is not in our national interest. So, I would suggest that our hon. friends should sit together and evolve ways and means to do away with English. It will, in fact, increase our national prestige in the international world.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : (Tumkur) : Sir, I take this opportunity to express my opinion on the language issue. When I got elected to this House, Dr. Lohia was a Member of Parliament. I think Shri Gupta was also with me. When for the first time I pressed my claim to participate in the discussion by speaking in Kannada, which is my mother tongue, Dr. Lohia supported me. Since Dr. Lohia's name was mentioned, I was reminded of that incident. But Dr. Lohia's intention was not to impose Hindi on the population with fanaticism. He wanted to do it gradually.

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

We have got a number of States which have got different languages. Even the election results of the Janata Party have gone on language lines. The States in which the Janata Party is in power is called the Hindi belt. But this is not the spirit in which the language issue was discussed by our forefathers, even at the time of the drafting of the Constitution. When the draft Constitution was prepared by the constitutional advisers of the Drafting Committee, it contained some provisions relating to the official language and the languages to be used in the Indian Parliament and in the State Legislatures.

The language issue figured prominently during the general discussions of the draft Constitution. A special committee was appointed consisting of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Pandit Gobind Vallabh Pant, Shri Purshottamdas Tandon, Dr. Shyam Prasad Mukherjee, Shri Balakrishna Sharma, and Shri K. Santhanam. The committee suggested that English would be the only official language for ten years, and thereafter if both Houses of Parliament decided by two-thirds majority of those present and voting, it could be extended for another five years.

Language should not become a controversial issue in a country with a developing economy. A developing nation should not make language an emotional issue and create a sense of insecurity, a sense of parochialism, a sense of division among the people.

The language policy has been criticised not only by the southern States, but also by the other regions of our country. If you go to Assam, you will find the same appreciation for Assamese, but at the same time there is no reluctance of the people there to learn or love Hindi.

My second language is Hindi. We are not against Hindi, but we want that equal respect should be given to all the languages of the country.

Especially during the last year, the party now running this Government has been creating not only dissatisfaction among certain sections of the people and certain States of this country. The manner in which they conduct themselves in Parliament itself, the supreme body, and the manner in which some Ministers respect the other languages and the speeches of Members in other languages, shows that. I do not want to cite Mr. Raj Narain. It is not only he.

When the Home Minister visited Karnataka during election time, the people there time and again told him that he was speaking in Hindi which they could not

follow, but he insisted on speaking only in Hindi, whether they listened or not. The Home Minister who is supposed to be the custodian of not only the development of the languages but also the integration of this country made such a statement, creating an atmosphere of imposing Hindi.

Karnataka especially is not fanatic on the language issue. The people there love to learn Hindi, but is there any machinery set up with the same zeal and enthusiasm in other parts of the country to learn the other regional languages? Is there any meaningful communication from the Centre to the States about cultural and regional understanding?

Shri Chandrapan has raised the issue of the Centre's correspondence with Kerala. In Karnataka also they sometimes receive communications in a language which they cannot understand. Sometimes, they answer in the language which these people cannot understand. These are the controversies. We do not mean any disrespect to the languages. So far as language issue is concerned, there are many countries which have bilingualism or even multi-lingualism in the administration. Even in Canada, Switzerland, USSR and many other countries, the language problem will not come in the way of the development of the country. But the administration has to take interest. Unfortunately, they have no programme or policy. There is no economic policy evolved by this Government. We have been watching that all the Members of the Janta Party especially from three States, are always protesting whenever the language problem is raised on the floor of this House. This will not be conducive to the situation to understand each other. The people will feel that the other corner of the country has no respect for the regional languages. Then how can you have the three-language formula? Was this three-language formula implemented fully? Mr. Gopal was raising an issue that when we go to the railway station and buy a ticket, the destination on the ticket will be in a different language which the passenger will not know, with the result the passenger will sit in a different train and will reach a different destination and ultimately he will land in Delhi because some ticket checker may catch him for travelling in a different train for which he has no ticket. This is what is happening. Some of the Members said that Hindi is the mother tongue of the majority of the people. But if you take the population whose mother tongue is not Hindi and compare it, you will find that English knowing people are more. Even the sponsor of the Resolution. Mr. Somasundaram, is coming from Tamil Nadu. It is not that Tamil

Nadu people hate Hindi but they are asking for a legitimate right to understand each other, a right to communicate with each other and feel oneness in the country. But their approach is that the people should not understand anything in the country and there should be a stop of communication from one State to another. This is not a democratic system or understanding of the approach. Nothing will be done if Hindi is imposed. All the languagees provided in the Constitution should be developed, should be respected. There are a number of other languages which through emotional approach of the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have made the point. Please conclude now.

Shri K. LAKKAPPA : The Home Ministry for the last one year is creating scare in the minds of the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am calling the next speaker.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I would humbly request the hon. Home Minister to take stock of the situation and kindly see that some sort of a solution which is acceptable to all, should be found out.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Madam Chairman.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Just five minutes.

श्री समर गुह (कन्टाई) : मैं हिन्दी में बोल रहा हूँ, इसलिए कुछ कन्सेशन दीजिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are a large number of speakers. I would appeal to you to cooperate. As I have already said, there is very little time left for the resolution

श्री समर गुह : मेडम चैयरमैन, बड़े जोर-शोर से हिन्दी के प्रसार, प्रचार और उस की प्रगति के लिए हमारे बहुत से साथी निवेदन कर रहे हैं, यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है । बात यह है कि संविधान में कहा गया है कि हिन्दी सरकारी भाषा होगी और इसके प्रसार, प्रचार और प्रगति के लिए कुछ बातें संविधान में कही गई हैं लेकिन मैं एक बात हिन्दी भाषी भाईयों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह क्या बात है कि जो हिन्दी

भाषी भाई हैं वे बड़े जोर-शोर से कह रहे हैं कि हिन्दी का प्रसार, प्रचार और प्रगति हो । सिर्फ यही नहीं है कि हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा बनाया जाए, नेशनल लैंग्वेज बनाया जाय, यही वह नहीं कह रहे हैं बल्कि यह भी कह रहे हैं कि देश की एकता के लिए, संगठित करने के लिए और देश की प्रगति के लिए भी हिन्दी भाषा की जरूरत है । यह भी कहा कि अंग्रेजी जमाना चला गया, तो कोई हिन्दुस्तानी भाषा ऐसी होनी चाहिए जो राष्ट्रीय भाषा हो और अगर हिन्दी भाषा न हो, तो क्या होगा और अभी तक अगर अंग्रेजी भाषा रहती है तो यह कहा जाएगा कि गुलामी की कोई छाया रह गई है, लेकिन मैं इस बारे में एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ । हिन्दी के बारे में दो मत नहीं हो सकते कि जब संविधान में दिया हुआ है कि यह हमारी सरकारी भाषा होगी, तो इस को तो मानना ही होगा लेकिन यह क्या बात है कि—इस पर आप जरा ख्याल कीजिए—हिन्दी भाषी इलाके से जो भाई आते हैं, वे ज्यादातर, एक दो आदमियों को छोड़ दीजिए, इस बात पर जोर दे रहे हैं कि हिन्दी भाषा ही हो और जो हिन्दी भाषी, नान-हिन्दी एरियाज से आते हैं, वे इतना जोर इस बारे में क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं ? क्या इस का मतलब यह है कि अहिन्दी भाषी जो आदमी है, वे देशभक्त नहीं हैं, उन के मन में देश प्रेम नहीं है और क्या वे कोई मातृभाषा नहीं चाहते हैं, कोई राष्ट्रीय मर्यादा नहीं चाहते हैं ? यह कहना ठीक नहीं होगा । तमिल का, केरल का, बंगाल का और आसाम का आदमी भी उतना ही देशभक्त है जितना कि हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों का । लेकिन ऐ वयों है कि ऐसा भय, ऐसा डर, ऐसा आतंक पैदा हो गया है, इस पर गौर से सोचना चाहिए । अगर यह नहीं सोचेंगे तो मैं आप को एक चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ, आप को सतर्क करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार से नरह-तरह के मामले उठेंगे, ज्वालामुखी का उद्भरण

श्री समर गुहा

होगे जैसा कि जातपात के बारे में हो रहा है और अंग्रेजी में कहा जाए, तो एक पोर्टे-शियल ज्वालानुबो है यह भाषा। अगर इस तरह के प्रश्न को उठाया जाएगा, तो गड़बड़ हो जाएगी, विस्फोट हो जाएगा। इस मामले पर, जैसा कि जातपात के मामले पर हो रहा है, ज्यादा गड़बड़ हो जाएगी। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि जो बड़े जोर-शोर से हिन्दी को, एक ही भाषा को रखने के लिए आप बड़ा जोर दे रहे हैं, उस के लिए आप धीरे धीरे चले, जरा सोच-समझ कर चले और जरा आप चारों तरफ देख कर चले कि भारत की राष्ट्रियता, जातीयता और हिन्दुस्तान की भौगोलिक, ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक और भाषाई जो स्थिति है, उन सब का क्या संगठन है, कैसा उन का मंथन है। इन सब बातों को देख कर, विचार कर और समझ कर जरा आप चलिए और यह जो उतावलापन है जैसे मन उबल रहा हो, यह न दिखावें। हिन्दी को दूसरों पर लादना ठीक नहीं होगा। इस से बड़ा भयंकर विस्फोट हो सकता है और एक विस्फोटक स्थिति उत्पन्न हो सकती है। इसलिए मैं आपका चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में आप जरा धीरे चले।

हमारे संवर्धन में क्या दिया गया था। उसमें कहा गया था कि 15 साल तक अंग्रेजी चलेगी और उसके बाद लोक सभा और राज्य सभा की 30 प्राद्वितियों की एक समिति प्रेसिडेंट साहब बनाएँ और उस कमेटी के बनने के बाद सोचें कि किस तरह से इस काम को किया जाए। उस कमेटी की राय 1967 में आई। उस ने क्या कहा था। उसमें यह कहा गया था कि हिन्दी सरकारी भाषा रहेगी और अंग्रेजी उसके साथ सम्पर्क भाषा रहेगी। तो यह कहा गया था। तो आप इतनी जल्द-बाजी इस मामले में मत कीजिए। जो पार्लियामेंट ने कृपया दिया था ...

MR. CHAIRMAN The Hon. Member may try to conclude now

श्री समर गुहा : थोड़ा और समय दीजिए। यह गंभीर मामला है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister has to reply at 4:15 P.M. I would request you to cooperate with me. The next resolution is also yours. There are other Members also who want to speak.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Kindly give me a few minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Only 2 minutes.

श्री समर गुहा : हिन्दी में पहली बार मैं बोल रहा हूँ इस सेशन में अभी भी मुझे कुछ मौका नहीं मिल रहा है अपने मन की बात का खुलासा करने का। (व्यवधान) मैं इसके खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। मैं यही चेतावनी दे रहा हूँ कि इतना उतावलापन आप न दिखाएं, इतनी जल्दी आप न करें। मैंने कहा है कि 1967 में पार्लियामेंट ने यह राय दी थी कि हिन्दी को सरकारी भाषा माना जाए और अंग्रेजी को लिंक लैंग्वेज माना जाए, इस फैसले को आपको देखना चाहिए और इसका खयाल करना चाहिए। कांस्टीट्यूशन में क्या है? संस्कृत से तथा और जो भारतीय भाषायें हैं उन से हिन्दी में शब्द लेना। इन सब सोचिस से हिन्दी को मजबूत करने के लिए शब्द लिए जाएं यह कहा गया था। हिन्दी को मजबूत बनाने के लिए ही यह बात कही गई थी। लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है। चौधरी साहब जानते हैं महात्मा गांधी कहा करते थे कि हिन्दुस्तानी भाषा राष्ट्र भाषा होगी, राज भाषा होगी। हिन्दी शब्द का उन्होंने कभी इस्तेमाल नहीं किया। लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है? कहां हिन्दी और कहां हिन्दुस्तानी। अगर आप चाहते हैं हिन्दी को सरकारी भाषा बनाना तो हिन्दुस्तान की जितनी भाषायें हैं सब भाषाओं में से मन चुन कर आपको इस भाषा को समृद्ध बनाना चाहिए। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। इसकी चेष्टा ही

नहीं को जा रही है। जो चेष्टा की जा रही है वह संकीर्ण दृष्टिकोण से की जा रही है। इसी को एक मात्र भाषा बनाने की कोशिश हो रही है। आप को खयाल रखना चाहिए कि उन लोगों का क्या होगा जिन को हिन्दी भाषा नहीं है। अगर इसको एक मात्र सरकारी भाषा मान लिया जाता है तो हिन्दी भाषा भाषी जो हैं उनको किससे आज़ात हो जायेंगे, पोलिटिकल, इकोनॉमिक, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कम्प्युटेशन आदि क्षेत्रों में और अहिन्दी भाषा भाषियों पर इसका क्या असर पड़ेगा, उनको क्या नुक़्कान होगा। उनके मन में क्यों डर है इसको आनको समझने की कोशिश करना चाहिए। मैं दिल्ली के अख़बारों की बात नहीं करता। लेकिन कज़क़ता के अख़बारों में यह चीज़ आई है कि वहां पर एक बड़ी भारी भाल इंडिया लिग्विस्टिक कान्फ़ेस हुई थी जिन को कज़क़ता के चोर जस्टिस ज़ोर प्रताप मित्रा ने प्रिजाइड किया था। दक्षिण से, पंजाब से सब जगह से लोग उसमें भाग लेने के लिए आए थे। उस कान्फ़ेस को राय थी कि 1967 में जो पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बनी थी और उसने जो राय व्यक्त की थी उसके मुताबिक़ हम को चयना चाहिए।

मैं एक अर्ज करना चाहता हूं, अपील करना चाहता हूं। खयाल करके आप चलें, धीरे से आप चर्चें। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि एक ऐसी कमेटी बननी चाहिए जो यह सुझाव दे कि हिन्दी को हिन्दुस्तानी भाषा कैसे बनाया जाए और कैसे इसकी प्रगति और प्रसार किया जाए। इस कमेटी में कम से कम सत्तर परसेंट नान-हिन्दी लोग रहें।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जैसा कि हाउस में मत व्यक्त किया गया है जरूरत हो तो एक और कमेटी आप हिन्दी के बारे में बना सकते हैं।

1967 में जो फ़ार्मूला तैयार किया गया था और जो राय व्यक्त हुई थी उस राय के मुताबिक़ आपको चलना चाहिए।

हिन्दी ही केवल एक राष्ट्र भाषा नहीं है। राष्ट्र भाषा बंगला भी है तथा और जो पंद्रह हमारे देश की भाषायें हैं वे भी हैं। हिन्दी पर जोर ज़रूर देना चाहिए लेकिन इसी एक मात्र भाषा पर नहीं देना चाहिए। दूसरी जो राष्ट्र भाषायें हैं सब के साथ समान व्यवहार होना चाहिए और इक्विटबल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन आफ सेंट्रल पैटर्न होनी चाहिए, ग्रांट्स का आवंटन समान रूप से सब में होना चाहिए। आज तो आप हिन्दी पर ही अपना पूरा जोर लगा रहे हैं। और जो भाषायें हैं जैसा मैंने कहा है कि इक्विटबल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हो वह नहीं हो रहा है। इसको भी आपको देखना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं अपील कलंगा कि जरा धीरे आप चलें, समझ बूझ कर चलें, अहिन्दी भाषा भाषियों में क्यों भय है, डर है, आतंक पैदा हुआ है इसको आप समझने की कोशिश करें। अगर आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो एक नया ज्वालामुखी विस्फोटित हो जाएगा और देश के विखण्डित होने का खतरा पैदा हो जाएगा, उसका रास्ता खुल जाएगा यही चेतावनी अन्त में मैं आपको देना चाहता हूं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति महोदय, यह बहुत दुख की बात है कि 30 साल की स्वतन्त्रता के बाद भी आज हमारे देश में भाषा का वाद विवाद है। यह दुखद बात है और चिन्ता की भी बात है। यह बात सही है कि हम जब यह बात करते हैं कि हिन्दी बोलने वाले 50,

[श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त]

60 प्रतिशत हैं इसलिए हिन्दी होनी चाहिए, मैं इसको ठीक नहीं मानता। हमें हिन्दी को अगर इस देश में लाना होगा तो सारे देश के सब लोगों की सद्भावनाओं को साथ ले कर के लाना होगा, उनकी सद्भावना को छोड़ कर के, खंडित करके हिन्दी देश में नहीं ला सकते। अगर हमने इस प्रकार की कोशिश की तो देश टुकड़े टुकड़े हो जायेगा, इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं। आज देश में वाद विवाद है भाषा का। इसके लिए कौन दोषी है? मैं किसी एक के लिए नहीं कहता। हिन्दी के लोग भी दोषी हैं जो हिन्दी को बहुत जल्दी देश में लाना चाहते हैं, और गैर हिन्दी वाले भी दोषी हैं जो हिन्दी से घृणा का भाव रखते हैं। इसलिए अगर देश में हिन्दी को चलना है और ठीक तरह से चलना है तो दोनों को अपनी जगह पर एक बेलेंस बँटाना होगा तभी देश में हिन्दी चल सकती है।

मैं इसमें इन्कार नहीं करता कि अंग्रेजी का एक रोल है इस देश में भी और विदेशों में भी रोल है। यहां तक कि अभी भी हमारे विधान में हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट की भाषा अंग्रेजी है। तो वह एक रोल है और कुछ दिन तक रहेगा। और मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि दक्षिण भाषी लोग जब तक हिन्दी को अपनी इच्छा से यह नहीं कहते कि यह हमारी भाषा है और हम पढ़ेंगे, हमें उनको नहीं कहना चाहिए कि आप जबरदस्ती उसको पढ़िये। तभी यह बात ठीक रहेगी। हम उनकी भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचा कर हिन्दी नहीं लाना चाहते।

लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ लोग आज देश में ऐसे हैं, कुछ लोगों की जैनुइन फ्रीलिंग होगी कि हिन्दी हम पर थोपी जा रही है, लेकिन कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो इसी चीज पर जिन्दा रहना चाहते हैं। वह अगर भाषा का झगड़ा न उठावें तो शायद उनको बोट ही

म मिलें। इसलिए यह भाषा का झगड़ा रहना चाहिए। वह इसमें राजनीतिक लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं। उनसे मेरी प्रार्थना है कि राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने की दृष्टि से देश में भाषा का जो वाद विवाद खड़ा करते हैं इससे आप देश की एवता को खंडित करते हैं। यह चीज आपको कभी भी नहीं करनी चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, मैं अष्टमान गया था। वहां बंगला देश के लोग भी रहते हैं, तमिल, तेलगु और हिन्दी बोलने वाले भी हैं। लेकिन जब वहां पर वह आपस में बात करते हैं तो हिन्दी में बात करते हैं। मेरे साथी इस चीज को मानेंगे। मैंने अंडमान को एक आदर्श जगह पाया। छोटी जगह होते हुए भी, अन्य भाषाओं के बोलने वाले लोग होते हुए भी, तेलगु, तमिल, बंगला, गुजराती, मराठी बोलने वाले होते हुए भी, लेकिन जब आपस में वह बात करते हैं तो अंग्रेजी में नहीं, हिन्दी में बात करते हैं। तो वह एक समय आना चाहिए। लेकिन वह समय हम लादना नहीं चाहते। आप जितनी देर चाहें उतनी देर लीजिए। हमें कोई जरूरत नहीं है, लेकिन मैं एक चीज कहना चाहता हूँ कि --

Do you want to equate Hindi with English? You should not. You cannot equate a foreign language with an Indian language, whether it is Telugu or Hindi or Tamil or Marathi or Bengali.

अगर यह चीज आपकी समझ में आ जाये कि अंग्रेजी विदेशी भाषा है, आप कितने दिन में उसको भेजिए, अंग्रेजी पढ़ना बुरा नहीं, अंग्रेजों के जाने के बाद भी पढ़ना चाहिए इंटरनेशनल भाषा है, वर्ल्ड में इसका रोल है और यहां भी रहेगा, टेक्नोलाजी है, साइंस है, मैं उसको डिनाई नहीं करता, पढ़ना चाहिए। मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि मेरा वक्ता पड़े, लेकिन वह विदेशी भाषा है और उसको

किसी न किसी दिन यहां से जाना चाहिए। यह आपको स्वीकार करना चाहिए। जाना कब चाहिए यह आप तय करिये, हम नहीं तय करेंगे। यह मेरा कहना है। और जो प्रस्ताव का भाव है मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन मैं इस चीज को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं कि विधान में कोई संशोधन करने की जरूरत है। सरकार की पालिसी यही है, जो आप कह रहे हैं। श्री चरणसिंह जी का जो उदाहरण दिया, मैं समझता हूं कि आप वह राजनीति लायें।

चरणसिंह जी ने यह कहा कि मैं हिन्दी में एक सवाल पूछ रहा हूं जनता से कि क्या हिन्दी बोलने की धजह से पब्लिक लाइफ में कोई रह सकता है या नहीं? यह मैं गलती नहीं कहता। यह सवाल किया— मैं चूंकि हिन्दी बोलता हूं, अंग्रेजी नहीं बोलता, इसलिए मुझे पब्लिक लाइफ में नहीं रहना चाहिए? मैं समझता हूं कि यह उन्होंने बड़ा जायज सवाल किया। उसके बारे में आपके पास कोई जवाब नहीं है। लोगों ने उनकी बात को सुना।

मेरा कहना यह है कि हिन्दी पचास प्रतिशत बोलते हैं, 60 प्रतिशत बोलते हैं, तमिल 10 प्रतिशत बोलते हैं, इस चीज के बेसिस पर हिन्दी देश की भाषा बनेगी, यह मैं नहीं चाहता, न्यूमरिकल स्टैंड पर नहीं

MR. CHAIRMAN : You had to conclude in one minute. One minute is over.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I would not take now more than a minute.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं मांग करता हूं कि देश के इंटरैस्ट में हम लोगों को भाषा का झगड़ा पार्लियामेंट में या पार्लियामेंट

के बाहर नहीं उठाना चाहिए। जो यह झगड़ा उठाता है, वह मैं समझता हूं कि देश का हित नहीं करता है। अन्त में मैं यह निवेदन करते हुए समाप्त करता हूं कि श्री लैंग्वेज फार्मूले का मैं समर्थन करता हूं और वह देश में लागू होना चाहिए।

*SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB (Palghat) : Madam Chairman, I have been honoured by the opportunity given to me for participating in this Debate. I am speaking in Tamil but I hail from Kerala. I can speak in Hindi also and I have learnt Sanskrit.

I can say without any fear of contradiction that Tamil is the most ancient language of the country with a culture of its own. It has only 18 consonents and 12 vowels. It is the easiest language to learn. Yet I would like to know what efforts have been or are being made by Hindi-speaking people to learn Tamil or any other South Indian language. We have got even the grouse that Tamil has not received equal respect in the hands of Hindi-speaking people, as much respect as they show towards English. In fact, I should say that the Hindi-speaking people, who call English as the Imperialist language, have not shown even the elementary courtesy and kindness towards regional languages of the country which have been recognised in the Constitution of India. I would not like to think that I am an antagonist of Hindi.

Here I would like this House to consider what prompted Pandit Nehru, the Light of Asia, to give an assurance to the country that English would continue so long as the non-Hindi speaking people wanted it. He was sagacious enough to say that Hindi also should raise to the heights of English and till then English should be there. He wanted English to continue primarily in the interest of social, political and economic growth of the country. National integration was far more important for him than linguistic chauvinism. He did not want to contribute to the feeling that North was waxing while South was waning. For him the percentage of people speaking Hindi was not the consideration for having it as the sole link language of the country.

We are not opposed to Hindi, but we are opposed to its imposition. You now,

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri A. Sunna Sahile]

Madam, that any imposition creates violent reaction. When the non-Hindi speaking people find that Hindi is being thrust on them, they turn into violent haters of Hindi. Fanaticism generates fanaticism. I am the President of Hindi Prachar Sabha in my constituency. I am interested in the growth of Hindi as a language. It should not be linked with minority and majority. Can anyone speak better English than the late Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar or late Satyamurthy? English was a vehicle of thought for them. It was a bridge of communication for them. It was not hot-bed of controversy. Similarly, Rabindranath's Jana Gana Mana aroused nationalism in the minds of the people, whether they came from South, East or West. Language is an emotional outlet and it should be capable of generating understanding and appreciation. It should evoke reciprocity and not retaliation. If a communication in Hindi is sent to the Kerala Chief Minister who does not know Hindi, naturally he will be tempted to retaliate by sending a communication in Malayalam. It must be borne in mind that nation is to be kept at the highest pedestal and it should not be made the victim of language whirlwind.

We from the South are equally, if not more, interested in national integration. We want to work for the growth of composite culture of the nation. As is mentioned in Gita, YADHA YADHA HI DHARMASYA GLANIR BHAVATI BHARATA, good action will end in successive good actions. We should not be the torch-bearers of the saying "Sow the wind, Reap the whirlwind". Language should be the communication for common good. English has not taken the country backward. It has contributed for the growth of the nation. The choice of one link language for the country should be left to the people of non-Hindi speaking Southern States and that would be the greatest honour which we would be showing to Pandit Nehru.

With these words, I thank you and resume my seat.

श्री राम विज्ञान पासवान (हजोपुर) : सभापति महोदय, रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर ने कहा था कि हमारे मन की मधुमक्खी संसार के सभी उद्यानों में जायेगी, लेकिन अपनी ही रीति से मधु का कोश तैयार करेगी। पिछले तीस सालों में हमने समूचे संसार का भ्रमण कर लिया है। क्या मैं यह पूछने का हकदार हूँ कि हमने उस मधु को आने तरीके से तैयार किया है? नहीं तैयार किया है।

आज इस बात पर अफसोस होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट, लोक सभा में भी हम अपनी मातृभाषा में नहीं बोल पाते हैं और प्रस्ताव पेश करते हैं कि अंग्रेजी को जारी रखा जाये। आज-कल भारत में रशन डेलीगेशन आया हुआ है। वह इस समय देश में भ्रमण कर रहा है। हेगड़े साहब ने हमें अगोका होटल में बुलाया था। आप को सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि उस डेलीगेशन का नेता रशन भाषा में बोलता था। वह अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता था। हम लोगों ने उनसे पूछा कि क्या आप अंग्रेजी जानते हैं या नहीं। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं अंग्रेजी नहीं जानता हूँ। जब हेगड़े साहब अंग्रेजी में बोलते थे, तो उस का अनुवाद रशन में किया जाता था। इतने पावरफुल डेलीगेशन के सदस्य भी अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते हैं और अपना सारा काम काज रशन में चलाते हैं।

162.2 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the chair]

लेकिन हम लोग इतने निकम्मे हैं कि तीस साल के बाद भी हम चाहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी को चलने दिया जाये।

मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग हिन्दी को थोपने के समर्थक नहीं हैं। लेकिन हम पूरी दिलेरी के साथ यह मांग करते हैं कि अंग्रेजी को तत्काल खत्म किया जाये, अंग्रेजी को इस देश में नहीं चलने देना चाहिए। अंग्रेजी शोषण का हथियार है। दक्षिण के जो लोग अंग्रेजी का समर्थन करते हैं, वे दक्षिण के हरिजनों और पिछड़े हुए लोगों के साथ न्याय नहीं कर रहे हैं। आखिर दक्षिण में भी कितने परसेंट लोग अंग्रेजी जानते हैं? दक्षिण भारत में भी अंग्रेजी जानने वाले चार पांच फ्रीसदी होंगे—उससे भी कम होंगे। लेकिन शहरों के जिन लोगों को शहरी भाषा, अंग्रेजियत, की आदत पड़

गई है, उन के द्वारा यह मांग हो रही है कि अंग्रेजी को जारी रखा जाये, ताकि वे देश पर राज कर सकें।

मैंने एक बार इस सदन में कहा था कि मुझे इस बात पर शर्म आती है कि जब हम सेक्रेटेरियट में कितों को टेलीफोन करते हैं, तो जवाब दिया जाता है कि मैं हिन्दी नहीं जानता हूँ। आज यह स्थिति है कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति अंग्रेजी न जाने, तो उसे पार्लियामेंट में आने का अधिकार नहीं है, वह वहाँ पर अपनी क्षेत्रीय समस्याओं को नहीं रख सकता है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हिन्दी को लादा जाये। मैं कहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजी को खत्म किया जाये। दक्षिण को एक भाषा को चुना जाये। और दक्षिण को एक भाषा और उत्तर की एक भाषा को कम्पलसरी किया जाये।

दक्षिण में श्री रामास्वामी नायकर जैसे एक से एक नेता पैदा हुए। लेकिन उत्तर भारत में लोग उन का नाम भी नहीं जानते हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने अपने आप को एक भाषा के घेरे में सीमित रखा। दो भाषाओं को कम्पलसरी किया जाये, तब समान रूप से गंगा बहेगी।

यह मामला शिक्षा मंत्री से भी ताल्लुक रखता है। आज जितने भी आई० ए० एस० और आई० एफ० एस० आफिसर्ज हैं, वे कौन लोग हैं? वे एक ही तबके, एक ही वर्ग के लोग हैं, जिन के पास हजार बीघा जमीन भी है, कज-कारखाना भी चलता है और बड़े ओहदे पर भी बैठे हुए हैं। इस का एक ही कारण है कि वे तमाम अंग्रेजी स्कूल के पढ़े हुए हैं। उन में से एक परसेंट भी ऐसे नहीं होंगे, जो कितों गांव के स्कूल में पढ़े हों। मैं गृह मंत्री जो से मांग करूंगा कि यदि यह मसला एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट से भी सम्बन्ध रखता है, तो वह हम लोगों

का प्रोटेस्ट, विरोध, शिक्षा मंत्री तक भी पहुंचा दें।

हमने यह कमिट किया है कि—

राष्ट्रपति का बेटा हो या चपरासी की हो संतान,

ब्राह्मण या भंगी का बेटा, सब की शिक्षा समान।

देश भर में एक तरह की शिक्षा चलनी चाहिए। देश में अपनी मातृभाषायें चले—हिन्दी, उर्दू, बंगला और तेलगु चले। देश में अपनी भाषायें चलनी चाहिए, अंग्रेजी भाषा नहीं रहनी चाहिए। जो लोग कहते हैं कि अगर देश में अंग्रेजी भाषा नहीं चलेगी तो देश टूट जायेगा उनसे मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग देश में अंग्रेजी भाषा चलाना चाहते हैं वे देश को तोड़ना चाहते हैं। इसलिए आजादी के तीस साल के बाद अब हमें सदबुद्धि आनी चाहिए और इस देश के हरिजन तथा तमाम गरीब गुर्बा लोगों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए इस देश से तत्काल अंग्रेजी को खत्म होना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो प्रस्ताव इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसका मैं घोर विरोध करता हूँ।

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज का जो विषय है, उसमें मैं समझता हूँ कोई विवाद है ही नहीं। केन्द्रीय सरकार की जो पहले से नीति चल रही थी, पं० नेहरू के जमाने से, उसको माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी मेरे साथी और मैं स्वयं एक से अधिक बार दोहरा चुके हैं कि वही नीति इस गवर्नमेंट की है और इसमें कोई अन्तर किसी प्रकार का नहीं है, यहां तक कि इम्फैसिस का भी अन्तर नहीं है। लेकिन फिर भी कुछ लोगों की तरफ से यह प्रचार किया जा रहा है कि जनता

[श्री चरण सिंह]

सरकार दक्खिन के लोगों पर हिन्दी थोपना चाहती है। हो सकता है कि अपना पक्ष समझाने में हमारी तरफ से कोई कमजोरी रही हो लेकिन नीयत की कोई कमी नहीं है, आशय में कोई अन्तर नहीं है। मैं फिर फार्मली, जायते के तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो पालिसी पहले जमाने से, पं० नेहरू के जमाने से इस सम्बन्ध में चली आ रही है, यह गवर्नमेंट भी उस पर कायम है। इसलिए मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि कोई अकेजन नहीं था, कोई अवसर नहीं था इस प्रकार के प्रस्ताव को लाने का। वैसे ऐक्ट के जरिए मेरे मित्र जो बात चाहते हैं वह पहले 1967 से लागू हुई है और 1976 में उसके अधीन नियमावली बन गई तो फिर कांस्टीट्यूशन में चेंज करने का क्या मतलब है? वह गैर-जरूरी है और उसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

अब रही बात यह कि हिन्दी पर बहुत बल दिया जा रहा है। मुझे माननीय सभर गुह के व्याख्यान को सुन कर बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ। कोई भी राष्ट्र हो, उसमें आम तौर पर एक ही भाषा रहती है। सिर्फ कनाडा ऐसा एक मुल्क है जिसमें दो भाषायें हैं — फ्रेंच और इंग्लिश। इसी भाषा के आधार पर अब वहाँ फ्रांसीसी लोगों की तरफ से मतालबा है कि जिस इलाके में वे हुए वैसे हैं वह एक अलाहिदा मुल्क बना दिया जाये। इसके अलावा सभी देशों में एक ही राष्ट्र भाषा है। हमारे देश की यह बदकिस्मती रही है कि सैकड़ों वर्षों से हम छोटे छोटे टुकड़ों में बटे रहे हैं। महाराज अशोक के काल को छोड़ कर और औरंगजेब के कुछ काल को छोड़ कर हमारा मुल्क छोटी छोटी इकाइयों में विभक्त रहा है। अपने राष्ट्र के लोगों को एक दूसरे से अलाहिदा करने के तीन कारण रहे हैं — धर्म, भाषा और विरादरी। हम लोगों में अपने धर्म से उठकर राष्ट्रीयता का जो भाग पैदा होना चाहिए था, मुझे

अफसोस के साथ मानना पड़ता है कि हम उसको पैदा नहीं कर पाये। नतीजा यह हुआ कि देश की तक्सीम हो गई। धर्म का जो भाव पैदा हुआ उसने अपनी कीमत चुका ली। लेकिन अभी भी एक भाई को दूसरे भाई से अलाहिदा करने के दो कारण मौजूद हैं — भाषा और विरादरी। विरादरी धीरे धीरे कम होनी चाहिए थी। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में भी हम लोग विरादरियों में बटे हुए थे लेकिन चूँकि एक दुश्मन सामने था इसलिए विरादरी की भावना से ऊपर उठकर लगभग सभी लोगों ने, 90 बल्कि 99 प्रतिशत लोगों ने कांग्रेस के झंडे के नीचे काम किया। मुझे मालूम है, उस वक़्त कोई साथी दूसरे साथी से विरादरी पूछने का साहस नहीं करता था, बल्कि इस की जरूरत महसूस नहीं करता था। उसके बाद स्वराज्य आया, बोटिंग शुरू हुए, फ्रैंचाइज हुआ, हर बालिग आदमी को मताधिकार मिला और बोटिंग के वक़्त, इलैक्शन के वक़्त विरादरी का सहारा लिया गया, इस के लिए हम सभी बराबर के दोषी हैं। इसी तरह से सर्विसिज की होड़ में भी विरादरी के नाम पर नौकरियाँ हासिल करने या अपनी डिमाण्ड्स नौकरी के लिए पेश करने की बात शुरू हुई। नतीजा यह हुआ कि कास्ट सिस्टम, जो स्वराज्य आने के बाद मिटना चाहिए था, ज्यादा प्रबल हो गया। इस से ज्यादा शर्म की बात हमारे देश के लिए और कोई नहीं हो सकती है। हम में से बहुत से लोग, सब तो नहीं, किसी भी दूसरे आदमी की योग्यता और अयोग्यता उस की विरादरी से नापते हैं, उस की मैरिट्स से नहीं। असेम्बली, पार्लियामेण्ट जिला बोर्ड, पंचायत वगैरह के इलैक्शन में विरादरी हम लोगों के सामने आती है और अगर एक ही विरादरी के दो कैंडीडेट्स एक-दूसरे के खिलाफ़ खड़े हों, तो गोत्र के बल पर वोट्स मांगे जाते हैं। तो मेरे कहने का मकसद है कि यह विरादरी मिटनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन मिटा नहीं पाये। यह

कैसे मिट सकती है ? इस के बारे में मेरे अपने कुछ विचार हैं, लेकिन इस वक्त उन को अर्ज करने का मौका नहीं है ।

इस वक्त हमारे सामने भाषा का सवाल है । हिन्दी का हमारे फाउण्डिंग-फादर्स ने स्वीकार किया, इसलिए नहीं कि बंगला या तामिल भाषा का साहित्य ऊँचा नहीं है, ऐसी बात हरगिज नहीं है, हमारे लीडर्स ने हमेशा इस बात को कहा है कि ऐसी बात नहीं है । लेकिन इस बात से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि हिन्दी भाषा को बोलने और समझने वालों की संख्या बनिस्वत दूसरी भाषाओं के देश में ज्यादा है और जब ऐसी बात है, जो कि निर्विवाद है, तो अगर हम को देश के लिए कोई भाषा आफिशियल लैंग्वेज बनानी हो, तो मैं अपने दोस्तों से पूछना चाहता हूँ—वह कौन सी भाषा हो सकती है, सिवाय हिन्दी के ? इसीलिए उस समय इस को स्वीकार किया गया था । मैं फिर इस बात को दोहराना चाहता हूँ—हमारे पुरखों ने, एक पीढ़ी पहले, शायद मेरे लिए नहीं, लेकिन मेरे बहुत से साथियों के लिए, जो पुरखे हमारे फाउण्डिंग फादर्स थे, उन्होंने जब कास्टीचूशन बनाया, तो अनेक बार उन्होंने कहा है कि हिन्दी को केवल इस लिए एक्सप्ट किया जा रहा है, क्योंकि सब से ज्यादा लोग इस को देश में समझने वाले हैं ।

दूसरी बात यह समझने की है कि क्या अंग्रेजी हमेशा यहां कायम रहेगी ? चीन आजाद हुआ, एक-दम चाइनीज उनकी आफिशियल लैंग्वेज बन गई । उन का सारा काम उसी भाषा में होता है । जापानी लोग हैं—जहां तक वैज्ञानिक विकास का ताल्लुक है, वैज्ञानिक प्रगति का सम्बन्ध है, किसी से पीछे नहीं है । हो सकता है—उन्होंने टैक्नीकल टर्म्स (तकनीकी शब्द) यूरोपियन भाषाओं से लिए हों, लेकिन

आज उन की वैज्ञानिक शिक्षा भी उन्हीं की भाषा में होती है । इसलिए अगर इस मुल्क का हम को सुधार करना है, तो आज नहीं कल, कल नहीं परसों, हम को एक भाषा, कम से कम केन्द्रीय स्तर पर लानी होगी, ऐसे तमाम कामों के लिए जिन का वास्ता सारे देश से पड़ता है, उन को चलाने के लिए हम को एक भाषा रखनी होगी । इसलिए जो लोग आज यह कहते हैं कि हिन्दी हो, हिन्दी हो, उन का मतलब केवल इतना ही है । इस से आगे अगर उन का कोई मतलब है, तो गवर्नमेण्ट उससे सहमत नहीं है ।

यहां पर पहले रोज़ मेरे एक मित्र ने कहा—मुझे को मालूम हुआ है—कि दक्षिण के प्रदेशों की गवर्नमेंट्स के साथ जो पत्र-व्यवहार होता है, केन्द्र की तरफ़ से, उन्हें हिन्दी में पत्र भेजते हैं, हिन्दी में पत्राचार करते हैं। यहां से सर्कुलर्स, रूल्स, आर्डर्ज या इनक्वेटमेंट्स की जो कॉपियां जाती हैं, वे हिन्दी में जाती हैं । ऐसी बात नहीं है, वे अंग्रेजी में जाती हैं । अगर किसी प्रदेश के साथ केन्द्र का पत्राचार होता है, कारस्पोंडेंस होती है, तो वह अंग्रेजी के जरिर् होती है । लेकिन अगर बहुत से प्रदेशों के साथ उस चीज का वास्ता होता है तो वह अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों में होती है । ऐसा सभी कार्यालयों में हो रहा है, एल० आई० सी० और रेल्वे डिपार्टमेण्ट हो या कोई भी डिपार्टमेण्ट हो । उस रोज़ मित्रों ने जो आशंका प्रकट की, तो मैंने दफ्तरों से मालूम किया, तो मुझे बताया गया कि हमारी तरफ़ से ऐसे कोई आदेश नहीं हैं कि केवल हिन्दी में भेजे जायं । हिन्दी और इंगलिश दोनों के लिए आदेश है । यहां से जितने आदेश और जितने पत्र जाते हैं, वे दोनों भाषाओं में जाते हैं । अगर कहीं गलती हो गई हो, तो माननीय मित्र मुझे बतलाएं । वह ठीक हो जाएगी लेकिन हम को यह मालूम है कि अभी तक इस

[श्री चरण सिंह]

सिलसिले में कोई गलती हो नहीं रही है ।

अब मेरी बाबत कहा गया कि मैंने इंकार कर दिया अंग्रेजी में बोलने से । पहली बात तो यह है कि मैं 22 जनवरी को बंगलौर गया था और यह बंगलौर की घटना है । मैं वहां पर डेढ़ घण्टे तक, बल्कि सौ मिनट तक चेम्बर्स आफ़ कामर्स की मीटिंग में अंग्रेजी में बोला और वर्क्स की मीटिंग में भी दो घण्टे तक अंग्रेजी में बोला, लेकिन वह मीटिंग एक सेलेक्टेड इण्डिविजुअल्स की मीटिंग थी । जहां तक मास मीटिंग का सवाल है, मैं नहीं समझता, मेरे से तो सभी ज्यादा काबिल लोग यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, कि मास मीटिंग में इंगलिश में वह लेहजा आ सकता है जो जनता समझ लेती हो । मैं ऐसा नहीं समझता । तो इसलिए मैंने यह कहा कि मैं हिन्दी में बोलुंगा और उस का तरजुमा श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल करेंगे । जब ऐसा हुआ तो थोड़े से ऊधर से कुछ लड़कों ने कहा, “इंगलिश, इंगलिश ” । मैंने उन से कहा कि जब आप ऐसी बात कहते हैं तो इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि जो आदमी इंगलिश नहीं जानता है, वह यहां पर पब्लिक लाईफ में नहीं रहेगा । मैंने उन लोगों से यह भी कहा कि अगर आप बिहार जाएं और बिहार में लोग हिन्दी जानते हैं और अंग्रेजी सब लोग नहीं जानते,—वहां पर देहात और शहर के कितने लोग अंग्रेजी जानते हैं—और वहां पर आप अंग्रेजी में बोलें तो सुनने वाले लोग उस को समझेंगे नहीं और हिन्दी आप जानते नहीं हैं तो क्या रास्ता होगा ? इस के लिए रास्ता यही होगा कि आप अपनी भाषा में बोलें और जो दूसरा आदमी है, वह उसका तरजुमा वहां की भाषा में कर दे । अब यह कहा गया कि मेरे हिन्दी में भाषण करने से वहां के लोग नाराज हो गये । ग़ालिबन यह ठीक नहीं है क्योंकि बंगलौर में जो लोक

सभा की 6 सीटें हैं, उन सब सीटों पर जनता पार्टी जीती । अगर लोग नाराज हो गये होते, तो ऐसी बात क्यों होती । कर्नाटक में बीजापुर, धारवाड़, रायचूर, होस्पेट आदि जगहों पर मैंने 12 भाषण दिये और उन 12 भाषणों में 7 में नहीं बल्कि 8 पब्लिक मीटिंग्स में श्री वीरेन्द्र पाटिल ने मुझ से यहां कहा कि आप हिन्दी में बोलिये । ये जो इलाके हैं ये पहले निज़ाम की डोमी-नियन में थे या महाराष्ट्र में थे और वैसे तो वहां की भाषा कन्नड़ थी जोकि उन की मदर टंग थी, लेकिन वे लोग हिन्दी भी अच्छी तरह से समझ सकते थे । यही बात आन्ध्र प्रदेश के एक-तिहाई हिस्से की है, जो कि निज़ामाबाद में है । वहां पर मुझसे कहा गया कि आप हिन्दी में बोलिये और उस का तरजुमा करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, तेलगु में उस का तरजुमा करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । तो मेरे साथियों का यह कहना कि क्योंकि मैं अंग्रेजी में नहीं बोल सका, इसलिए मैं दक्षिण की भाषाओं का दुश्मन हूं, उन का विरोधी हूं, यह कौन सा तर्क है ? यह तो मेरी नाकाबलियत रही लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि गवर्नमेंट तमिल या तेलगु या जो दक्षिण के मेरे दूसरे दोस्तों की भाषाएं हैं, उन के विरुद्ध है या उन का विकास नहीं चाहती है । हम सब का बराबर विकास चाहते हैं । इसीलिए अपने दोस्तों की भावनाओं का आदर रखने के लिए हमने हिन्दी को नेशनल लैंग्वेज नहीं कहा है, केवल उस को राज भाषा कहा जा रहा है लेकिन मैं अपने दोस्तों से जो हिन्दी के नाम पर चिरागपा हो जाते हैं, यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर अंग्रेजी कब तक ‘बराबर भाषा’ रहेगी ? नहीं रहेगी । महात्मा जी के जमाने में अगर मद्रास में कोई मीटिंग होती थी, कर्नाटक में होती थी या केरल में होती थी, तो सारे लीडर हिन्दी में वहां पर बोलते थे और हिन्दी में बोलने की कोशिश करते थे । हिन्दी बहुत सरल भाषा है और तीन महीने

के अन्दर बड़ी अच्छी तरह से आ सकती है लेकिन आए या न आए और सीखें या न सीखें, गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कोई दबाव, कोई प्रेसर, कोई रुकावट किसी प्रकार की भी नहीं है। इसलिए बार बार इस चीज को जारी रखना, इस के लिए मैं यह कहूंगा कि यह लोगों के नेरो फीलिंग्स को अपील करना है। आखिर हम सब मिल कर नेशन को बनाना चाहते हैं और कंट्री हम सब का एक ही है। हिन्दी के बारे में जो गवर्नमेंट की नीति है, उस को बहुत बार हम ने क्लियर कर दिया है। हमेशा यही सवाल उठता है। तो मैं बहुत मोहबाना, विनय और अनुनय के साथ यह कहना चाहत हूँ कि इस प्रश्न को उठाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि हमारी नीयत खराब नहीं है। हजार बार हम कह चुके हैं, बाहर कह चुके हैं और यहाँ कह चुके हैं कि पहली नीति में और हमारी नीति में कोई अन्तर नहीं है लेकिन साथ ही मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि यह समझना कि हिन्दी का इम्पोजिशन हो रहा है, ठीक नहीं है। इम्पोजिशन कौन कर रहा है? कोई नहीं कर रहा है। जब अंग्रेजी की तारीफ की जाती है तो उस से यह मालूम होता है कि तारीफ करने वालों को अंग्रेजी पसंद है ब-मुकोबले हिन्दी के। माननीय लोहिया साहब कहा करते थे कि अगर अंग्रेजी के वजाय आप तमिल में बोलें, तेलगू में बोलें तो बात समझ में आ सकती है लेकिन आप अंग्रेजी में बोलेंगे और हिन्दी को गाली देंगे तो यह हक आपको हासिल नहीं है। अपनी भाषा में बोल कर भी हिन्दी को गाली देना समझ में नहीं आता है। हिन्दी के मुकाबले अंग्रेजी की तारीफ की जाय, यह हमारे स्वाभिमान और पेट्रोटीज्म का तकाजा नहीं है। अभी इधर के हमारे एक मित्र कह रहे थे कि सच्चाई यह है कि हमारे यहाँ से जो एम्बेसेडर्स मास्को, अमेरिका या दूसरे मुल्कों में जाते हैं तो वे अपने क्रिडेंशियल अंग्रेजी में पेश करते हैं वहाँ के लोगों को अफसोस और ताज्जुब

होता है कि एक यह भी रेस है कि इसका कोई अपनापन और अभिमान नहीं है। वियतनाम के लोग यहाँ आये। वे अपनी भाषा में बोलें। लेकिन हमारे भाई बाहर जायेंगे तो अंग्रेजी में बोलेंगे और अपने देश में भी अंग्रेजी में बोलेंगे। कभी हमारे मन में यह विचार नहीं आता कि क्या यह उचित है? कोई देश ऐसा नहीं है जिसमें अपनेपन का स्वाभिमान या अभिमान न हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने माननीय मित्रों से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि रोज यहाँ जोर से चिल्लाना, एक दूसरे को कड़वी बात कहना और कड़वी बात सुनना अच्छा नहीं है। यह बात मैं दोनों तरफ के लोगों से कहता हूँ। हम इतने बड़े देश के नुमाइन्दे हो कर यहाँ बैठे हैं। इतने बड़े देश के नुमाइन्दे होने में हमारी बड़ी इज्जत है। हमें यह सोचना चाहिए कि इन सब बातों का क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है, क्या इम्प्रेशन पड़ता है? हम हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के नाम पर झगड़ें, इस पर दूसरे लोग क्या कहेंगे, यह हमें सोचना चाहिए। हम आपस में बैठ कर तय कर लें और जो पास करना हो पास कर लिया जाए। लेकिन यहाँ बैठ कर अंग्रेजी के मुकाबले में हिन्दी को पूह पूह करना, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने कथन को समाप्त करता हूँ। यह कोई ऐसा मजमून भी नहीं है जिस पर कोई लम्बा-चौड़ा भाषण दिया जा सके। मैं आशा करना हूँ कि मेरे मित्र मुझे से सहमत होंगे कि कम से कम इस विषय पर संविधान में कोई संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

S HRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM
(Th anjavur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker,
Sir, on the language issue most of the

[Shri S. D. SomasundaRam]

members spoke from all the sides supporting my resolution directly or indirectly. Some of the members or a few of the members of the Janata Party are opposing my resolution because they are sitting on the other side. If they happen to sit on this side, they will also be supporting my resolution. Some Members who spoke said that English was a foreign language. One member from this side, Mr. Unnikrishnan had already replied that English was not a foreign language. English is the mother tongue of the Anglo-Indians. If they are citizens of this country, and if the mother tongue of those people is English, how can the mother tongue of an Anglo-Indian be a foreign language? Further we see the world through English; We get all the advantages of modern science through English. Then how can we say that it is a foreign language? Some Members from the other side said that if we demand for English language then we are not Indians, we are not patriots.

I want to bring it to your kind notice that late Thiru Subhas Chandra Bose, when he was the President of Indian National Congress, pleaded strongly for the use of the Roman script for all Indian languages. I would like to know whether he was a patriot or not. There is another instance. Our late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru sent the Hindi invitation for his daughter's marriage in the Roman script. Was he not a patriot?

In both the Houses of Parliament and outside the Prime Minister, Thiru Morarji Desai and also the Home Minister have been assuring that they would not impose Hindi on the non-Hindi speaking people. A few days back also at Coimbatore in Janata Party Conference, the Prime Minister declared that Hindi will not be imposed or enforced by compulsion. I am very happy about it and the non-Hindi speaking people are also happy about it. Here also, most of the Members on the other side have said that they are not imposing Hindi on non-Hindi speaking people.

There is one Official language Implementation Committee in the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism and they have considered that Hindi should be made more and more use of for their noting and drafting. There is one thing more. The Committee created the post of director in the scale of pay 1500—2000 for effective implementation of Hindi. Is this not imposition of Hindi? This is a systematic attempt to eliminate the use of English which will put the non-Hindi knowing people to much hardship and humiliation. Not only that, in future the non-Hindi speaking people cannot

hope to get jobs in air India and in the department of Tourism and Civil Aviation unless they know Hindi. Is this not imposition of Hindi?

In most of the post offices, when we want telegram forms, they will give only Hindi forms. English telegram forms are not available. Even in the Parliament House, we cannot get English telegram forms on most of the days. On Eleventh of this month, I went to the post office in the Parliament House and I wanted to get a telegram form in English, but only Hindi form was available there. It is not imposition of Hindi? In English newspapers, they will give most of the Government advertisements only in Hindi. Is it not imposition of Hindi.

According to the present procedure that is prevalent in the Parliament, we cannot get the actual proceedings and copies of debates only in English and Hindi and we are not supplied with English translation copies and we can get only in English and Hindi. Is this not imposition of Hindi on non-Hindi people? Though we have been studying English for the past two centuries and more, it has not killed anyone of our regional languages. On the contrary, every one of the regional languages of India has developed, improved and enriched.

Is it possible to translate all the works into Hindi? We cannot translate all the English works in Hindi. It will take at least a century or more. People in each State have their own regional language rich in heritage and capable of administering according to local requirements. English, which is an international language can still be a link for the purpose of our Inter-State and Centre-State relationships. There is no point in overburdening the student with a third language as if he has nothing else to learn except languages in the modern age of science and technology.

We, the non-Hindi speaking people are constrained to feel that the language policy of the Janata Government is designed to help only the Hindi-speaking people at the cost of others. If there is to be equality among the people, the official language should necessarily be a neutral language which has to be learnt by one and all sharing its advantages and disadvantages equally.

During the discussion, one member from West Bengal, Thiru Saugata Roy, said that India is not a country but is a multi-nation. It is not only a multi-nation but it has multi-languages. He also expressed that Bangladesh was born only of language issue and also gave

caution for Indian unity. We give the cautionary word. Always the cautionary word is followed by the commanding word. Today we also give a cautionary word here. In future, thousands of people will give the commanding words. The country is facing an extraordinary situation because of the language issue. Hindi is one of the national languages. Hindi is now given the status of link language of the country. I consider that as a discrimination among the national languages. I further demand that Hindi should not be given link language status. I demand that the Constitution should be so amended as to maintain English as a link language and give chance to Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Hindi and other suitable languages to develop themselves for becoming associate link language in due course.

In Bihar, they learn only the mother-tongue Hindi, Second language Sanskrit, and third language English. In Haryana—Hindi, Sanskrit and English; in Himachal Pradesh—Hindi, English and Urdu; in Madhya Pradesh—Hindi, Sanskrit and English; in Rajasthan—Hindi, Sanskrit and English; in Uttar Pradesh—Hindi, English and Sanskrit. In all the Hindi-speaking States they are learning only their mother-tongue and Sanskrit. Sanskrit is also in the same family of Hindi. I want to know whether they are following three language formula? They learn only two languages.

I have with me the questionnaire of the "Committee of Parliament on Official Language." It is better to put the title as "Committee of Parliament, not on Official Language, but on Hindi Language." I want to read one or two questions from this questionnaire. One question is: "What are your views about the progress made in the use of Hindi in the following fields—Administration and others?" There is another question which says: "It has been stated that one main reason why the translation work is not done in the Ministries/Departments and lacks communicative quality is that the staff engaged in this work are not properly trained. Do you agree with this view?" My answer is that it is not the fault of the staff, but it is the fault of the language itself.

There is another question: "Are you satisfied with the quantum of financial aid being given to the Voluntary Organisations doing work relating to the propagation and development of Hindi?" My answer is that the quantity of financial aid so far granted is itself a colossal waste. In the same way all the arrangements for Hindi which you are making are a colossal waste.

Lastly, I request every Member of the House to forget for the moment about his Party affiliation. Please think about the country, about the welfare of the people about the advancement of economics and science and technology and support my Resolution.

Once again I request the Members to support my Resolution not for myself, but for the country, for the integration of the country and for the welfare of the nation.

The Home Minister in his reply said that the Hindi-speaking people are more in number than other people. But I want to tell the House that the Hindi-speaking people are concentrated in one area, in one region. They are not spread throughout the length and breadth of India. They are concentrated at one place. From the statistics, I can tell that if we make a comparative study of the Hindi-speaking people, and the English-speaking people including both speaking and writing, we can find that the English-speaking people are more than the Hindi-speaking people and they are spread throughout the length and breadth of India. Therefore, I request that English should be the continuous link language.

Another point is that we want the constitutional amendment. I want to ask the Home Minister, what is wrong in having a Constitution amendment for making English a link language as long as the non-Hindi-speaking people want? I request you all including the Hindi-speaking people to support it.

17 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have two amendments. One is by Mr. O. P. Tyagi. He is not here. I have to put it.

The question is:

That in the resolution,—

omit "to amend the Constitution so as" (1)

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Ramji Singh's amendment.

The question is:

That in the resolution,—

for—

"to amend the Constitution so as to implement Pandit Nehru's solemn assurance to Parliament

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

that besides Hindi being the link language, English would continue as additional link language so long as non-Hindi speaking people want it."

substitute—

"to implement the Constitutional provisions regarding the national language and see that the interests of other national languages of India do not suffer on account of over-lordship of English which is spoken only by 2 or 3 per cent. people." (2)

The motion as negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now the main resolution. Mr. Somasundaram, do you want to withdraw it ?

SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : I am not withdrawing it.

AN HON. MEMBER : Let the Home Minister give an assurance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Does the hon. Member want to withdraw it ? He does not seem to be in a mood to withdraw it.

The question is:

"This House do urge upon the Government to amend the Constitution so as to implement Pandit Nehru's solemn assurance to Parliament that, besides Hindi being the link language, English would continue as additional link language so long as non-Hindi speaking people want it."

The motion was negatived.

17.04 hrs

RESOLUTION RE SETTING UP OF NETAJI NATIONAL ACADEMY

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I beg to move:

"This House recommends to the Government that, in patriotic recognition of the fundamental contributions made by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, in thought and action, towards achieving independence of undivided India and evolution of ideological concept of our national reconstruction, an Institute of all India importance named as 'Netaji National Academy', be set up by the Government within a year for making specialised and advance studies on subjects, in which

Netaji evinced keen interest, like,—(i) advance Military Science, (ii) modern socio-economic and political ideologies relevant to the objectives of Indian national reconstruction, (iii) concept of Indian national planning, (iv) perspective and problems of Indian national integration, (v) history of revolutionary movements for Indian independence and (vi) mission of Indian culture and civilisation towards achieving amity and understanding among the people of the world."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it may appear as surprising to some of my friends why, whenever I get an opportunity for either moving a resolution or any kind of an opportunity of introducing something of my own in this House, I always try to take advantage of it, for projecting the image and ideology of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. My answer to this question is, as I have already explained to this House on various occasions—and I want to reiterate it—that in the achievement of Indian independence, fundamental contributions have been made only by two great personalities, viz. Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

It is not only in regard to the achievement of the objective of Indian independence that they have made fundamental contribution, but even in regard to the evolution of national ideologies of India, Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose have made fundamental and original contribution. But, very unfortunately, for reasons of parochialism; for reasons of rivalry among the leaders, contemporary leaders of our national struggle, deliberate attempts have been made to shut out the image of Netaji, to black out the contribution of Netaji, and to create an impression, what to speak of having any fundamental contribution to Indian freedom or to the concept of Indian national ideology, as if Netaji was nothing but a leader of second-rate importance.

When I entered in this Parliament, from the very day of my maiden speech, when I spoke exclusively on Netaji and Netaji alone, I was surprised the next day to find the wide publicity the maiden speech of a member received all over the country.

I do not know how many new members of this House have had the experience of their speeches being editorially commented on, not by one paper but by innumerable papers all over the country. Why was it so? Even though it was the maiden speech of a new member, it was so because the country felt, the people of India felt that a conspiracy, deliberate conspiracy was continued to black out the image of one of the great sons, nay, one of the great

est revolutionaries that India has produced and the world has produced.

Sir, the unveiling ceremony of the portrait of Netaji in the Central Hall was a very natural one. It was unusual that it took us 30 years for holding this ceremony in the Central Hall. What a tremendous response it evoked all over the country, what publicity it received all over the country. Many rickshaw-wallahs do not know me by face, but when some rickshaw-wallahs and taxi-wallahs came to know me by chance, I was simply surprised that they were bestowing blessings on me as if I have done something great, even though I have acted only as a humble instrument of the will of the nation.

Similarly, when I wrote the Book '*Netaji: Dead or Alive*,' I did not expect that the President will agree to release it, nor did I expect that the Speaker will agree to preside over the function. It received wide coverage all over the country. After a week some portions of the book that *Samachar* circulated received wide publicity in many dailies with four-column and five-column banner headlines. It appeared all over the country in innumerable papers. I was thinking and thinking, and trying to analyse the meaning of this — why there was so much publicity.

As I mentioned once in this House, no political party, neither the Prime Minister nor the President of the Janata Party, nor the President of any party, issued any statement on the birthday of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, but in Delhi alone ten types of posters with full size portrait of Netaji were found in thousand of places, in Delhi alone 25 or 30 ceremonies were held, and all over the country, from Kerala to Kohima, from Kashmir to Calcutta, innumerable functions, hundreds and thousands of functions, were held spontaneously. It was not officially sponsored, no political patronage was there not even the Janata Party gave a call for the observance of Netaji's birthday, but it was observed by the people spontaneously out of their deep feeling for Netaji, out of their recognition of the greatness of Netaji. What is the meaning of this?

I was trying to analyse it politically, I should say I was trying to analyse it more philosophically. The answer I received to my own query from within was this—that the powers might have tried to black out the image of Netaji, shut out the image of Netaji, and tried to make the people forget his contributions, but the Indian people who acclaimed Netaji, who acclaimed him as an epic hero of Indian

revolution, who acclaimed him as a legendary hero of Indian national freedom, did not forget him.

It is not only a question of the recognition of the greatness of Netaji as a man of destiny like Mahatma Gandhi, but there is something else. India is passing through a crisis today, I should say the country is passing through a great ideological crisis. There is going a political disintegration,—disintegration, reintegration, and disintegration again—of different political forces. The people here and there are not finding, I should say, any national ideology, I should rather say—a national inspiration to live with, particularly for our younger generation. They are feeling as if they are living in a vacuum. They are in quest of certain fundamental values for which they can live, for the fulfilment of which—of a national ideology they can dedicate themselves, for achieving a concept to which they can commit themselves, so that they can pursue their lives for the fulfilment of the objective of that national ideology. India is passing through a serious and, I should say, a critical phase of some kind of vacuum of national ideology.

Gandhiji has been adored, acclaimed and proclaimed as the Father of the Nation. But in India, Buddhism has been banished, but Buddha has been raised to the status of an *avatarhood*. Similarly, Gandhiji, has been raised to the status of the Father of the Nation, but for years there has been some museum, there has been some library, there have been some ceremonial functions, there have been some publications of the literature of Gandhiji, but the Gandhian ideology, the Gandhian philosophy, even trying to understand and implement it and work it out in the national life for the reconstruction of our national life,—has been almost completely banished.

What are we finding? Gandhiji has been banished, and on the question of Netaji? In the last 30 years there has been no place for Netaji in the national life of India, there has been no recognition whatsoever for him in the national life of India. However, every attempt has been made in the last 30 years to project the image and the ideology of only one person, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who played not any fundamental role, who played only a secondary role, a subsidiary role, philosophically who played the role of a satellite in the Gandhian orbit of political gravity.

My observation will be shocking to many. I have nothing to grudge. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was a great man. He was a great national leader but

[Shri Samar Guha]

he was not a man of destiny. He did not make any fundamental contribution either philosophically, ideologically or even historically, either to the Indian National Freedom Movement or even to the concept of Indian National Reconstruction. But every effort has been made to project his image artificially with the political parties that was in power,—deliberately. Is there any doubt about it? After unearthing of the 'Time Capsule', is there any doubt in our minds? For the last many years, I have been making this accusation and it has now been proved factually, you will be surprised to know—that in the 50s even under the independent Government of India, the Nehru Government issued a circular to all the Army barracks that nowhere Netaji's portrait or picture should be displayed. You will be astonished to know that in the 50s till 1964 all the radio stations were given instructions that even for the functions that were held on the birthday of Netaji, only two or three minutes should be given for covering the news of the functions about Netaji's birthday. After much efforts, only one volume of the writings and speeches of Netaji has been published by this Government. But what about others? What I said that there is a political conspiracy to shut out Netaji or to black out his image, has now come out in the text of the 'Time Capsule'. In it there is no mention of the name of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

.....Oh, there was no person like Netaji Subhas Chander Bose for the future to remember. Nowhere has his name been mentioned. And Gandhiji—only one line was enough. And the rest was in the admiration, acclamation and adoration of whom?—the country knows. you know, this House knows and it has been revealed in the text of the Time Capsule. It is only one name, the man of Pandit Nehru. I was trying for several years to factually understand what is the attitude of the Government towards Gandhiji, towards Netaji and towards Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. How many institutions are there in their names? More than 50 institutions are there in India either directly sponsored by the Government, directly built by the Government or aided by the Government in the name of Pandit Nehru. Only in 1972-73 Rs. 7.40 crores had been spent for these institutions. These are the institutions which are under the Education Ministry. Even last year they have spent about Rs. 6.20 crores. Sir, after much effort, what I would get from this Government for Netaji National Museum was Rs. 2.30 lakhs. In the last thirty years, this is the contribution of the

Government of India for recognition of the contribution and acclamation of the historical personality of Netaji. This Rs. 2.30 lakhs was given after much effort and it was contributed to Netaji Museum in Calcutta. When I was raising a lot of demands in this House and creating a lot of noise, then what was done? Suddenly, the signboard of National Sports Institute of Patials was changed. It was changed to rename as 'Netaji Subhas Chandra National Institute of Sports' as if Netaji is a great sportsman and therefore, it was in the fitness of things, it was in recognition of his contribution to sports that it was so named.

But not re-naming of the Dehra Dun Military Academy after Netaji ! Has anyone of them ever thought that it should be named as "Netaji Military Academy"? Not even re-namely National Planning Bhavan. Netaji is the Father of Indian national planning. They have not even an idea that they could say, "Netaji National Planning Bhawan" or recognise Netaji in any other way. They are only just mentioning of an institution as "Netaji Subhas Chandra National Institute of Sports".

It is not only the Education Department, but there are so many others who made large annual expenditure on Nehru. There is the Nehru Memorial Museum and the Library. They have been spending in the last two or three years about a crore of rupees. Then, there is the Nehru Yuvak Kendra. There are 85 centres. It did not strike the Government—the last Government did not feel ashamed of it. If there was anybody who can be really called as the glowing emblem of Indian youth, it is Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. He is an emblem of central youth; he is an emblem of flaming youth; he is an emblem of glowing youth. of India. It was he who presided over the largest number of student and youth conferences in 30s. in 40s and even in late 20s. It was he who organised and pioneered student movement, youth movement, in our country. All youth organisations, including the Nawjwan Bharat Sabha which was Bhagat Singh's organisation, it was under Netaji's inspiration that Bhagat Singh established the Nawjwan Bharat Sabha. I tried to see that they at least name the Yuvak Kendra after the name of Netaji. But that was also not done. Not only Nehru Yuvak Kendra but even Nehru Bal Kendra, Nehru Bal Pustakalya, Nehru Doll Museum, Nehru Park, Chacha Nehru Bal Park and what not have been set up in the name of Pandit Nehru. I do not want to look at it parachially. Certainly, I again say and I reiterate that

Nehru was a great man; he was a great national leader; he made many great contributions towards our Indian freedom and also towards the building up of our country. He introduced many modern ideas into our nation. But to create an impression that it was Nehru and Nehru alone, not even Gandhiji who did it that should not be proper. Gandhiji was side-tracked; Gandhiji was eclipsed. He was raised to the Status of Avatarhood by banishing Gandhism. Buddha was made an Avatar by banishing Buddhism. Gandhi was made the Father of the Nation by vanishing Gandhism. Ghandism was now where in the last 30 years.

It is after the advent of the Janata Party and the friends on this side that the whole national attitude, I should say, national outlook, has changed. In the last few years, there has been some kind of a seismic change in political outlook, in the political psychology and even in the political perspective of our country,—I should not use the word “political”—rather, the national outlook, the national perspective and the national psychology of our country. There has been a revolution any change in the country. I do not mean the political revolution. As to which party has been defeated and which party has been brought to power, that is not the question. There has been a national revolution. The national perspective has undergone a thorough change. The country in its search, in quest, of a new outlook of life, in quest of certain fundamental values, in quest of a new ideology so that our nation, so that our younger generation can be galvanised to a new concept of life. Let me repeat that the concept of our life in which our younger generation can dedicate themselves, for which they can consecrate their whole being in an urge, in a mission of fulfilling something great, is wanting in that perspective, I should say, if you really want India to become great, if you want to rouse our younger generation if you want to make them inspired with the spirit of the revolutionary dynamism, you should do this—accept this motion to set up Netaji National Academy. The value of politics has gone. The politics has become a profession of careerism; politics no longer carries the spirit of national service; it has become a profession of careerism.

It is only Gandhiji, Gandhiji's life of dedication. Gandhiji's life as a missionary, as a totally dedicated man, who can inspire moral values in our country, who can inspire ethical values, who can inspire people to get themselves, I should say, out of bounds of narrow parochial considerations of individual interest. There is only another image, the image of Netaji, his revolutionary urge, his image of dynamism, his image of dedication.

his image of, total sacrifice, his image of, I should say, reckless abandon in search of fulfilling his mission,—only that image can rouse, can create a new life, can create a sense of value among the younger generations of our country.

I have nothing to say against the leaders of other countries. Certainly we should adore Lenin, Mao Tse-tung and other leaders also. They had built up their own army of Liberation in their own countries.

I explained in this House on another occasion that rarely in this era of our human history was such a revolutionary born in any country of the world like Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Is there any instance in the life of any other revolutionary, of a man, who alone broke the drag-net of the most powerful British Imperialism of these days, who left the country and crossed thousands and thousands of miles alone, crossed thousands of miles of air, sea and land and had established his organisation in 20 countries of the world, who had raised an Army of Revolution and challenged the mightiest British power and created a saga of revolutionary exploits? Is there any such instance? Yes, Lenin had created history when he entered Russia with the help of Germany, when in a sealed train he crossed Germany to Helsinki and entered Russia. Yes, Sun Yat-Sen created history when he escaped from China and went to Japan. Yes, de Valera created history when he escaped from a British Jail in Ireland and went to America. But is there any instance of such a magnitude of revolutionary exploit, of revolutionary activities in the life of any revolutionary as has been achieved by Netaji?

Lenin had his own political organisation in Russia to lead the revolution; Mao Tse-tung had his own organisation in China; Sun Yat-Sen had his own organisation in China. Garibaldi had also built up his Army of Revolution, but it was in Italy. George Washington had built up his own in America. But none like Netaji had the glory—a revolutionary glory of building up an army of Liberation alone and out of dust, in areas far away from his own country. But here was a man, alone the Netaji of India almost out of dust, out of nothing, covering two continents, going from one area to another and piercing through two oceans, taking 120 days through the Atlantic and Indian oceans to reach Singapore from Kiel which was inconceivable in those days—raised an army of National liberation of India. When he suggested to Adm. Doenitz that he desired to move to Singapore by a submarine when it was not possible for him to go by plane from Berlin to Tokyo—it was impossible in these days because such a long-range plane was not there—when he suggested that “I have to go by a submarine”, the Chief of Naval Staff of Germany Adm. Doenitz, said that this was a suggestion of a mad

[Shri Samar Guha]

man; he had not 10 per cent chance of his survival. Netaji smiled and said: "One per cent chance is enough for me." It never happened earlier that in mid-ocean a man could be transported from one submarine to another. It was an impossibility. Therefore, for the first time, in the Indian Ocean east of Madagascar, from the German submarine to the Japanese submarine, he was transported. It was a rough sea. With the help of a rope he managed to get from one submarine on to another. This is one instance. I can give innumerable instances.

In Rangoon when he was taking the salute of his army, immediately a British plane zoomed, machine gunning and carpet-bombing. Netaji stood like a rock as if nothing had happened. The Japanese Generals and officers the Burmese Generals and other Burmese dignitaries immediately ran away from there. But Netaji stood like a rock as if nothing had happened. He gave the order to disperse and after his army dispersed and took shelter, he came down calmly, quietly and then himself took shelter. It is not my expression, my words: I have heard these words from Gen. Kawabe who was in command of the whole of the Burma front. He said "We have rarely seen a man of such courage, dignity and firmness".

Abid Hasan was one person with Netaji in the submarine. When it was passing by the Cape of Good Hope—Africa—the submarine was sighted by the Allied aircraft. There was immediately an alarm call. The submarine was going down. Netaji was giving dictation to Abid Hasan about his future programme. Abid Hasan got unnerved: he could not take down the dictation. Netaji asked, "Abid, what happened?" He did not even hear Netaji because he was completely upset. The alarm bell was continuing. The submarine was to go down: it was likely depth-charged. Twice he called Abid there was no response. when he called him for the third time then Abid said, 'Yes, Sir'. He asked him, 'What has happened to you? I am giving you dictation: you are not taking down'. Here was the man. What a man he was. In how many revolutionaries' life can you have such an example of courage? He did not care for his life. Perhaps one depth-charge would have been enough to finish the submarine. Yet he was giving dictation to Abid Hasan when the submarine was going steadily down.

We have heard about the Long March of Mao-tse-Tung. Have you heard about the Long march of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose, the long march from Moulemin to Bangkok when Rangoon was being evacuated? The Japanese Government offered a

plane to him and said, "The British Army is proceeding fast; at any time you may be captured, we request you, we beseech you, to avail of this plane to go immediately from Rangoon to Bangkok". Rani Jhansi Brigade was there. Netaji said, "If you can give planes for the air-lifting of all the soldiers and officers of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, then only it will be possible for me to avail of the plane: otherwise, no. They could not provide that. Again they came and said, "The British Army is only a few miles away: you may get captured at any time: Dr. Bano has left with the help of a Japanese plane for Bangkok". Netaji roughly and rudely rebuffed the Japanese General: "Do you consider me as Dr. Bano of Burma?" He refused. Then he availed of the train facility to go to Moulemin. Then, with the whole Rani Jhansi Brigade and all senior commanders and officers, he started the long march from Moulemin to Bangkok for 21 days—day and night. In the day time there with carpet-bombing and machine-gunning. In the day they could not come out, they had to take shelter in the jungle because they were being followed by the British bombers. In the night they had to cover the distance through the jungle. When after 21 days, Netaji reached Bangkok he had not taken his bath, he had not changed, his boots during the long march—the Rani Jhansi Brigade and other officers were completely shocked to see when his boots were open flat his two legs and feet were completely full of sores and were bleeding. But he did not utter a single word. This courage; this determination of heroism; this challenging of death by a revolutionary — is there any other example—even in modern times, in any country of the world? But I am sorry, we have not projected of the image of such a hero, such an inspiring figure, for the last three decades—before the Indian youth. And that is the reason why I was trying and whenever I get an opportunity, I am trying to project his image, not for recognising the greatness of Netaji but for ourselves, for creating the inspiration in the youth of the country, for filling up the ideological vacuum in the country.

With this perspective I have introduced this Resolution. This is a Resolution but it was discussed in the form of a Bill in 1973. About 25 Members of this House from all sides—from the Congress side, from the CPI side, from the CPIM side, from the DMK, side, from the side of Anna DMK and all other parties, participated and all of them gave unanimous support to this Bill called "Netaji National Academy Bill". At the last moment when the whip was issued from Her Majesty, Her Democratic Majesty, when she issued a whip, those Congress Members and their allied who supported the Bill

finally voted it down. Yes, it was voted down under a threat. But what was the real mind of the members of this House? It was revealed when unanimous support was given to this Bill by all the Members, from all the parties that a National Academy in the name of Netaji should be established by the Government.

I have mentioned about the subjects, I do not want an institution or an academic institution, but my idea is not only to project the great personality of Netaji before the Indian youth but at the same time to project also the national ideology for which he was fighting. The revolutionary image of Netaji dazzled our vision, dazzled the vision of our Indian people. For that reason his ideological contribution remained almost eclipsed—his heroic feature, his legendary image that enchanted the Indian people, their vision remained I should say, overpowered by the glowing of the revolutionary effulgence of Netaji. But let us not forget that Netaji is greatest architect of Indian leftism. He had some fundamental ideology also to contribute. For that reason I want an academy, so that some of the basic and fundamental issues can be discussed along with the contributions that Netaji made in these aspects. Let us take what I have said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Some amendments are to be moved and some others want to speak.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): It has been said that more Members may also be prepared to speak. But what about the members present in the House? You had 25 Members previously to speak. But you do not have that much strength present in the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is my privilege to the main speech.

I have suggested study of advanced Military Science. Why have I said so? Is there any other person that India produced in the freedom struggle like Netaji after Shivaji? I am saying—leader of the Army of Liberation. George Washington is known as a leader of the Army of Liberation. Garibaldi is known as a leader of the Army of Liberation. Trotsky is known as a leader of the Military Committee of Russian Revolution. Mao Tse-tung is also known as a leader of the Army of Liberation. But in India I have already said Netaji's role and distinction is completely different from other national leaders. He raised an Army of Revolution out of dust in a foreign

country in adverse circumstances, where there was no possibility whatsoever of raising such an army of revolution. There were so many armies of revolution which were raised in different countries of the world, but not of the kind that was raised by Netaji.

I remember in my younger days in 1928, when Netaji formed the Bengal Volunteers during the 1928 Congress in Calcutta. Many people ridiculed the idea. He was ridiculed and he was branded as 'Goe', faintly did any of them realise—even the national leaders did not realise at that time—that Netaji's Bengal Volunteers would be the seed of the dream of his future army of liberation.

Go to any nation of the world, go to America, go to Russia, go to China, go to France, or Germany or anywhere, it is not the professional General's image that is placed before the officers and the soldiers. It is the image of a national hero, of a legendary hero, or a man who has created something extraordinary.

But in India is there any military institution named after Netaji, any insignia, any other institution, any award for, heroism or anything of that kind? No nothing.

I had a personal talk with Gen. Kawabe and I want to quote what he told me about Netaji, General Kawabe was in charge of the Burmese front and of the courageous men under his command. The British army was defeated by him in the whole of South-East Asia. I quote what Gen. Kawabe told me about Netaji:—

"Chander Bose was a great revolutionary but the greatness of his leadership is largely due to his brilliance as a military leader.

The unique character of Netaji's military leadership as the Supreme Commander of I.N.A., his magnetic inspiration, in infusing dignity, discipline and dauntless patriotism in his liberation army, his paramount control over his revolution army during attack or retreat, his innovation of soul-stirring battlecries, his electrifying order-of-the-days and all other gallant fighting feats in Germany and South East Asia, in organising and leading the Azad Hind Fauj manifestly show that India should pay homage to Netaji not only as the greatest revolutionary of the age but as also the greatest revolutionary military leader of Modern India."

[Shri Samar Guha]

This is not my word. This is an assessment and evaluation of one of the greatest Generals of Japan.

I do not want to quote more. I can quote many literatures that have come out in East Germany and West Germany. They have also evaluated the role of Netaji as Supreme Commander. But, what have we done? This is the reason why I have suggested that in this National Academy in the name of Netaji, advanced military science should be studied. That should be one of the aspects of this Netaji National Academy.

The second subject is: 'Modern Socio-Economic and Political Ideologies relevant to the objectives of Indian National Reconstruction.'

Netaji was misunderstood and misinterpreted during the days of freedom struggle by many people as a neo-fascist. Some called him a neo-fascist, others called him a crypto-communist, others called him nothing but a leftist, others called him just an aggressive militant nationalist, others described him just a pragmatic freedom-fighter. Some of them even called him just an adventurist and a careerist. Many people called him like that. But if I find the time at the time of reply, I will discuss his political philosophy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will have ample time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Even in the 1930's, when Marxism and Marxian philosophy was talked about, even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was advocating that, there were three persons in India who made contribution in regard to propagating Socialist thought in India, and they were Manabendra Nath Roy, Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose. Between Roy and Jawaharlal Nehru, there was no difference; philosophically, there was no difference. Both of them were teaching Marxism. In 1934 Pandit Nehru made a statement that "India will have to choose between fascism and communism I believe, that Marxism materialistic interpretation of history is sound. Therefore, I think that India will have to go by Marxist philosophy or Communist philosophy." Netaji immediately issued a rejoinder from Vienna. He said "Unless we reached the end of the evolution and unless we feel that there is an last word in human wisdom—only, in that eventuality, that we feel so, you can say that the choice is between this kind or that kind of philosophy." Netaji

said, always have said, that 'I am a socialist'. I have quotations about it. But, I do not want to bother you. He said: "The solvation of India and, of the whole world depends on socialism. But India will have to evolve her own method and her own outlook of socialism on the basis of Indian culture, philosophy, the heritage and condition. that will be found in a national life".

Netaji, as I said, wanted to go to Russia. He did not want to go to Germany. He wanted to go to Russia but it did not give him asylum. For that reason, he had to go to Germany. Yet Netaji had no affinity with the Communist philosophy. He believed that it is the duty of a dynamic nation or a modern nation, of a creative genius, to study the political philosophy that is prevalent in all parts of the world, to find out the truth in it according to the latest scientific, sociological, historical and philosophical progress of the world and, then it will be the duty of a nation to synthesise the different values, positive values, to evolve a national ideology of a country. I can quote. But I do not want to take much time. Netaji, in brilliantly analysing the evolution of the political philosophy of the modern world said 'British people discovered the concept of constitutional democracy.' In the next phase of the world, he said 'is of the contribution of French Revolution, of the concept of equality, fraternity and brotherhood'. Then he said 'the next phase of the revolution is the concept of ideology, it was the gift of Marxism.' Then, he said 'it was the gift of Russian revolution'. and, finally, he said 'it is the duty of India, that it must go ahead to evolve a new socio-political ideology for constructing India, for reconstructing India, for fulfilling the mission of India and to make the necessary progress not only for India but for the world as a whole.'

Sir, with this perspective, I suggested that a national academy should be built where this comparative study of the socio-political ideology should be made. Also it is known that Netaji, as I said earlier, is the father of Indian National Planning. Not only in his Haripura speech but also in other speeches he propagated his idea of national planning, even during the war in Germany and South-East Asia, he had developed a cell for national planning when he was leading his army. He made a unique speech in Tokyo University on the subject of how the Indian National Planning should be made for building the future of India after attainment of freedom.

That is why such a National Planning should also be a subject for study. About the history of the revolutionary movement, you now know what the capsule says— that the Indian freedom movement was started in 1920. Revolutionary movement was before that. Netaji's Revolutionary

struggle, after 1942 Quit India Movement, has no place there. Therefore, a Balanced study has to be made about the History of Indian freedom also and other respects.

I know what will be the stock answer of the Education Ministry. The stock answer would be: "Well, you have the Netaji Research Institute, Netaji Museum. We have given Rs. 2,30,000 to them. For Netaji Museum probably, we will increase it by rupees one lakh more." I am a Member of the Netaji Research Institute. I am closely associated with it. The purpose of that organisation is very very limited. It is only to collect as much of the materials connected with the life and activities of Netaji which our Government did not try or allowed to get lost those brilliant literature and documents of Azad Hind Revolution. That thing they are doing. They are publishing some of the writings and speeches of Netaji. That is all.

My object is completely different. I would request the Janata Government and the Education Minister.... I am not talking now as a Janata Member. I am talking as a patriotic son of India expressing the will of the Indian people and, I hope, that the Government will understand and realise that there is a change of era and a new era is ahead of us. Let us at least amend the wrongs and sin committed towards that greatest revolutionary of ours during the last thirty years. Let us amend it just in a small way by agreeing to establish a National Academy in the name of that great revolutionary to make fundamental study and specialised study of the subjects in which Netaji evinced interest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Resolution moved :

"This House recommends to the Government that, in patriotic recognition of the fundamental contributions made By Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, in thought and action, towards achieving independence of undivided India and evolution of ideological concept of our national reconstruction, an Institute of all India importance named as 'Netaji National Academy', be set up by the Government within a year for making specialised and advance studies on subjects, in which Netaji evinced keen interest, like,—(i) advance Military Science (ii) modern socio-economic and political ideologies relevant to the objectives of Indian national reconstruction (iii) concept of Indian national planning.

(iv) perspective and problems of Indian national integration, (v) history of revolutionary movements for Indian independence and (vi) mission of Indian culture and civilisation towards achieving amity and understanding among the people of the world."

There are some amendments. Only Shri B.P. Mandal and Shri Hukamdeo Narain Yadav are present. They may move their amendments.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura) : I beg to move :

That in the resolution,—

for—

"an Institute of all India importance named as 'Netaji National Academy', be set up by the Government within a year for making specialised and advance studies on subjects, in which Netaji evinced keen interest, like,—(i) advance Military Science, (ii) modern socio-economic and political ideologies relevant to the objectives of Indian national reconstruction, (iii) concept of Indian national planning, (iv) perspective and problems of Indian national integration, (v) history of revolutionary movements for Indian independence and (vi) mission of Indian culture and civilisation towards achieving amity and understanding among the people of the world."

substitute—

"a full fledged university be opened in his name, which besides other subjects should also teach the ideology of Netaji in respect of patriotism and political ideology and Netaji's concept of socialism." (3)

SHRI HUKMDEO NARAIN YADAV (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and (vii) respect towards the national, language and national heritage and culture." (2)

SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I fully support the Resolution moved by Shri Samar Guha for setting up of a Netaji National Academy.

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय समर गुहा साहब ने जो तजवीज सदन के सामने अपने गैर सरकारी प्रस्ताव के रूप में रखी है उस के समर्थन में एक दो बात कहना चाहता हूं। मुझे श्री इस बात का गर्व हासिल है, जब मैं नौजवान था, 1941 में त्रिपुरी कांग्रेस में मैं गया था। वहां जो नेताओं का नंगा नाच मैं ने देखा उस पर मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलना चाहता हूं। मैं उस समय कांग्रेस सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का सदस्य था। मेरे दिमाग पर उस का बड़ा बुरा असर पड़ा। वहां पर मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूं हमारे कांग्रेस सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के जो नेता थे, वे नेता जी से वादा कर के उन से मुकर गए। मैं एन जी रंगा से उस समय बहुत ल ।। उस के बाद तीन चार महीने मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से बंगाल तक नेता जी का दौरा कराने में लगा रहा। उन के क्या जज़्बात थे, मैं क्या बज़ाऊँ? मैं साउथ ईस्ट एशिया की कन्टीज में भी गया, बर्मा गया, उन के लोगों से मिला। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी आयी लेकिन नेता जी की आजाद हिन्द फौज की लड़ाई न होती, उनके हमले न होते, बम्बई का नाविक विद्रोह न होता और जय प्रकाश नारायण और डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया के नेतृत्व में क्रान्तिकारी आन्दोलन न हुए होते तो माफ कीजिएगा, चरखा चलाने से अंग्रेज यहां से कदापि न जाते, जिसका बड़ा ढिंढोरा दूसरे लोग यहां पीटते हैं।

अब उनके नाम पर हमारे समर गुहा साहब जो उनके कमांडर इन आर्म्स थे एक मामूली सा प्रस्ताव रखे हैं कि एक नेशनल डिफेंस एकेडेमी बनाई जाय जहां वही पढ़ाई

रखी जाय जो नेता जी ने इंट्रोड्यूस की थी। मैं कुआला लामपुर, रंगून, बैकॉक वगैरह में उन लोगों से मिला हूं जो वहां दूध बेचते थे अखबार बेचते थे और जिन को उन्होंने एक दिन में कर्नल और जनरल बना दिया। उस के बाद उन्होंने जो लड़ाई लड़ी है और जहां तक वह आए थे मणिपुर में कोइरंग तक, जहां उनका स्मारक बना है, वहां भी मैं गया हूं। आजादी के आन्दोलन दुनिया में बहुत हुए हैं लेकिन जो बहादुरी उनके जवानों ने दिखाई उस की मिसाल नहीं मिलेगी। जवान जो बीच में ही मर जाते थे वे यह कहते थे नेता जी से कह देना कि हम ने वादा किया था दिल्ली चलने का लेकिन हम दिल्ली नहीं पहुंच पाए, यहीं हम शहीद हो रहे हैं। नेता जी कहते थे—दिल्ली चलो, दिल्ली चलो, दिल्ली चलो दिल्ली चलेंगे, रुके हैं किसी के रुकेंगे न किसी कोई दिल्ली चलेंगे—यह उनका बनाया हुआ गीत है जिसको गाते थे। आजाद हिन्द फौज के सिपाही जब आये, दिल्ली, शाहनवाज, सहगल साहब का ट्रायल हुआ तो उन दिनों मैं बम्बई में था। उस समय की सरकार के जो हमारे मोअज्जिज वजीर आज्ञाम थे उन्होंने सोचा कि कहीं फौज को हवा न लग जाए आई एन ए वालों से। नतीजा यह हुआ कि नाविक गड़बड़ा गए। उन्होंने टेकअप कर लिया और सारे जहाज़ों पर अपने झंडे लगा दिये। अगर आई एन ए न होती तो नाविक विद्रोह नहीं होता। जबलपुर, झांसी, आगरा में बैरक्स में जो रहते थे उनमें जगह-जगह बगावत छिड़ गई। उस समय लोग, मुझे खयाल है, मैं श्री समर गुहा को बताना चाहता हूं, कहते थे कि हम आजाद हिन्द फौज के साथ हैं। मैं गांधी जी की प्रार्थना—सभाओं में जाता था आजाद हिन्द फौज के जवानों को अपने साथ लेकर, वहां पर जयहिन्द और बंदेमातरम् को लेकर बड़ी कांट्रोवर्सी बनी हुई थी। हम जयहिंद कहते थे तो गांधी जी कहते थे बंदेमातरम् के लिए। आजाद हिन्द फौज के जवान रंगून, कुआ-

लालपुर, सिंगापुर में लड़े उसमें हमारे गोरखपुर जिले के लोग थे। आज भी गांवों में वे लोग मौजूद हैं लेकिन उन्हें सरकार पैशन नहीं देती। उनको आज भी विश्वास नहीं है कि नेताजी आज नहीं हैं। तो नेताजी ने जो स्परिट इंकलैकेट की, जो जोश पैदा किया, देश के जवानों में जिस साइंस को स्टैंडलाइज किया उसके लिए हम कह रहे हैं कि आप स्कूल खोल दीजिए तो कौन सी बड़ी मांग कर रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूँ जनता पार्टी की सरकार से हम यह भी नहीं कहला सकते कि हमको कुछ सोचना पड़ेगा। यहां पर चेम्सफोर्ड एकेडमी है, सेंट मैरी एकेडमी है—मैं कहता हूँ इनके चक्कर में आप क्यों पड़े हैं। जब ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट में मेकाले को चार्ज दिया गया कि तुम हिन्दुस्तान में क्या करना चाहते हो तो उसने कहा कि अंग्रेजी पढ़ाकर केवल क्लर्कों की भर्ती नहीं करना चाहता, मैं चाहता हूँ उनको इस प्रकार की शिक्षा दी जाये जिससे इंडियन्स अपनी कल्चर को भूल जायें और अपने पास्ट को भूल जायें। कोई भी काम जब अपने इतिहास को भूल जाती है, अपनी तहजीब तमद्दुन को भूल जाती है तो आगे कुछ नहीं कर सकती। अंग्रेजों की मिलिट्री साइंस आज भी हमारे देश में चली आ रही है जोकि हमारी धरती को सूट नहीं करती है, जो हमारे देश के वातावरण के लिए ठीक नहीं है। हमारे यहां मनीपुर के मैदान में लोग पटिया टांगते थे तो उनको कहा जाता था कि घास की रोटी खा रहे हो, तुम इधर चले आओ और हलुवा पूड़ी खाओ लेकिन वे जवाब देते थे कि तुम्हारी गुलामी की हलुवा पूरी से हमारी घास की रोटी लाख गुनी अच्छी है। तो इस भावना को कहां पढ़ाया जाता है? हमारे देश में चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य और दूसरे बड़े बड़े राजा हुए खुद अकबर और औरंगजेब की नैवल पालिसी थी लेकिन अकबर की वह पालिसी आज कहां पढ़ाई जाती है? मुगलों के जमाने में मिलिट्री साइन्स बहुत डेवलप थी।

हमारी फौज के ज्यादातर अफसर सैंडहस्त कालेज के ट्रेनड हैं। हमारे मरहूम मोअज्जिज वजीरे आजम के जमाने में इंग्लैंड की पढ़ाई लिखाई वाले लोगों का साबका पड़ा चीन का तो भाग कर किनारे हो गए। एक दिन में तीस मील पहाड़ों में भाग गए। बाह रे हमारी फौज और बाह रे हमारी सरकार।

18.00 Hrs.

ऐसी हालत में मैं समर गुह जी के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ। नेता जी के नाम पर नेशनल डिफेन्स एकेडमी बन जाती है तो आई एन ए गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से और इंडिया इंडेपेंडेंट लीग की तरफ से सारे कागजात छपे हुए हैं। जो तकरीरें की हैं वह हैं। झांसी की रेजिमेंट कैसे बनी, यह सारी बातें हैं। एक पैराशूटिकल रेजिमेंट बनी थी। हमारे यहां आज भी लोग मौजूद हैं। दो तरह की कार्यवाही होती थी। एक तरफ यह काम था कि फौज में भर्ती हो जाओ। दूसरा काम यह करा कि तुम वहां जा कर उस सरकार को गिराओ, ट्रेन तोड़ो, लाइन उखाड़ो। जिन लोगों को भेजा, वे कौन से दूध बेचने वाले थे, भाजी बेचने वाले थे, अखबार बेचने वाले थे। उन में से बहुतों को फांसी हो गई, बहुत से मर गए, लेकिन जो बचे वे आज रोड़वेज की कण्डक्टरी करते हैं। नेता जी ने उन से कहा था—तुम हिन्दुस्तान जाओ, हिन्दुस्तान की फौज में तुम्हारा एक रैंक बढ़ जाएगा तुम वहां की फौज में ले लिए जाओगे लेकिन बाद में क्या हुआ। नेता जी के कहने को कहां तक पूरा किया गया? आज हम को शर्म लगती है। आज हम वकालत करते हैं कि उन के नाम पर स्कूल खोल दीजिए, एकाडमी खोल दीजिए, लेकिन समरदादा क्या हुआ? बम्बई में नेताजी लाण्डी खुल गई, नेताजी शू कम्पनी खुल गई। नेता जी के लिए हमारे वजीरे-आजम-हिन्दुस्तान की पिछले 30 सालों में यह कन्ट्रीभूशन है। जिस ने देश को आजादी दिलाई, जो हिन्दुस्तान के नौजवानों का सच्चा अलम्परदार

[श्री उग्रसेन]

था, उस के नाम पर शू हाउस खुले, लाण्डी खुली—कितने शर्म की बता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बहुत ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि इस हाउस का हर मेम्बर, प्रधान मंत्री से लेकर नीचे तक इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करेगा। मैं आप को बतलाऊँ। एक माउण्टबेटन क्लब है, और उस के नाम को बदल कर जयप्रकाश रख दिया जाय, तो उस से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा, उस की टेबिल और कुर्सी में भी तो तानाशाही से कीड़े होंगे—हमें उस के ऊसूलों के अनुरूप उस को बनाना होगा। लेनिन ने कहा है—

“Destroy everything in bourgeoisie, in art, culture and what not.”

जहाँ कहीं भी पूँजीवाद की गंध आती है उस को फूँक दो, उस को तोड़ दो, उसको बरबाद

कर दो। इस लिए जब इस तरह की एकाडमी बनेगी और उस से 10 साल के बाद जो बच्चे निकलेगे वे आजाद हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद वातावरण से, खुले हवा से निकल कर आयेंगे और देश के लिए मरने वाले नौजवान होंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने साथी श्री समर गुह साहव के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ और उस का तहेदिल से शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। उस बहादुर इन्सान ने, जिस ने इस मुल्क को प्रेरणा दी मुल्क के लिए मर-मिटने की भावना पैदा की, उस के लिए ऐसी यादगार बनाना बहुत जरूरी है, इस तरह की एकाडमी जरूर बनाई जाए।

18.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April, 17, 1978/ Chaitra 27, 1900 (Saka)